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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES  
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

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TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 28, 1893.

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ALBANY:  
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.  
1893.



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# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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No. 6.

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## IN SENATE,

JANUARY 26, 1893.

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### TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### NEW YORK STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }  
ALBANY, *January 26, 1893.* }

To the HON. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,

*Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:*

Sir.—By direction, I herewith transmit the Twenty-sixth  
Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature.

Yours with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

*Secretary.*

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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## MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

1893.

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### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HON. WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN, Lieutenant-Governor..... Albany.  
 HON. FRANK RICE, Secretary of State..... Albany.  
 HON. FRANK CAMPBELL, Comptroller ..... Albany.  
 HON. SIMON W. ROSENDALE, Attorney-General ..... Albany.

### MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

*First Judicial District...* WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.  
*New York County ..* SAMUEL ALEXANDER, 95 Park ave., New York.  
 (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*New York County.....* MRS. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 465 West Twenty-third street, New York.  
 (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*Second Judicial District..* EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, 2 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.  
*Kings County.....* CARL H. DE SILVER, 48 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.  
 (Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)  
*Third Judicial District.* JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge st., Albany.  
*Fourth Judicial District..* EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence county.  
*Fifth Judicial District...* ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.  
*Sixth Judicial District ..* PETER WALKATH, Chittenango, Madison county.  
*Seventh Judicial District,* OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.  
*Eighth Judicial District,* WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

### OFFICERS.

OSCAR CRAIG..... *President.*  
 JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President.*  
 CHARLES S. HOYT..... *Secretary.*  
 JAMES O. FANNING..... *Assistant Secretary.*

Office of the Board: CAPITOL, ALBANY.

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and by duly appointed officers and authorized agents. Under this plan of division of labor, the Board, from its organization, has been enabled to maintain an effective inspection of the numerous institutions subject to its visitation, and properly to discharge the other statutory duties and obligations, which could not otherwise have well been accomplished. This is apparent from the many and much-needed improvements, since the organization of the Board, in the buildings and management of these institutions, and the reforms instituted and carried out in the various departments of charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, coming within its jurisdiction.

2. To require of the managers and officers of the various institutions which the Board is authorized to visit, any information it may deem necessary in the discharge of its duties, and to prepare regulations according to which, and to provide blanks upon which such information shall be furnished. Before the organization of this Board, there was no general plan of reporting, by the various charitable institutions of the State, some of them making reports to the Legislature, some to the State and city departments, and others to local, county or other municipal authorities. These widely-scattered reports were never brought together, so as to be available; consequently neither the Legislature nor the public were properly informed as to the nature and extent of the charitable, correctional and reformatory work of the State, nor as to the sources of income and the amount expended for these purposes. The Board early instituted a general plan for annual reports from all the charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, showing the value of the property of all kinds held by them, the sources and amount of their yearly receipts, their total and classified expenditures for the year, and the number and character of their beneficiaries. These reports, made to conform to the State fiscal year, are carefully analyzed and tabulated, thus unifying the system

of public accounting for charitable purposes, and the tables are transmitted to the Legislature by the Board, from year to year, with its annual reports. These tables, now running through a period of twenty-five years, enable a comparison of the number of charitable beneficiaries and the expenses of the State therefor, one year with another, and also a comparison of the number of such beneficiaries and the expenses of this State with those of other States and countries. They thus become a valuable guide to the Legislature in this direction.

3. To inquire and examine into the application of any charitable, correctional, reformatory or other institution coming within the purview of the Board, for State aid other than its usual expenses, and to report its conclusions thereon to the Legislature. This power has been exercised by the Board whenever called upon by the institutions referred to, or when specially directed by the Legislature, and generally, it is thought, with beneficial results. There is a general tendency to extravagance in the expenditures for buildings for State charitable purposes, often stimulated by local pride and the desire to secure grand and magnificent structures at public expense, and this tendency can best be checked by authority like that of this Board, independent of local influences and local considerations. It is believed that this statutory power conferred upon it could be exercised more generally than heretofore, not only in the interest of economy to the State, but in the welfare of its beneficiaries, if the Board were more frequently called upon by the institutions interested, or specially directed in the matter by the Legislature.

4. To administer oaths, and to examine any person or persons upon oath, in relation to any matters connected with its authorized inquiries. This power has been exercised by the Board and its committees and members as occasion seemed to require, in the prosecution of its official duties, and with salutary and beneficial results.

5. To designate and appoint suitable persons in any county of the State to act as visitors in such counties to the several poor-houses, alms-houses and other institutions therein, except such institutions as have boards of managers appointed by the State. Under this authority the Board, from time to time, has appointed such visitors in numerous counties, who have made the visitations to institutions required of them, and it here records its appreciation of their disinterested and benevolent labors, and the public importance and value of their work in this direction.

6. To provide, by agreement with the proper authorities of counties and cities, for the reception, support, treatment and care of State paupers, and to cause the removal of such paupers to the States or countries to which they may legally belong. Since this authority became effective in 1873, the Board has kept up arrangements for this class of paupers with various cities and counties, so distributed as to accommodate, as far as practicable, all parts of the State, and during this time provision has been made for over 25,000 such paupers at satisfactory rates, without any outlay for buildings or official salaries. Of these, nearly 16,000 have been sent to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, leaving only 223 under care at the close of the last fiscal year. The benefits of the work of the Board in this direction, and the saving thus effected to the counties and cities of the State, have been fully set forth, from time to time, in its annual reports to the Legislature, and, as the matter is treated at length in the subsequent pages of this report, it requires no further mention at this point.

7. To return to the countries whence they may have come, any crippled, blind, lunatic or otherwise infirm alien paupers, sent to this country by cities and towns of the various governments

of Europe, or by societies, relatives or friends, who may be found in any poor-house, alms-house, asylum or other institution of charity in this State. Under this authority, the Board, since 1880, has returned nearly 1,900 such infirm and helpless aliens to their European homes, thus relieving the cities and counties of this State of the burden and expense of their permanent maintenance and care. This work has been accomplished without extra outlay for official salaries, and without any well-founded complaint as to the justice of such removals. Attention is invited to the preceding annual reports of the Board to the Legislature, and to subsequent pages of this report for particulars in regard to such removals and the expenditures therefor.

#### DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The duties imposed upon the Board by its organizing and subsequent legislative enactments, are briefly as follows:

1. To visit and inspect, at least once in each year, all State charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions. This work has been performed from year to year, mainly by the various standing committees of the Board constituted for that purpose. The number of such institutions has been greatly increased since the organization of the Board, and the duties in respect to them have, from time to time, been much extended and enlarged. The annual visitations have kept pace with the increase of these institutions, and the statute in each year has been complied with in respect to such visits.

2. To visit at least once in two years, and examine into the condition of the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State. These visitations have generally been made by the commissioners of their respective districts, who have also devoted much time to conferences with the local county and city authorities regarding these institutions. In this way many important changes and improvements have been made in the poor-houses and alms-houses



throughout the State, which could not have been effected without such conferences and personal efforts. The statute in respect to these institutions has, from the organization of the Board, been fully complied with ; indeed, most of these institutions have thus been visited each year, and many of the larger and more important ones frequently much oftener. The standing committee on poor-houses and alms-houses and the officers of the Board have also made frequent visits to these institutions, and to no department of its work has the Board devoted more attention than to this, and it is believed with good results.

3. To direct the commitment of insane Indians, upon any of the reservations of this State, to State hospitals for the insane, and to audit the expense of their maintenance and care. This duty, imposed upon the Board by the Legislature of 1888, has been fully carried out, resulting in the proper oversight and treatment of this class of insane, heretofore generally neglected on the various reservations and often subjected to long-continued hardships, privations and abuses.

4. To examine and inquire into certificates of incorporation of institutions for the custody and care of children, and, if approved, to certify the same, such approval being one of the conditions precedent to their incorporation. This duty, imposed by the Legislature of 1883, grew out of the necessity for some check upon the undue multiplication of asylums and other institutions for the care of children, and the consequent increased and unnecessary public expenditures in this direction. These institutions, it was often found, sprung up in localities in which there was no such public need, especially in New York city, under the stimulus of a fixed weekly per capita allowance for each child maintained by them, thus furnishing a motive for the commitment and detention of children, and encouraging shiftless, improvident and vicious parents to cast their offspring upon the public, instead of properly exert-

ing themselves to provide for their home maintenance and care. In the discharge of its duty in this direction, the Board not only passes upon the certificate of incorporation of every proposed new institution, as to its proper form, but also examines and inquires into the present and prospective needs of the locality for such institution, before giving its approval. It has frequently been found inadvisable to approve such certificates of incorporation, because no public need existed for the institutions in the localities in which it was proposed to establish them. As a consequence, the number of institutions for children has not, of late, been much increased, and it is believed that the present accommodations of this class of institutions are, in the main, adequate to the public requirements.

The Board is also required by the statute to hold at least four stated public meetings in each year, and to report annually, in writing, to the Legislature, as to the best methods of dealing with those who require assistance from the public funds, or who may receive aid from private charity; to present its views in regard to the best methods of caring for the pauper and destitute children distributed through the various institutions of this State, or who may be without the guidance and instruction which the public welfare demands, and to furnish in tabulated statements, as nearly as possible, the number, sex, age and nativity of these various classes of the State and the several counties thereof, that are, in any way, receiving the aid of public or private charity, together with such other facts and information in relation thereto as may be considered expedient and proper. The manner in which the Board has, from year to year, performed these and its other duties, since its organization in 1867, and the beneficial results attained, financial and otherwise, which have not been noticed in this report, appear in its previous annual and special reports, transmitted from time to time to the Legislature, to which attention is respectfully invited, since they form a continu-

ous and the only available public record of the charitable, correctional and reformatory work of this State, covering a period of twenty-five years, with the number and character of the delinquent, dependent, beneficiary and otherwise burdensome classes sheltered and provided for, the sources and nature of the income therefor, and the total and classified annual expenditures for their supervision, protection, maintenance and care.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1892.

The following is a list of the standing committees of the Board for 1892:

*On Institutions for the Insane.*—Commissioners Letchworth, Foster and Alexander.

*On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded.*—Commissioners McCarthy, Van Antwerp and Foster and Secretary Fanning.

*On Institutions for the Deaf.*—Commissioners Foster and Stewart.

*On Institutions for the Blind.*—Commissioners Alexander and Letchworth.

*On Reformatories.*—Commissioners Stewart, De Silver and de Peyster.

*On City Alms-houses.*—Commissioners de Peyster and Alexander.

*On County Poor-houses.*—Commissioners Walrath, McCarthy and Letchworth.

*On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief.*—Commissioner Alexander and Secretary Hoyt.

*On Out-door Relief.*—Commissioners De Silver and de Peyster.

*On Dependent and Delinquent Children.*—Commissioners Letchworth, de Peyster, Stewart and McCarthy.

*On Finance.*—Commissioner Van Antwerp.

*On State and Alien Paupers.*—Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Foster and Secretary Hoyt.

These various committees have made the visitations during the year for which they were severally constituted, and have reported the results of their examinations and inquiries to the Board, and the recommendations in this report are largely based upon their observations and findings.

#### STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

The Board has held five stated public meetings during the calendar year 1892. The attendance upon each of such meetings is here reported as provided by statute :

At Albany, January 13 and 14, 1892. Present — Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 13, 1892. Present — Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, McCarthy and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 13, 1892. Present — Commissioners de Peyster, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At New York, October 13, 1892. Present — Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, De Silver, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At Albany, December 20, 1892. Present — Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

It will thus be seen that all of these meetings have been attended by a quorum of the Board. The business of the Board during the year has been publicly conducted at these meetings, the proceedings of which, with the proceedings of its executive, standing and special committees, are entered and printed in its minutes. The accounts of the Board, under the various legislative appropriations, are audited at these stated public meetings, or meetings of the executive committee, and verified quarterly by the finance committee, by comparison with the accounts in the office of the

Comptroller, and copies of all such accounts, properly classified and indexed, are preserved in the office, in books provided and kept for the purpose.

#### STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

The statistical and financial tables hereto appended, made up from the annual returns to this Board of the various charitable, correctional, reformatory and other institutions of the State subject to its visitation, furnish the following :

*First.* The appraised value, as per cost, of the property of all kinds held by these institutions, and their financial condition October 1, 1892.

*Second.* The total and classified receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.

*Third.* The number of persons supported and relieved by these institutions during the year, and the number and various classes in their custody and care October 1, 1892.

These tables, properly numbered and indexed, appear in the following order, viz. : First, relating to the State institutions ; second, relating to the county and city institutions ; and third, relating to the incorporated benevolent institutions.

#### ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE, CORRECTIONAL AND REFORMATORY PURPOSES FROM 1880 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

The annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, from 1880 to 1892, inclusive, derived from State and municipal taxation, and from the income of incorporated benevolent associations, as reported by the proper officers of the various institutions, appear in the following table :

Year.	Amount expended.
1880 . . . . .	\$8,482,648 71
1881 . . . . .	9,260,147 77
1882 ..	9,320,142 60

Year.	Amount expended.
1883 . . . . .	9,938,037 05
1884 . . . . .	10,642,763 86
1885 . . . . .	11,538,739 86
1886 . . . . .	12,027,990 01
1887 . . . . .	12,574,074 67
1888 . . . . .	13,315,698 97
1889 . . . . .	14,868,733 77
1890 . . . . .	16,349,842 43
1891 . . . . .	17,605,660 58
1892 . . . . .	18,228,712 57

## NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES FOR 1892.

The following table shows the number and classes of beneficiaries in the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, October 1, 1892, compared with the number and classes in these institutions October 1, 1891, as reported by their respective officers:

CLASSES OF INMATES	October 1, 1892.	October 1, 1891.
Insane . . . . .	17,457	16,947
Idiotic and feeble-minded . . . . .	1,543	1,471
Epileptic . . . . .	539	477
Blind . . . . .	710	696
Deaf . . . . .	1,343	1,340
Dependent children . . . . .	24,074	23,732
Juvenile offenders . . . . .	4,893	4,885
Reformatory prisoners . . . . .	1,684	1,535
Disabled soldiers and sailors . . . . .	809	842
Hospital patients . . . . .	5,291	5,048
Aged and friendless persons . . . . .	7,875	7,464
Ordinary poor-house inmates . . . . .	10,589	10,637
Total . . . . .	76,807	74,774

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The nineteenth annual conference of charities and correction was held at Denver, Colorado, commencing June 23 and continuing until June 30, 1892. The number of States represented



in the conference was twenty-six, of which twelve were by boards of charities and fourteen by delegates appointed by governors, and representatives from various charitable, penal, correctional and reformatory institutions. The District of Columbia and Utah were also represented by duly appointed delegates. The representatives from this Board were Commissioners Craig, Letchworth and Walrath, and the secretary. There were also twenty-one delegates from this State, representing various charitable, reformatory and other institutions and associations. The local representation was unusually large, the entire conference numbering over 500 delegates.

In the course of the conference, reports and papers upon the following subjects were presented, read and discussed, viz.: On the commitment and detention of the insane; on the care and classification of the insane; on kindergarten work and the placing out of children; on the colony plan for the care of all grades of the feeble-minded; on the co-operation of women in the management of charitable, penal and correctional institutions; on charity organization; on State boards of charities; on reformatory work; on immigration and migration between States; on the Indian policy in its relation to pauperism and crime; and on plans of buildings for public institutions. The paper on State boards of charities, by Commissioner Letchworth, of this Board, hereto appended, contains much valuable information bearing upon the subject, to which attention is invited.

The next annual conference is to be held in Chicago, commencing June 8 and closing June 11, 1893, to be followed by an international conference beginning June 12. Measures have been taken to secure a full representation at these conferences, not only from the various sections of this country, but also from abroad, and a large attendance upon each is expected.

## STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The twenty-second annual State convention of the county superintendents of the poor of the State of New York was held at Utica August 9, 10 and 11, 1892. The number of counties represented by superintendents was about forty, and several of the counties had representatives from the boards of supervisors. There were also various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions represented by delegates from their board of managers, or by their officers designated for the purpose. This Board was represented by Commissioner Letchworth and the secretary. The whole number of delegates, exclusive of those from the city of Utica, was about 100.

During the sessions of the convention written or verbal reports were presented by delegates from the various counties represented, in respect to the insane, dependent, delinquent and otherwise burdensome classes, and as to the means being employed in these counties to improve their condition and to lessen the public charitable expenditures. Reports were also made in regard to the workings of the various institutions and associations represented, setting forth their objects and purposes, their modes of government and management, and their relations to the public. The following reports and papers were also presented, read and discussed: On the evils of outdoor poor relief and its remedies; on the difficulties attending the settlement of paupers and remedies suggested; on the progress in the care and colonization of epileptics; and on charity organization and outside relief.

The next annual convention will be held at Bath, Steuben county, beginning on the third Tuesday in June, 1893.



## THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The general managers of the exhibit of the State of New York at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893, have requested this Board to aid them in securing an exhibit at such exposition of the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory work in this State, in accordance with instructions issued by the superintendent of the bureau of charities and correction, approved by the director-general of the exposition. The Board is preparing a map of the State, on which will be designated in block characters, all of its penal, charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, with an accompanying directory, showing the objects and purposes of such institutions and their classification by counties. The Board is also preparing statistical charts in relation to insanity, pauperism, immigration, crime, etc., with tables of expenditures therefor, and a model of an approved plan for poor-houses, all of which will be timely forwarded to the exposition. To further individual exhibits from this State, the Board has issued circulars to the managers and officers of all its charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, inviting them to prepare and forward to the exposition exhibits of their respective institutions, by means of models, maps, photographs, diagrams, charts, statistical tables, etc., with a history of the institution, its objects and aims, system of government and management, methods of conducting its work, the expenditures involved and the results accomplished. A number of these institutions have already entered upon the work, and the Board will spare no pains to secure as full an exhibit at the exposition as practicable, which will be creditable alike to the State and its institutions.

## THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1892, as reported by their officers to this Board, is shown by the following table :

INSTITUTIONS	Men	Women.	Total
In the State hospitals.....	3,053	3,831	7,484
In the asylums of New York and Kings counties.....	3,532	4,355	7,887
In the asylums and poor-houses of other cities and counties.....	400	457	857
In incorporated and licensed private asylums.....	358	523	881
In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	320	22	348
Total.....	8,269	9,188	17,457

It appears from this table that the number of insane in the various institutions of the State October 1, 1892, was 17,457, as against 16,647 October 1, 1891, of whom 8,269 were men and 9,188 women, the increase during the year being 810, as against 625, the increase the preceding year. The increase and decrease in these classes of institutions were as follows: In the State hospitals, increase, 523; in the asylums of New York and Kings counties, increase, 513; in incorporated and licensed private asylums, increase, 46; in the Asylum for Insane Criminals, increase, 109; in the asylums and poor-houses of cities and counties other than New York and Kings, decrease, 381; thus making the net increase during the year 810. The increase in the State hospitals was due mainly to transfers from county asylums and poor-houses, and, in the asylums of New York and Kings counties, to an actual increase in the number of insane in these counties during the year. The increase in the incorporated and licensed private asylums is accounted for by an increase in the number of these institutions of late, and the increase in the

Asylum for Insane Criminals, to the removal from the asylum at Auburn to the asylum at Matteawan, giving largely increased accommodations for this class. The decrease in the county asylums and poor-houses was due almost wholly to transfers to the State hospitals.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF THE INSANE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1880, TO OCTOBER 1, 1892, INCLUSIVE.

The number of insane in the custody and care of the various institutions of the State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to 1892, inclusive, with the yearly increase, is shown by the following table, compiled from the annual reports of the officers of these respective institutions to this Board:

YEARS	Men	Women.	Total.	Annual increase
October 1, 1880 .....	4,211	5,326	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881 .....	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882 .....	4,700	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883 .....	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884 .....	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885 .....	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886 .....	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887 .....	6,371	7,691	14,062	524
October 1, 1888 .....	6,821	7,951	14,772	710
October 1, 1889 .....	7,200	8,282	15,482	706
October 1, 1890 .....	7,505	8,517	16,022	484
October 1, 1891 .....	7,906	8,741	16,647	625
October 1, 1892 .....	8,269	9,188	17,457	810

It will be seen by this table that the total increase in the number of insane in this State during the past twelve years has been 7,920, or an annual increase of 660. The population of the State in 1880, according to the federal census, was 5,082,871, and the number of insane then, 9,537, or one to every 533 of the population; and, by the State census of 1892, the population then was 6,513,344, and the number of insane 17,457, or one to every 373 of the population. The increase in

the population of the State from 1880 to 1892 was 1,430,473, or twenty-eight per cent, while the increase in the number of insane during this period, as has been shown, was 7,920, or eighty-three per cent.

## STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following table, made up from the annual returns of the respective superintendents of the several State hospitals for the insane, shows the average number of patients in each of these institutions during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, the number respectively in their custody and care October 1, 1892, and the average per capita weekly cost of their support:

INSTITUTIONS	Daily average number of patients.	Number under care October 1, 1892	Average weekly per capita cost of support.
Utica State Hospital . . . . .	811	837	\$4 22
Hudson River State Hospital . . . . .	848	861	5 66
Homoeopathic State Hospital . . . . .	827	854	4 10
Buffalo State Hospital . . . . .	614	625	3 93
Willard State Hospital . . . . .	2,082	2,115	3 04
Binghamton State Hospital . . . . .	1,143	1,196	3 32
St. Lawrence State Hospital . . . . .	486	595	4 69
Rochester State Hospital . . . . .	382	401	4 29
Total . . . . .	7,173	7,484	.....

By this table it will be seen that the daily average number of insane in the various State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892, was 7,173, and the number in their custody and care October 1, 1892, was 7,484. The average number in these institutions during the year ending September 30, 1891, was 6,508, and the number in their custody and care October 1, 1891, was 6,961. The increase in the daily average during the year ending September 30, 1892, it thus appears, was 665, and the increase in the number under care October 1, 1892, was 523.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE  
INSANE DURING THE YEAR 1892.

The following table shows the movements of the population of the several State hospitals for the insane and the results of treatment during the year ending September 30, 1892, according to the reports of their respective medical superintendents to this Board:

INSTITUTIONS	Number under care October 1, 1891	Admitted during the year.	Whole number under treatment	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR					UNDER CARE October 1, 1892			
				Recovered	Not recovered.	Improved	Unimproved.	Not insane	Died	Men.	Women	Total
Pena State Hospital	757	845	1,123	43	31	39	1	1	113	410	457	867
Hudson River State Hospital	263	297	1,156	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	388	861
Hempstead State Hospital	263	389	1,004	56	..	..	..	..	..	435	419	854
Buffalo State Hospital	395	350	935	124	51	73	1	1	67	312	313	625
Willard State Hospital	420	440	1,510	87	62	..	..	1	190	318	1,067	1,385
Binghamton State Hospital	187	267	1,364	54	..	..	..	..	..	224	672	1,196
St. Lawrence State Hospital	367	372	739	44	..	..	..	1	42	226	260	586
Rochester State Hospital	366	134	400	12	..	..	..	..	35	194	200	494
Total	6,961	2,474	9,435	561	362	135	200	21	672	3,653	3,831	7,484

By this table it will be seen that the number of insane in the several State hospitals October 1, 1891, was 6,961. The admissions during the year ending September 30, 1892, were 2,474, making a total of 9,435 under care during the year, as against 7,777, the preceding year. The following changes occurred in these institutions during the year, viz.: Discharged recovered, 561; not recovered, 362; improved, 135; unimproved, 200; not insane, 21; died, 672, thus leaving 7,484 under care October 1, 1892, of whom 3,653 were men and 3,831 women.

The receipts of the State hospitals for the insane and their total and classified expenditures during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, with their assets and liabilities October 1, 1892, appear in the appended tables relating to the State institutions before noticed, to which attention is invited.

## THE INSANE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The public provision for the insane of New York city is in buildings erected and owned by the city, under the control and management of the department of public charities and correction, situated and designated as follows: The Ward's Island asylum, Blackwell's Island asylum, Hart's Island asylum, and the Central Islip asylum or country branch on Long Island, some sixty-five miles distant from the city. The following table, furnished by the general medical superintendent, shows the movements of the population of these institutions during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, the results of treatment, and the number and distribution of the insane under care October 1, 1892:

	Men.	Women.	Total
Number of insane under care October 1, 1891 .....	2,459	2,931	5,390
Admitted from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892. ....	815	777	1,592
Total number under care from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892. ....	3,274	3,708	6,982
Number discharged from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892:			
Cured .....	72	94	166
Not cured .....	259	198	457
Not insane .....	3	.....	3
Died .....	302	287	589
Remaining October 1, 1892 .....	2,638	3,129	5,767
Number and sex in each institution October 1, 1892:			
Blackwell's Island asylum .....	.....	1,918	1,918
Ward's Island asylum .....	2,168	90	2,258
Hart's Island asylum .....	78	1,081	1,159
Central Islip asylum .....	392	40	432
Total .....	2,638	3,129	5,767



An examination of this table shows that the number of insane in the asylums of New York city October 1, 1892, was 5,767, as against 5,390 October 1, 1891, of whom 2,638 were men and 3,129 were women, the increase for the year being 377, as against 343, the increase the preceding year. The admissions during the year 1892 were 1,592, as against 1,491, the admissions for the year 1891, an increase of 191 during the year. The discharges in the course of the year were as follows: Cured, 166; not cured, 457; not insane, 3; died, 589, thus leaving 5,767 under care October 1, 1892, distributed as follows: On Blackwell's island, 1,918 women; on Ward's island, 2,168 men and 90 women; on Hart's island, 78 men and 1,081 women; at Central Islip, 392 men and 40 women.

During the past year the city has provided for the erection of three additional groups of pavilions at Central Islip, each group of three cottages, to accommodate 240 patients, thus increasing the accommodations, in all, for 720 patients. The contract for the erection of these groups of pavilions has been made at \$199,000. The materials are mostly on the ground, and the work of construction has been commenced. An electric-light plant is to be put up, and refrigerators, barns and outhouses are also to be erected.

#### THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Insane of Kings county, under the direction and control of the department of charities and correction, as in New York, are provided for in buildings erected and owned by the county, situated as follows: At Flatbush, near Brooklyn, and at King's Park, St. Johnland, Long Island, some sixty miles from Brooklyn.

The movement of the population of the asylums of this county for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, as

reported by the general medical superintendent, was as follows:

Number of patients October 1, 1891 . . . . .	1,997
Number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892 . . . . .	499
Total number under treatment during the year . . . . .	<u>2,496</u>
Daily average number of patients . . . . .	<u>2,051</u>
Capacity of the several buildings . . . . .	<u>1,680</u>
Discharged during the year as recovered . . . . .	89
Discharged during the year not recovered . . . . .	74
Died during the year . . . . .	213
Total discharged . . . . .	<u>376</u>
Number under care October 1, 1892 . . . . .	<u>2,120</u>

It will be seen by this statement that the number of insane in the care of the institutions of this county October 1, 1892, was 2,120, as against 1,997 October 1, 1891. The whole number under treatment during the year was 2,496, as against 2,461 the preceding year. The distribution of those under care October 1, 1892, was as follows: In the buildings at Flatbush, 518 men and 881 women; total, 1,399; in the buildings at King's Park, 376 men and 345 women; total, 721; aggregate 2,120, of whom 894 were men and 1,226 were women.

The capacity of the buildings for the insane of this county is for 1,680 patients, viz.: At Flatbush for 1,000 patients; at King's Park for 680 patients. The daily average number of patients during the year has been 2,051, or an excess of 371 patients beyond the capacity of the buildings, and the excess October 1, 1892, was 440 patients, the greatest crowding being at Flatbush. There are four brick buildings being erected at King's Park, each



to accommodate 150 patients. It is said that these buildings will soon be completed and occupied, thus relieving the present crowded condition of the Flatbush buildings.

#### INSANE INDIANS.

The number of insane Indians in State hospitals October 1, 1891, pursuant to chapter 451 of the Laws of 1888, was four. There have been two commitments, one discharge and one death during the year, thus leaving four under care October 1, 1892. Of these, one was at the Buffalo State Hospital and three at the Willard State Hospital. The total expenditure for the year was \$782.46, leaving a balance October 1, 1892, of \$975.24. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$500 will be sufficient to meet the expenses for the next fiscal year.

#### GENERAL REMARKS REGARDING THE INSANE.

During the past year all the State hospitals for the insane, a large number of the county institutions which contain this class, and the large establishments for the insane in New York and Kings counties have been visited by one or more members of the Board. The departments containing women on Blackwell's and Hart's islands have been visited by Mrs. de Peyster. The information obtained through these visitations has been communicated orally, from time to time, to the Board. In addition to these visitations, many of the county poor-houses have been visited by the secretary of the Board, in some instances by request of the president or the chairman of the committee on the insane, and have been specially reported on by the secretary.

In the ordinary course of visitations by the commissioners, it was found that there were insane persons still remaining in some poor-houses, from which the larger portion of this class had been transferred to State hospitals, in accordance with the provisions of the State Care Act. The visits of the secretary were made

with special reference to an examination of these cases, and his reports thereon are appended to this report. The insane were found to occupy the same wards as sane paupers, either in the poor-houses, or former insane departments, and were without that close supervision essential to their proper care. It was found that some of the insane left in the poor-houses were at times disturbed, and were a source of apprehension and discomfort to the sane inmates of these institutions. A sharp distinction should be maintained between the sane and the insane, and the breaking down of this classification, and merging the two classes in the same wards of a poor-house, it is believed, is opening the way to grave abuses, and should be so guarded against in the statutes as to prevent the possibility of such intermingled association.

It appears from the visitations made by the Commissioners of the Board to the State Hospitals, that most of these institutions are crowded beyond their normal capacity, and that large appropriations will be required to relieve the present crowded condition, and furnish accommodations for the insane still remaining in the poor-houses, and for the increase of insanity in the coming year. All of the State hospitals are under the immediate charge of skilful and experienced physicians, and are directed by competent boards of managers. Except as to overcrowding they were found to be in a highly creditable condition. The recent enlargement of the hospitals, with few exceptions, has been in the way of providing detached buildings near the original plant. The additions at the Hudson River State Hospital are notable exceptions. It is thought that in the enlargement of existing institutions, productive farming lands should be purchased, and the more quiet and chronic class be separately colonized in cottage buildings thereon, under the immediate charge of a resident physician, who should be responsible to the medical superintendent and under his direction, but competent to relieve him from the admin-

istration of details in the care of this class, in order that his principal and special attention may be given to the acute and more curable cases. The State Care Act, while abolishing the old legal definition or criterion of chronicity, does not, and should not be construed to abolish the distinction between acute and chronic stages of the disease of insanity on medical grounds. The recognition of this distinction is important in the proper administration of the existing laws, in order to prevent the intervention of obstacles and hindrances to special treatment of acute and curable cases.

The State Care Act should be carried out in its spirit as well as letter. Being the declared and settled policy of the Legislature, it is the interest as well as the duty of all concerned to hasten the day when the taxes for maintenance can be transferred from the counties to the State. Assuming that the declaration of the State districting Board respecting the sufficiency of State accommodations is correct, a proper bill for a State tax, simply for maintenance, should receive the support of all the counties and of all persons without distinction of party.

#### COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS.

By chapter 503 of the Laws of 1892 the State Board of Charities was directed to select a suitable site in this State, on which to establish an institution on the colony plan for the medical treatment, care, education and employment of epileptics, and to report to the Legislature of 1893, within ten days after the commencement of the session, the site thus selected, with plans and estimates for the construction of buildings thereon, suitable for the objects and purposes of such an institution. In pursuance of this act, the Board, early in the year, appointed its president, Oscar Craig, and Commissioners William P. Letchworth and Peter Walrath, a committee upon the subject, charged with the duty and power of inspecting sites, examining and formulating plans,

and ascertaining by correspondence and otherwise such facts and particulars as practicable pertaining to the matter. The committee, before entering upon the work, with the approval of the Board, decided to take into consideration the following points in the selection of the site, and issued a circular letter to prominent officials of the counties within lines drawn in reference to the center of population of the State and a good climate for the colony, viz. :

1. A tract of good land, including not less than one thousand acres, and embracing numerous situations for a colony or village of small shops and residences, with one or more larger buildings for hospitals and administration uses, to accommodate a population of 1,000 to 2,000 patients.
2. A healthy location, with climate inviting outdoor work and life, and pleasant scenery.
3. A sufficient supply of pure water for distribution throughout the buildings by gravity.
4. Facilities for the easy and final disposal of all sewage, without danger of polluting waters that are used for drinking purposes; and for good drainage, with freedom from secret springs and submoisture.
5. Railway communication for passengers and freight, with advantages for side track or switch to the grounds.

Responses to this circular were received from Sullivan, Dutchess, Greene and Orange counties, and special applications were also made in behalf of two sites in Livingston county, and several sites in Jefferson county. All of these sites were visited by one or more members of the committee, or their advantages examined, inquired into and fully considered, before determining the matter.

The committee finally decided to accept one of the sites in Livingston county, known as the "Sonyea property," and the Board has secured an optional contract for this site, which is on

file in its office. The following is a brief description of the Sonyea site selected :

This property, situate in the Genesee valley, about three miles from Mount Morris, in Livingston county, is owned by the Sonyea Society of United Christian Believers, the members of which have within a few weeks joined the similar society near Watervliet, N. Y. One of the original purposes of the society many years ago was to take and train children, some of whom would take the places of deceased members, but as the multiplication of orphan asylums in the regions round about has interfered with the supply of recruits to the society, of which one of the practices is celibacy, its present members are generally advanced in years and unable to continue its existence. Their expressed wish is to have the Sonyea property dedicated to some public work of a charitable nature; and their representatives state that they now offer it for less than they would sell it in parcels or in bulk for other purposes.

It is the opinion of the committee and Board that the original offer which, after prolonged negotiations, has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000, is less than the market price or the intrinsic value or fair consideration for the property. The request for such reduction is, however, justified, on the ground of possible difference of opinion respecting values, and the expressed preference of the society to secure the property to continued charitable uses.

The land is in one tract comprising over 1,800 acres, traversed by two streams, one spring brook or creek issuing from springs which are situate principally on the premises, and the other, the Oashauqua creek, rising about thirty miles above and flowing through the land in question, in a deep gorge, with a fall of 106 feet on the premises, dividing them into nearly equal parts. This gorge with creek is of immense advantage for the complete separation of the sexes in free colony life.

For further particulars in relation to the advantages of this site for the purposes of an epileptic colony, with a description and capacity of the buildings thereon, and the statements of experts



in relation to the water supply, sanitary conditions, etc., whose opinions were obtained upon these points, attention is invited to the report of the committee with the exhibits therein referred to, which is hereto appended.

The establishment of this institution for epileptics would result, first, in the relief of a large and unfortunate class of sufferers, of which there are probably over 5,000 in this State, in poor-houses, alms houses and other institutions, or in the families of the poor, often held under extremely distressing conditions; and, second, by their proper medical treatment, educational and industrial training many of them will be enabled to become wholly or in part self-supporting. The subject, therefore, concerns equally the philanthropist, the social and political economist and the practical statesman. This Board has endeavored faithfully to discharge the important trust, in this respect, committed to it by the statute, and earnestly commends the matter to the careful and attentive consideration of the Legislature.

#### IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The annual returns of the officers of the various institutions of the State to this Board show that the number of idiotic and feeble-minded in public custody in the State, October 1, 1892, was 1,543, against 1,473 October 1, 1891. In the State Institution for Feeble-minded Children at Syracuse, 510; in the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble minded Women at Newark, 345; in the idiot asylum department of the New York City Alms-house, 386; in other city alms-houses, 12; in Kings County Alms-house, 39; in county poor-houses, 251; total 1,543. The institution at Syracuse is for the teachable class, and the asylum at Newark maintains a school for the more promising cases, but its objects are mainly custodial and protective. The New York City Asylum is both educational and custodial, while the other

city alms-houses and county poor-houses are wholly custodial, the idiotic and feeble-minded inmates being mostly adults, and generally of the lowest and most helpless class. During the year the State institutions for the feeble-minded have been visited by committees and officers of the Board, and most of the poor-houses and alms-houses in which idiots are provided for have also been thus visited.

#### SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The receipts of this institution, which was founded and is generally known as the New York Asylum for Idiots, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows: Cash on hand at the beginning of the year, \$10,298.72; received from the State, \$86,139.55, of which amount \$81,000 was for current expenses and \$5,139.55 for extraordinary expenses; from counties and cities, \$8,891; from private paying pupils, \$3,333.07; from all other sources, \$878.32; total, \$109,540.66. The total expenditures during the year were \$99,025.54, of which sum \$92,635.64 was for supervision, education, maintenance and care, and \$6,389.90 for buildings and improvements. The assets October 1, 1892, including \$10,515.12 cash, were \$14,345.12, and its indebtedness then was \$8,474.40, leaving a net balance of \$5,870.72. The whole number of pupils during the year was 541, and the number on the rolls October 1, 1892, was 510, of whom 262 were males and 248 females. The daily average attendance during the year was 506, and the weekly average per capita expenditure for their supervision, education, maintenance and care was \$3.17, as against \$3.16, the preceding year.

The additional hospital building in connection with this institution, provided for by the last Legislature, has been erected and furnished within the appropriation. This building, connected with the old hospital, is a plain, substantial brick structure, well designed for its purposes, and enables a separation

of patients with contagious, from those suffering from non-contagious diseases. It will properly accommodate thirty patients. During the past year typhoid fever, which raged with great virulence in the institution in 1891, reappeared among the inmates and seriously interfered with the progress and efficiency of the schools. While the disease, each year, was generally ascribed to impure water supply, there are grave fears in the minds of the trustees and superintendent that serious defects exist in the sewerage system, some of the pipes of which pass underneath the main building and have been in use for many years. The trustees, therefore, will ask the Legislature for an appropriation for the removal of the sewerage system of the institution from beneath the buildings, for the improvement of the steam heating and the connection of the boilers with the girls' building, and for the replacing of the piazza in front of the main building, which is dilapidated by long use. This Board has examined and inquired into the needs of the institution in respect to these changes, alterations and improvements, and recommends an appropriation for these purposes.

On information of the presence of typhoid fever in this institution, the past year, coming to the knowledge of this Board, at its request, an examination of the institution was made by Dr. F. C. Curtis, of Albany, an expert detailed by the State Board of Health for that purpose, who was accompanied in the examination by the assistant secretary of this Board, whose report upon the matter is hereto appended.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN AT  
NEWARK.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were \$52,736.72, viz.: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$4,510.52; received from the State, \$48,000,



of which sum \$39,000 was for maintenance and care, and \$9,000 a special appropriation; from all other sources, \$226.20. Its current expenses were \$38,331.96; for buildings and improvements, \$12,837.10; total, \$51,169.06; leaving a balance of \$1,567.56 October 1, 1892, and the institution was then free of debt. The whole number of inmates during the past fiscal year was 377, the daily average 335, and the average per capita weekly cost of support \$2.32, as against \$2.36 the preceding year.

This institution for the enforced custody and protection, during the child-bearing age, of feeble-minded young women of proper physical development to become mothers, has, from its opening, been more or less embarrassed by the commitment of cases to its custody and care not properly coming within its objects and purposes, viz.: Cases on the verge of insanity, in which the disease soon develops, requiring their removal to State hospitals for the insane; cases so advanced in life as not to require its protection and care; and chronic, incurable, sick or otherwise permanently disabled and helpless bed-ridden cases, which could properly be provided for in the hospital wards of poor-houses and alms-houses, or in general hospitals. There are at present about thirty, or nearly ten per cent of these classes, mainly the last, among the inmates of the institution, which, in the opinion of this Board, should be removed to the counties from which they were committed, and the room thus made vacant given to proper cases, now in poor-houses and alms-houses, or in poor families without adequate means for their protection and care, for the admission of which there is constant and pressing demand. The matter has been brought to the attention of the trustees of the institution, and it is thought will lead to the early removal of many of these cases, and the adoption of more stringent rules and regulations guarding against such commitments in future.

The institution is greatly crowded, and the removal of the cases above referred to will leave no spare accommodations. The trustees of the institution, in order to meet future requirements, will, therefore, apply to the Legislature for a special appropriation as follows: For a dormitory building, \$20,000; for two cottages, \$15,000; for improving grounds, \$2,000; for a plant for the disposal of sewage, \$7,000, the flow of the sewage into the Erie canal having been interdicted; for the purchase of two adjoining lots, and the houses thereon, \$7,000; total \$54,000; and this Board recommends an appropriation for these various purposes.

#### THE BLIND.

According to the annual returns of their respective officers there were 710 blind persons in public custody in this State October 1, 1892, as follows: In the institutions for the education of the blind, 337; in the Home for the Blind, New York, 61; in New York and other city alms-houses, 130; in Kings and other county poor-houses, 182; total, 710. The city of New York distributes, per capita, about \$20,000 annually to blind persons not inmates of any institution, and more or less outside aid is extended to such blind in most of the counties and cities of the State. The educational institutions for the blind are the New York Institution for the Blind, New York city, and the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. The former is owned and conducted by a private benevolent corporation, the current expenses being met by the State, and the latter is the property of the State, controlled and managed by trustees appointed by the Governor and Senate.

#### NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NEW YORK CITY.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows: Cash balance of the previous year, \$9,643.29; received from the State, \$43,054.57; from coun-

ties and cities, \$6,003.28; from interest and dividends on investments, \$8,542.22; from all other sources, \$15,387.58; total, \$82,630.94. The expenditures for the year were: For maintenance, education and care, \$71,015.72; for extraordinary purposes, \$698.05; total, \$71,713.77. Its balance October 1, 1892, was \$10,917.17, and it then had claims against counties and otherwise amounting to \$17,820.04, and was indebted for wages and unpaid accounts, \$6,395.20. The number at the close of the year was 207; the daily average for the year was 202, and the weekly average per capita cost \$5.51. This institution has been visited during the year by Commissioner Stewart, and his report in relation to it is hereto appended, to which attention is invited.

#### NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows: Cash from the preceding year, \$5,163.36; received from the State, \$40,000; from all other sources, \$3,261.87; total, \$48,425.23. The current expenses for the year were \$41,680.35; extraordinary expenses, \$3,005.61; total, \$44,685.96. Its balance October 1, 1892, was \$3,739.27, and it then had claims against counties and individuals amounting to \$2,594.13, and was free from debt. The whole number of pupils during the year was 157; the number at the close of the year was 130; the daily average 130, and the weekly per capita expenditure \$4.82.

This institution has been visited during the year by Commissioner Letchworth, and his report, which shows good progress in the schools, is hereto appended. The institution needs increased facilities for object teaching, and the trustees will ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$2,500 for this purpose, and this Board recommends that it be granted.

## THE DEAF.

There are eight schools for the education of the deaf, one of which having two branches in different places, there are practically ten schools subject to visitation by the State Board, scattered over the State from Brooklyn to Buffalo. They have all been inspected by Commissioner Stewart for the standing committee on the deaf at least once in 1892. Admission to these schools of State pupils is by appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or of county pupils by appointment of the overseers of the poor or supervisors of the counties.

The number of pupils in the schools September 30, 1892, was 1,297, of whom 727 were males and 570 females. In 1882, on the same date, the six schools which then received pupils at public expense contained the same number of pupils. There has, therefore, been no increase in the number of deaf in the State schools in a decade, in which the population of the State has increased twenty per cent, a remarkable and satisfactory showing. By chapter 36 of the Laws of 1892 the Albany Home School for the Deaf, incorporated in 1891, was added to the number of schools to which State and county pupils may be sent, and it has therefore been inspected this year. This school has been opened as an oral school, but as yet contains no State and but a few county pupils. In consideration of the fact that the number of pupils in these schools has been stationary for the last ten years, during which time schools at Malone and Albany have been authorized to receive pupils, at public expense, the State Board is of the opinion that no more schools should be authorized for the present to receive such pupils, as this would impair the usefulness of those already organized and receiving public pupils, by withdrawing support from them.

The following table shows the number and sex of the pupils in each of the institutions for the deaf in the State,

October 1, 1892, as reported by their respective officers to this Board:

NUMBER OF PUPILS OCTOBER 1, 1892.

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	208	88	296
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York.....	97	93	190
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	66	67	133
Le Contreux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	70	60	130
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham...	141	158	299
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	87	66	153
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	51	34	84
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	7	5	12
Total.....	727	570	1,297

The pupils in the schools have all been examined in their classrooms, and the institutions, as a rule, found in good order. Radically different methods of instruction are followed. In six the method of instruction is the oral, in which articulation and lip-reading are mainly used for instruction. These are the schools in Brooklyn, Lexington avenue (New York), Fordham, Westchester, Albany and Rochester. The combined method, in which the instruction is mainly by signs and writing, is followed in the schools at One Hundred and Sixty-second street (New York), Rome, Malone and Buffalo. In all these schools, however, more or less attention is given to lessons in articulation and lip-reading. In three of the schools several deaf mute teachers are employed. Their misfortune, which deprives them of free communication with those about them, must to some extent impair their usefulness as teachers, and the Board is of the opinion that

their employment is not for the best interests of the educational advancement of the pupils in their classes, and recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting the future employment of any deaf-mute teacher in the schools supported mainly by sums paid by the State and its counties for pupils sent by them.

For the maintenance and education of each State pupil \$250 is paid, and pupils may be sent between the ages of 12 and 25 years; for county pupils, \$300 is paid, and the pupils may be sent between the ages of 5 and 12 years. The State, therefore, pays for the education and support of the older pupils fifty dollars a year less than the counties pay for the younger pupils; the State formerly paid \$300, then \$275, and now but \$250, a sum disproportionate to that paid by the counties, and which, to a large extent, impairs the usefulness of the schools by obliging them to economize in the salaries paid their teachers and in the number of them employed. Taking the pupils educated and supported at public expense, both State and county together, it appears that the sum paid for each is about \$270 per annum. The average per capita cost for the education and maintenance of each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, is reported by the different schools to have been as follows: Malone, \$304.08; Rochester, \$300; One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York, \$292.64; Rome, \$286.89; Lexington avenue, New York, \$284.89; Albany, \$270; Fordham and branches, \$238.86; Buffalo, \$217.60. The schools at Fordham and Buffalo are taught by members of religious orders, who receive little or nothing for their services, and should not for purposes of comparison be included in the table. It thus appears that in nearly all the schools, public pupils are educated at an expense greater by from fifteen dollars to thirty-five dollars a pupil than the sum received. Believing that the sum of \$300 formerly paid by the State for the support of each pupil, and now paid by



the counties, is not excessive for the proper education and support of each pupil, the Board recommends that this sum be paid in future. This would involve an increased annual appropriation of about \$35,000, and would enable the schools to engage additional teachers now much needed, and to replace those incompetent with those of a higher class.

Chapter 213, section 9, Laws of 1875, excludes from the schools for the deaf all applicants of less than three years' residence in the State. The Board recommends that this exclusion should be reduced from three years to one. The operation of the present law saves no expense, as the State pays for the two years' instruction at the end of the term instead of at the beginning. The earliest years are the most profitable for education and the statute now works hardship in certain cases.

The recommendation of the Board, formerly made, that the age at which children might be sent to the schools as county pupils should be lowered from 6 to 5 years, was adopted by the Legislature of 1892, which by chapter 36 amended the act of 1863, relating to the education of deaf-mutes in that manner, and county pupils may now be sent to any of the schools between the ages of 5 and 12 years. This amendment has given great satisfaction and a considerable number of pupils between the ages of 5 and 6 have since been admitted to the schools as county pupils.

For further information on the subject of the deaf in the State schools the Board refers to the report of Commissioner Stewart for the standing committee of the deaf, which will be found appended hereto.

#### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows: Cash from the preceding year, \$58,169.78; received from the State for north wing and sundry buildings, \$65,000, and for maintenance, \$150,000; from the

labor of the prisoners, \$40,019.72; total, \$313,189.50. The expenditures during the year were: For supervision and maintenance, \$198,454.35; for buildings and improvements, \$61,360.32; total, \$259,814.67. It had a cash balance of \$26,978.67 October 1, 1892, and outstanding claims amounting to \$49,771.06, and was then indebted for salaries, unpaid bills, on manufacturers' accounts, etc., \$30,650.12. The whole number of prisoners during the year was 2,002; the number October 1, 1892, was 1,395; the daily average for the year was 1,397, and the weekly average per capita cost of support was \$2.73, as against \$2.93 the preceding year.

This institution was established in 1876 for the reception and reformation of young men between the ages of 16 and 30 years committed to it for a first offense. It has been successfully managed from its inception under the same active superintendence, and in its administration, discipline and the distribution of the time of the inmates between hard work in the shops and mental development in the class-rooms, in many respects, is a model of its kind, and as such is annually visited by many officials of charitable institutions in other States and countries, and by others interested in the subject of penology.

From the time the effects of the indeterminate sentences with maximum limits, and the reformatory discipline of the State Reformatory became generally known to the courts throughout the State, the institution has been full, and the pressure of the increasing number of commitments to it has resulted in its being overcrowded every year since 1884. Originally containing 504 cells, the institution has been increased in size until it now contains 1,250 cells, occupied at the close of 1892 by nearly 1,500 prisoners. The increased accommodations, which have more than doubled the size of the original institution, have never been equal to the demand upon it, and therefore it has been necessary to



double or treble prisoners in a cell, which is objectionable in practice and interferes with the reformatory objects of the institution.

The State Board of Charities in former reports to the Legislature, has strongly urged the necessity of the establishment of another reformatory similar in plan and scope to that at Elmira, and has advised against the further increase in size of that institution as tended to defeat the objects for which it was established.

The Board is informed that the managers of the State Reformatory propose to ask from the Legislature of 1893 a special appropriation of \$200,000 for 500 or more additional cells, which would raise the number to over 1,700. The Board advises against the granting of any appropriation for an extension of the State Reformatory beyond its present size, and recommends that a sufficient appropriation be made in lieu thereof to establish the Eastern Reformatory for men on the same plan, as provided by chapter 326 of the Laws of 1892.

In support of its position on this subject the Board repeats a quotation formerly made from the report of the superintendent of the State Reformatory, admittedly one of the ablest penologists of his time, to the board of managers of the institution, dated September 30, 1884, when he sounded the note of alarm in these words:

"The gradual increase of the population of the reformatory since 1876 brings us this year face to face with the fact of the insufficient capacity of the institution for the number of inmates. The true maximum of men in a single institution for reformative treatment is acknowledged to be about 500, so that only 504 rooms of all grades are provided here. Now the present number of inmates is 580; at this writing, December sixth, there are 608, with a certainty of reaching 700 by May of 1885, so that there are now over 200 of the inmates associated two or three in one room, a very serious evil of convict confinement, but especially

injurious with the youthful prisoners of the reformatory, an evil here that should be speedily abated."

Since these words were written the number of prisoners has increased from 608 to nearly 1,500.

In consideration of the fact that a great number of inmates of the State Reformatory have been committed from the cities of New York and Brooklyn, which are distant about 300 miles from the institution, the State Board recommends that the new reformatory for men should be established near these cities. This would result in a great saving of transportation and other expenses to the State.

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$4,022.46; received from the State, \$56,015.52; total, \$60,037.98. The current expenditures were \$51,738.29; extraordinary expenditures, \$5,508.33; total, \$57,236.72. The cash balance October 1, 1892, was \$2,801.26, and it was then free from debt. The whole number of inmates during the year was 357; the number October 1, 1892, was 288; the daily average during the year was 270, and the average weekly per capita cost of support, \$1.84, against \$2.06 the preceding year.

This institution is greatly overcrowded. Intended to provide for a maximum of 250 inmates, it contained December, 1892, 290, every bed being occupied except one kept free in the hospital for emergency, and inclusive of all the dark punishment cells and other beds in the hospital. This congested condition in a great measure defeats the reformatory objects of the institution, by practically preventing transfers, from building to building, for promotion or punishment.

Referring to the report of Commissioner Stewart on reformatories, appended hereto, for particulars, the Board finds mismanagement and carelessness in the internal administration of the prison-building and that good discipline is not maintained. The Board

further finds that there is no intelligent system of industry for the prisoners in the reformatory, and no set tasks for them to perform, and that the idle hours allowed the prisoners are subversive of their interests and discreditable to the management of the institution. These female prisoners should be kept as busily employed as the male prisoners are at the State Reformatory, and the opportunity of their commitment should be improved to teach them regular habits of industry, and to increase their mental development. This is especially necessary for the class of young prostitutes and other misdemeanants, exclusive of felons, who compose the inmates of the House of Refuge.

The four cottage buildings are well planned, and suitable for the accommodation of twenty-four inmates each. When last inspected they contained twenty-seven. The plans for these cottages were defective, in that they provided no place for assembly of the inmates, who, for want of this, habitually gather in the halls, which are narrow and not well lighted. Services are held in these. The Board recommends a sufficient appropriation for the erection of a small two-story and basement extension in the rear of each of these cottages, opposite the entrance doors, to contain on the two upper floors assembly rooms in which the inmates may be brought together with comfort for sewing, instruction or recreation, and there kept readily under the supervision of their officers.

The subject of the relief of the institution from overcrowding demands the attention of the Legislature.

The State Board is of the opinion that the reformation of individuals is more probable in small institutions, and on general principles does not favor the considerable extension of the size of the House of Refuge at Hudson. The location of the six buildings about the quadrangle is such that space has been left between the prison building and the two cottages nearest to it sufficient for the erection of two other cottages, which would make six cottages in all. In the present emergency the Board

would not be disposed to oppose an appropriation to this institution for the erection of two cottages, each to provide for twenty-four inmates. The position, however, is complicated by defects found in the active management of the institution. The presumption is that these would increase with its size. Under good management, the Board would recommend an appropriation for two cottages, and that the extension of the institution should cease with the erection of these.

#### HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The houses of refuge of this State are: The New York House of Refuge on Randall's island, and the State Industrial School at Rochester. The property of the New York House of Refuge is held and managed by an incorporated benevolent association, the current expenses being met mainly by the State, and the State Industrial School is owned, controlled and maintained wholly by the State. These institutions have been visited during the year by Commissioner Stewart of the standing committee on reformatories, and his report in respect to their condition and operations for the year is hereto appended.

#### NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were \$113,042.11, viz.: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$2,725.94; received from the State, \$102,499.95; from all other sources, \$7,816.22. The current expenses were \$94,877.79; extraordinary expenses, \$14,603.79; total, \$109,481.58. It had a cash balance of \$3,560.53 October 1, 1892, and was then reported free from debt. The whole number of inmates during the year was 809; the number October 1, 1892, was 500, of whom 437 were boys and sixty-three girls; the daily average for the year was 468, and the weekly average per capita cost of support \$3.89, as against \$3.72 the preceding year.

During the year 1892, the active management of this institution has been changed by the resignation of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and principal of the schools, all of whom had filled their respective offices for many years. The board of managers have appointed to the position of superintendent an officer of the United States navy, who is believed to be discharging his duties satisfactorily. There has been little change in the number of inmates, which is about 500, half the number which might be accommodated. The practical operation of the so-called "Freedom of Worship Bill," under authority of which mass was first said in the House of Refuge on Sunday, October 23, 1892, has not been attended with any trouble beyond entailing additional work upon the officers and teachers.

Many improvements in the management have been reported to the Board by its committee on reformatories, and the spirit which now governs the institution is more in accordance with enlightened and liberal ideas respecting the reformation and education of the juvenile delinquent class, for which it was established. The Board is informed that the managers of the House of Refuge intend to ask an appropriation from the Legislature of 1893 to remove the cells from some of the dormitory halls, and thus to change these into open dormitories for occupation by inmates as a reward for good conduct. Believing that this would be a desirable change and facilitate the reformatory work of the institution, the Board recommends a sufficient appropriation for this purpose.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT ROCHESTER.

The receipts of this institution, formerly the Western House of Refuge, were as follows for the year ending September 30, 1892: Cash balance of the preceding year, \$26,874.92; received from the State, general appropriation, \$140,000; special appropriation,



\$76,200; from all other sources, twelve dollars and ninety-four cents; total, \$243,087.86. The current expenditures were \$150,572.23; extraordinary expenditures, \$104,458.36; total, \$255,030.59. It had a cash balance of \$8,057.27 October 1, 1892, and was then indebted for unpaid bills, \$92,299.08. The whole number of inmates during the year was 1,281; the number October 1, 1892, was 761, of whom 652 were boys and 109 girls; the daily average for the year was 785, and the weekly average per capita cost of support \$3.85, as against \$3.94 the preceding year.

This institution is in a satisfactory condition, and there are many evidences of its humane and intelligent management. During the year the superintendent resigned, and one of its officers has been appointed acting superintendent. The comprehensive and excellent system of technological instruction in the classes of the tradeschools, which are adapted to prepare the inmates for self-support in remunerative employments on leaving the institution, is commended, and the military discipline of government for the male department, high proficiency in which has been attained under the direction of the acting superintendent, formerly an officer of the National Guard, has improved the bearing and general appearance of the boys.

The graduating building of the male department, which has long been finished, but never occupied as such, is now ready for occupation and will increase the means of classification in the school buildings and aid the reformatory objects sought.

The main building of the male department is an old structure and in places practically worn out and in bad repair. New floors and ceilings are needed, improved ventilation and much repainting within and without. The present business offices of the institution are too small, inconveniently arranged and very dark; new offices are a pressing need of the school. The board has pleasure in learning that the managers of the institution desire to take the

cells or rooms out of the east dormitories and to convert them into open dormitories, and that further extensions of the technological and common school systems and of the military equipment are desired. The play-grounds in the rear of the north building should be filled and graded.

The State board finds that the present management of the State Industrial School is such as should commend it to the confidence of the people of the State, and insure its liberal maintenance and support. It therefore, in compliance with the statute, advises the Legislature to make such appropriation as may be necessary to carry out the improvements and inaugurate the reforms suggested above.

Attention is invited to the appended report of Commissioner Stewart, chairman of the standing committee of the board on reformatories, for further information respecting the reformatory institutions of the State and their operations during the past year.

#### NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$8,734.30; received from the State, \$140,000; from all other sources, \$4,671.69; total, \$153,405.99. The expenditures were: For current maintenance, \$145,545.22; for extraordinary repairs, \$7,706.48; total, \$153,251.70. The cash balance October 1, 1892, was \$154.29, and it was reported free from debt. The number of inmates October 1, 1891, was 842, and the number admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892, was 578; absent, 278; thus making a total of 1,698 in the course of the year. The discharges during the year were 451 and the deaths 100; absentees, including those in State hospitals, 338. The number present October 1, 1892, was 809, as against 842 October 1, 1891. The greatest number present during the year

was 1,012 and the least number 723. The daily average for the year was 864, or 139 less than for the preceding year, and the weekly average per capita cost of support was \$3.24, as against \$3.91 the preceding year. In addition to these, there were eighteen members of the home transferred to State hospitals for the insane, in accordance with the statute, whose maintenance and care are being paid by the institution.

The average number of patients in the hospital department of the home during the past year was about 120, and the number, for obvious reasons, is likely to increase from year to year. The medical staff are a resident and an assistant resident physician. A matron has the immediate charge of the domestic affairs of the hospital, and the nursing is by a chief trained female nurse, assisted by three trained female assistants. There are also several men detailed from the inmates, who are employed on the wards of the hospital in nursing and other duties, under the direction of the chief female nurse. The patients are mostly suffering with chronic diseases, many of them being bedridden and helpless, and requiring constant watchfulness and care. The hospital has little or no spare room, and the increasing infirmities of the inmates of the institution, incident to their advancing age, will probably make it necessary soon to extend and enlarge its accommodations.

The trustees of this institution will ask the Legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the following purposes, viz.: For the removal of the hospital water-closets and the fitting up of new closets, the present ones being greatly dilapidated and unfit for use; for two new boilers to replace the old boilers, which are so worn and weakened that they no longer properly fulfill their purpose; and for an increased water supply, and this Board approves an appropriation for these objects.



## ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The annual returns of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, furnish the following: The number of inmates October 1, 1892, was 36,643, as against 35,797 October 1, 1891, viz.: Adult males, 2,403; adult females, 5,633; boys, 16,027; girls, 12,580; total, 36,643. The increase in these institutions during the year was 846, of which increase 405 were adults and 441 children. The total receipts of these institutions for the year were \$7,879,508.70, and the expenditures \$7,328,838.46, as against \$7,678,955.71, the receipts, and \$6,969,581.12, the expenditures, for the preceding year. Attention is invited to the tables relating to these institutions, showing the value of the property held by them September 30, 1892, their total and classified receipts and expenditures for the past year, and the number of inmates of each October 1, 1892.

## INCORPORATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN DURING 1892.

The following institutions for the custody and care of children have been incorporated during the past year, the certificates of incorporation, after full examination and inquiry, having been approved and certified by this Board, pursuant to chapter 446 of the Laws of 1883, viz.: January thirteenth, the St. Chrysostom's Nursery, New York; April thirteenth, the Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York; July thirteenth, the Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York. The application for incorporation of the Kinnelly Home for Orphan Children, Brooklyn, was disapproved April 13, 1892. The reports of the various committees of this Board making the examinations and inquiries into the applications of these several institutions for incorporation, presented and read to the Board, are hereto appended.

## INCORPORATED HOSPITALS.

The reports of these institutions to this Board show that the property of all kinds held by them October 1, 1892, and devoted to their objects and purposes, was valued at \$21,856,926.34, as against \$20,174,401.33, their valuation October 1, 1891. Their total receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were \$4,599,745.11, and their expenditures \$4,013,248.57, as against \$4,437,898.97, their receipts, and \$4,215,742.82, their expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891. The number of patients in these institutions October 1, 1892, was 3,312, as against 3,048 October 1, 1891. Attention is invited to the appended tables, giving the names and locations of these various institutions, and showing also their total and classified receipts and expenditures for the year, and the whole number of beneficiaries.

## INCORPORATED DISPENSARIES.

The returns of the various dispensaries of the State to this Board, shows the following: The valuation of the property of all kinds held by them October 1, 1892, was \$1,210,375.85, as against \$1,041,020, the valuation October 1, 1891. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were \$288,064.15, and their expenditures \$253,632.86; for the year ending September 30, 1891, their receipts were \$242,372.32 and their expenditures \$189,529.13. A list of these institutions, with their several locations and financial exhibit for the year, will be found in the appended tables relating to them.

## COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN POOR-HOUSES AND ALMS-HOUSES.

Including those of New York and Kings counties, there are fifty-eight county poor houses in this State, and five city alms-houses, viz.: Kingston, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie and Utica. The counties of Hamilton and Schuyler have no county poor-houses,

but there are two town poor-houses in the latter and two also in Queens county.

The annual returns of the superintendents of the poor and other proper officers of the various counties and cities of this State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, furnish the following: The whole number of indoor paupers during the year was 83,667 as against 79,540 the preceding year. The number in these institutions October 1, 1892, was 20,915, as against 20,756 October 1, 1891, of whom 11,038 were males and 9,880 females. Of the entire number in poor-houses in the course of the year 32,675 were native, and 50,989 foreign born. The total expenditures in connection with these institutions during the year were \$2,509,438.20, as against \$2,825,488.48 the preceding year. The appended tables in relation to poor-houses and alms houses show the value of the property held by these institutions, classify their inmates and exhibit their expenditures for the year, and also show the average number of poor-house and alms-house inmates in this State from 1868 to 1892, inclusive, and the annual expenditure for their maintenance and care.

These institutions have been very generally visited during the past year by members and officers of the Board, and their condition from time to time reported. The reports of Commissioner de Peyster upon the alms house of New York city, of Commissioner Walrath in regard to the poor-houses of the sixth judicial district, and of the secretary in respect to certain inmates of poor-houses heretofore classed as insane, are hereto appended.

Upon information coming to the notice of this Board of alleged improper management and abuses in the Oswego County Poor-House during the year, a committee of this Board, consisting of the president and Commissioners Letchworth and Walrath, visited and inspected this poor-house, and examined, on oath, the officers and employes of the institution and several citizens in the vicinity respecting its management and affairs, and reported the results

of such examination, with the testimony, to the Board. This report showed that gross abuses existed in the institution, and placed the responsibility therefor upon the county superintendent of the poor. The report of the committee upon the subject is hereto appended, a copy of which has been sent to the superintendent of the poor, to the county judge, county clerk and clerk of the board of supervisors of the county, and also to the secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

#### OUTDOOR PUBLIC POOR RELIEF.

According to the annual returns of the proper officers, the number of persons receiving outdoor public poor relief during the year ending September 30, 1892, was 131,439, as against 131,538 the preceding year. The expenditure for such relief was \$681,934.99; for the preceding year it was \$654,654.85. The tables relating to poor-houses and alms-houses, hereto appended, show the number of persons thus relieved in each of the counties and cities of the State during the year, and the amount respectively expended by them for such relief.

#### STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers under care October 1, 1891, pursuant to chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, was 241, of whom 187 were in State alms-houses, one was in an orphan asylum, and fifty-three were in various State insane hospitals. The commitments during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, numbered 1,367, as against 1,365 committed the preceding year. The changes occurring in the several State alms-houses during the year were as follows: Discharged, recovered and able to maintain themselves, 387; left without permission and failed to return, 45; transferred to State hospitals for the insane, 4; provided with transportation to their former homes and friends, or to their places of legal settlement in other States and countries,

909; died, 40; thus leaving 223 under care October 1, 1892, as against 241 October 1, 1891, as follows: In the various State almshouses, 159; at the Utica State Hospital, 4; at the Willard State Hospital, 16; at the Binghamton State Hospital, 21; at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, 3; at the Rochester State Hospital, 2; at the Albany Orphan Asylum, 1.

The following is a summary of the operations of the law since it went into effect, October 22, 1873: The whole number of persons committed as State paupers during this time has been 25,520, of whom 12,908 were males and 5,612 females. Of this number, 7,099 have recovered and been discharged as able to support themselves, 82 have been provided with situations in families or otherwise 1,397 have absconded and most of them disappeared from view as paupers, 116 have been transferred to State insane hospitals and orphan asylums, 15,980 have been removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, thus relieving this State of the burden and expense of their permanent support and care, and 647 have died. This left, as previously stated, 223 under care October 1, 1892, of whom 169 were in State almshouses, 53 in State hospitals for the insane, and one was in an orphan asylum. Appended hereto are tables showing the operation of the act from the time of its going into effect in October, 1873, to October 1, 1892, and also a classified, tabulated statement of the expenditures under the act for the last fiscal year, as required by statute.

The Board, in its last annual report, briefly summarized the various classes of persons committed, from time to time, under this act as State paupers, which summary is here repeated for the information of the Legislature:

1. Migratory and only partly disabled paupers and vagrants of other States and countries, especially of Canada, who come into this State, generally upon the approach of winter, in the

hope of securing free lodgment and support in its poor-houses, almshouses and other institutions of charity.

2. Pauper families of other States and countries, sent to this State by public officials or otherwise, and such families who drift into the State, attracted by its numerous charitable institutions and extended systems of in-door and out-door public and private relief.

3. Indigent and seemingly respectable families of other States and countries, who make their way into this State in the expectation of bettering their condition, or to avoid the disgrace of becoming paupers in the community in which they are known.

4. Chronic sick, crippled, blind and otherwise infirm and disabled destitute persons of other States and countries, sent to this State by public authorities, or by relatives or friends, and who are led to believe that they may gain free admittance and gratuitous surgical and medical treatment, nursing and care, in its numerous general and special hospitals, or other medical charities.

5. Persons of other States and countries, coming into this State for temporary purposes, without means, overtaken by sickness or other misfortune, away from relatives or friends, and thus thrown upon the public for shelter and support.

6. Insane, idiotic, feeble-minded and otherwise incompetent persons of other States and countries, who escape from institutions or family care in such States and countries, and are found wandering and destitute in this State, away from legal guardians or friends, and who are unfit to be at large.

7. Disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war, enlisting from this State and settling in other States or countries upon their discharge from the service, and who return to the State, after prolonged absence, and find themselves without relatives or friends to assist them, or the ability to provide for themselves.

8. Truant and disorderly children, mostly boys, who break away from home or other legal guardianship in other States and



countries and are lured into this State by the attraction of its large cities.

9. Partly disabled young men and boys of other States and countries, who come into this State each spring for employment upon its canals and who, upon the close of navigation, are left without means to return to their homes, with no ability to provide for their support.

10. Immigrants landing in New York, or at the United States or Canadian ports, drifting into this State, in destitute condition, from other States in which they first settled, and thus thrown upon the public without the ability to earn their maintenance.

The number of these classes that come under the law as State paupers, varies from year to year, and depends largely upon conditions in other States and countries over which this State has no control. Some of them come in the hope of securing more remunerative employment than at their homes, but failing in their expectations are left helpless; some come to gain free access to its numerous general and special hospitals, asylums and other public and private charities; some are sent to rid the communities to which they belong of troublesome and expensive burdens, while others drift aimlessly across its borders, without any well-defined object or purpose. The location of the State, and the easy and inexpensive methods of ingress, over the numerous water and other lines of communication leading to it, with its large port of foreign entry, and its varied and extended system of public and private munificence, stimulates and invites the enfeebled, helpless and thriftless classes of other States and countries to it, and once within its borders, unless returned to their homes, they soon find lodgment in its poor-houses, alms-houses, asylums, hospitals and other institutions of charity, as public burdens through life.

The benefits of this law, in the return of these infirm and helpless paupers to the various communities in other States and countries to which they properly belong, are two-fold: First, it relieves this State of undesirable and troublesome persons, who have no legitimate claim upon its bounties; and, second, it lessens the public charitable expenses, by relieving the cities and counties of their permanent support and care, inevitable were they to remain within the borders of the State. To have maintained the 900 such paupers sent to their homes in other States and countries last year at the low rate of two dollars per week, would have cost in a single year \$94,536, or the income of nearly \$1,900,000 at five per cent per annum. Applying the same rule to the 15,980 such persons thus sent to their homes since the law went into effect, and estimating the average duration of their lives at fifteen years, a length of time confirmed by well-established tables upon the subject, they would have entailed an ultimate expenditure by the cities and counties of this State of \$24,928,800. The entire expense of the removal of these 15,980 persons to their homes in other communities, as they have, from time to time, come under the law, together with the incidental and other expenses for their temporary maintenance, while awaiting removal, has been less than \$40,000 per year, or about \$25.00 per person, and the work has been performed without any outlay for buildings or well-founded complaint as to the justice and propriety of any such removals. The Board, therefore, believes that the money of the State thus expended is of great and lasting benefit to its cities and counties, pecuniarily and otherwise, and it accordingly recommends an appropriation of \$40,000 to carry out the objects and purposes of the law for the next fiscal year.



## ALIEN PAUPERS.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, the Board removed 150 alien paupers from the poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, and sent them to their homes in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, as follows: To England 16; to Ireland 11; to Scotland 9; to Germany 34; to Austria-Hungary 14; to Russia 11; to Italy 39; to Switzerland 8; to France 4; and to Sweden and Denmark each 2; total 150.

The examinations showed that these persons were deported to this country from their several European homes by the following agencies, viz.: By cities, towns and other municipalities, 13; by various benevolent, charitable and immigration associations and societies, 38; by relatives, guardians and friends, 77; by individuals and companies under agreement to labor, 22; total, 150.

According to the statements of these persons, they were landed in this country as follows: In New York, 125; at other United States ports, 17; at various Canadian ports, 8; total, 150.

Their condition at the time of landing, as developed by the examinations, was as follows: Lunatic, 9; imbecile, 6; epileptic, 3; paralytic, 5; vagrant and diseased, 27; old and decrepit, 22; blind, 2; crippled, 7; deformed, 4; feeble-minded, 26; otherwise diseased, 39; total, 150.

The total expense of sending these chronic infirm and helpless alien paupers back to their various homes, from which they had been deported to this country, was \$3,677.95; the per capita expense, \$24.52. The entire number of such removals, since the act went into effect in 1880, has been 1,879; the whole expenditure, \$40,916.40; the expenditure per person, \$21.78.

The saving to the cities and counties of this State, by the return of these 150 helpless and dependent aliens to their native countries during the past year, by this Board, may best be shown by comparison of the expense with the yearly cost of their poor-house or

other public support, had they remained. The expense of their removal, as has been shown, was only \$3,677.95; while to have maintained them one year in the institutions in which they were found would have cost, at the low rate of two dollars per week each, \$15,000; thus effecting a saving of \$11,922.05 in a single year. Estimating the average duration of the lives of these 150 returned paupers at fifteen years — which basis is well established by tables upon the subject — they would have entailed an annual expenditure, by the cities and counties of the State, as stated, of \$15,000, and the ultimate cost of \$234,000 in taxes to support them for life in our institutions of the least expensive kind.

Application of the same rule to the total of 1,879 such aliens thus removed, since the act went into effect, would have made necessary, had they been allowed to remain here, an annual expenditure by the cities and counties of the State, or the State itself, for their support, of \$195,416, nearly the income of \$4,000,000 at five per cent per annum, and involving total expenditures for their life maintenance of \$2,931,240, showing a net tax saving, after deducting \$40,916.40 expended for their removal, of \$2,890,323.60, and this exclusive of outlay for buildings equal to the accommodations of twelve of the average sized poor-houses of the State, the yearly cost of salaried officials for their care, and the certain erection of one each year to provide for the yearly accretions of all these inevitable dependents on the public, had they not been returned to their European relations. These figures of course apply directly to the expenses of the State of New York only, but relatively, they do so to all the other States of the Union that receive immigrants of the classes in question, by through tickets, or by other channels tending to their settling in cities and towns in the interior of our country for the enjoyment of public support. It should be added that these removals have been made by this Board, from the outset, without cost to

the State for salaries or otherwise, except for traveling and incidental expenses in making the examinations and arrangements for their departure. A registry of all the persons returned, by name and date of return, is kept in books in the office of the Board, and no complaints in respect to such removals have been made by any of the countries or localities to which they were sent.

The existing federal statutes upon the subject of immigration do not seem to impose entirely the restrictions which are desirable to be enforced at the ports of debarkation abroad for our protection against the landing here of pauper, lunatic and other burdensome and objectionable persons from foreign countries; and it is believed that protection against such can be secured only by examinations as to their character and their physical and mental condition, under proper rules and regulations, before their embarkation to this country. This Board has long held, and still holds, that a system of consular inspection of all intending immigrants should be initiated and developed, and then strictly required at their various ports of departure, so that no alien immigrant could land at any of our ports or enter the country across our inland borders without a consular certificate setting forth that he or she is not included in any of the prohibited classes. These suggestions received the earnest attention of Congress at its last session, and many bills were then introduced upon the subject, some of them in both houses, nearly all of which contained provisions, more or less stringent, for the consular examination and certification, before taking passage, of all persons intending to emigrate to the United States. As a further protection against the voluntary or other coming to this country of the pauper, lunatic, criminal and other burdensome aliens in question, including professional beggars and tramps, this Board believes that all intending immigrants should also be required to procure certificates of their good character, physical and mental health and ability

to provide for themselves, from the local authorities of the various countries whence they come, duly authenticated by some court or officer of public record. This would not debar proper persons from emigrating unless it stimulated the government of their countries to check emigration in general by refusing such certificates; for immigrants, such as we wish to receive, would find no other difficulty in obtaining these certificates, while this provision would serve to check the shipment to us of those undesirable, troublesome and expensive classes, shipment of which has so long been promoted, and is still promoted by cities, cantons and towns, or the authorities of local districts, and by European benevolent and emigration societies and families for their own relief. At the same time the local certificates here suggested would be of great aid to our officials in their inspection and determination concerning immigrants, and would also at once enable them to detect and make public any attempt to impose the interdicted classes upon any one of the United States.

The numerous questions affecting immigration, relating to consular examinations, the imposition of a higher capitation tax, and establishing by law restrictions on the foreign steamship lines which accept, indiscriminately, steerage passengers of any kind to fill their vessels sailing to New York, were raised and largely discussed during the last session of Congress, and excited great interest throughout the country. The matter is in the hands of standing committees on immigration of both houses, and it is not improbable that some practical agreement will be had as to provisions of law that can readily be enforced, and that amendments to our present statutes, to protect our country against the large and steadily increasing influx of

prospectively burdensome immigrants, will be adopted by Congress, now in session, before it shall finally adjourn.

Whatever action may be had by Congress against the landing of unwelcome aliens, this State, because of its port of entry, at which most of the immigrants to the United States are landed, will doubtless always be more or less burdened with the refuse of all kinds, which will need to be returned or else maintained in its public institutions through life; and the Board, therefore, recommends the usual legislative appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal of such cases as may gravitate to the poor-houses, and other charitable institutions of the cities and counties of the State, for the coming year.

Supplementary to what has been stated above, it may be well to add that it is the general impression of those most familiar with the subject that the extraordinary flood of immigrants coming to our shores of recent years do not so much represent voluntary immigration as that which is stimulated. Foreign steamship lines have found that there is no cargo so profitable as a human one that loads and unloads itself, and virtually imposes no cost for care. With this view little attention, if any, apparently, is paid by the lines to the kind of passengers, whether fitted or unfitted for self-support, and, it is said, that to secure steerages full of passengers, special efforts are made by runners and agents scouring the interior and remote parts of Europe, to induce all they can to "go to America," even if in so doing they sell their little possessions and have but mere pittance for their support on landing here in a strange land, strange in tongue, and with ways and activities that they can not, in their day and generation, assimilate with, or become accustomed to, especially while they



congregate, as they do, into city districts, and form, so to speak, separate bodies of different nationalities, retaining and using their own language, and maintaining their native habits, with hardly a perceptible effort to become "Americanized" on their part, much as we should like that process to become spontaneous and universal to all claiming citizenship with us. What wonder, then, that so many find their way to become beneficiaries of the public and other charitable institutions, that its cities, and the State of New York itself, now abound with, covering all forms of relief, yet all perpetually crowded, requiring new ones annually to be initiated or existing ones enlarged or expanded with branches, to accommodate increasing patronage.

An extract from the report of this Board to the Legislature of 1890 is here reproduced to illustrate the rapidity with which increasing expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes is overrunning the increase of the population of the State, it being borne in mind that it is this "population" on which these vast expenditures fall, in direct ratio of dollars to persons, when these expenditures increase faster than the number of self-supporting and tax-paying citizens increase.

The annual expenditures in this State for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes, from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, the funds for which have been derived from State and local taxation and incorporated benevolent associations, are as follows:

Year	Amount expended.
1880 . . . . .	\$8,482,648 71
1881 . . . . .	9,260,147 77
1882 . . . . .	9,320,142 60
1883 . . . . .	9,938,037 05
1884 . . . . .	10,642,763 86

Year.	Amount expended
1885.....	\$11,538,739 86
1886.....	12,027,990 01
1887.....	12,574,074 67
1888.....	13,315,698 97
1889.....	14,868,783 77
1890.....	16,349,842 43

"It will be seen by this table, that these expenditures in this State, in 1880, were \$8,482,648.71, and in 1890, \$16,349,842.43, showing an increase during this time of \$7,867,193.72. The population of the State by the federal census of 1880, was 5,082,871, and by the federal census of 1890, it was 5,981,834. This shows that while the increase in the expenditures in the State in 1890 was ninety-two per cent over those of 1880, the increase in the population, in the meantime, was less than eighteen per cent."

The expenditures for 1891 were \$17,605,660.58, and those for 1892 will probably repeat the average annual increase in expenses of the years 1888, 1889 and 1890.

The table and statement of population exhibit grave disproportions, and when the figures are studied, in connection with the census returns, it seems proved that the disproportions could not arise, and the expenses of recent years annually increase to the extent they have done, from our home production of dependents, but presumably originated over liberal additions of them from foreign sources.

The year 1884 marked the beginning of the continuous flood of immigration, and while the State has not apparently felt an increase of ratio of population since then from that source, or had not up to and including 1890, it certainly has felt the cost of increased ratio of dependency originating from imported sources.



## INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

The migration or passage of residents of one State to another State, especially the infirm, feeble and thriftless classes, liable to fall upon the public for support in communities distant from their homes or places of legal settlement, has become an evil of great magnitude in this country, and is everywhere attracting attention. This State and Massachusetts make special provision for such of these classes as fall into distress within their borders, by providing for their temporary maintenance and care as State paupers, and for their return to their homes in other States and countries at State expense. A few of the States make special provision for the migratory or non-resident insane, but in most of the States, these classes are dealt with wholly by the local authorities without any general plan or system of procedure, which often results in their being sent to, or shifted upon, communities in no way responsible for their support, which is not infrequently attended by great hardships and wrongs to the individuals concerned. The expenditures in this direction, in many of the States, have assumed enormous proportions, which money if rightfully directed, as in this State and Massachusetts, it is believed would suitably provide for the temporary maintenance and care of all of these classes in destitute condition, and for their return to their homes and friends, at a great saving to such States. This matter has attracted the attention of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and was the subject of a report at the meeting in Denver, Colorado, in June, 1892, by a committee of the conference appointed for the purpose. This report, prepared by Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, and concurred in by Mr. Barbour, of Michigan; Mr. Eliot, of Colorado; Mr. Leitch, of Louisiana, and the secretary of this Board, all men

of broad experience in this direction, contains so much valuable information and such important recommendations bearing upon the subject, that the Board here quotes from it as follows:

"Hardly less important than immigration itself, and likely to be more important as time passes, is the closely allied subject of interstate migration: that is, the passage by myriads, even by millions in the aggregate, of newly arrived or long resident persons from one State to another of our great federation of local governments. In respect to any single State, this movement is immigration; but, as many of these persons pass through several States before reaching their place of alleged destination, the same evils may attend this transit of migrating persons within the country, as we now find resulting to the seaboard States from the ill-regulated admission of foreigners, many of whom are unable or unwilling to earn their own living in conformity with our laws and social requirements.

"Thus the State of New York, which now suffers so much from a sediment of bad immigration deposited at its great seaport, may also, and does in fact, suffer from a like deposit left by the stream of interstate migration constantly coursing through it, east and west, north and south. Other States, more central in location, which may not feel the mischiefs of immigration at all, or else very slightly, may and do experience evil from this migration to a considerable extent. And there can be very few States, however small or wherever located, which have not suffered harm or inconvenience from these currents of migration which pass in all directions within our borders. The most common form of harm received is through vagrancy; and the tramp has long been recognized as a dangerous element in our population, requiring everywhere strict laws and severe penalties to hold him in check. Along with the tramp the professed and habitual criminal passes from State to State, escaping notice, as he desires, in the crowd which moves in all directions along the roads of interstate migration.

"Besides these classes, there are also the insane, the invalid, the blind, the deserted, the shiftless, the misdirected, etc. mostly

poor persons who go voluntarily, or are frequently sent or carried by local authorities from one State to another, or from one place to another within the same State. The number of all these classes is steadily increasing, and at times increases very much in consequence of particular circumstances affecting the general or local conditions of labor, business, or health in different parts of the country. It is impossible even to estimate the aggregate of such migrating persons who now come, or should come, under official oversight; but they must number hundreds of thousands in the whole country during the period of a twelve-month."

In discussing the remedy for the evils arising from interstate migration, the committee says:

"What this remedy should be is a question of some difficulty; but the preponderance of opinion, so far as we have learned, is in favor of action by Congress. The alternative is an extremely difficult one to obtain in a practical form — concurrent legislation by the different States of the Union. Such legislation has been sought for twenty-five years by the Board of Charities of Massachusetts, the other New England States being principally had in view. But no real approach to concurrence of laws in New England has been made, unless it be a sort of negative concurrence unanimously to forbid the removal of paupers from Massachusetts to New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., and *vice versa*. Not only do such prohibitive laws exist, but they have been in Vermont and New Hampshire enforced by considerable penalties, and sustained after appeal to the highest courts in the two States. The cases leading to these judicial decisions were such as to show that even the State authorities have not been sufficiently careful in attempting to rid themselves of the support of poor persons by shifting the burden upon a neighboring State. And the effect of these adjudicated cases has been to render more difficult, in Vermont and New Hampshire, the procurement of mutual and co-operative legislation.

"In the meantime, however, the national government has in two directions entered upon a policy which only requires to be

carried one step further in order to provide a general system for the regulation of this migration from one State to another.

"We allude to the immigration laws passed in 1882 and subsequent years, by which the Secretary of the Treasury now takes charge of all immigrants arriving in this country, and follows them, in some degree, to the different States, where they may be found in poverty a few months after landing; and to the Interstate Commerce Acts, by which a commission supervises railroad transportation in all parts of the country. If now Congress will enact a law concerning the interstate transportation of persons, and will place the enforcement of such an act in the hands of competent federal officers, a tribunal will be created before which the authorities of different States and the poor persons themselves, who are so frequently the subjects of arbitrary removal, may present the facts of all disputed cases. Moreover, such an act of Congress, if properly drawn, would serve as a model for similar legislation in the States themselves; and a system of concurrent law would thus be created much sooner than could otherwise be expected."

The discussion following this report was participated in by members of the conference representing nearly all the States. The uniform testimony was that the evils of interstate migration were due, largely, to the lack of any well-defined plan or system for dealing with the migratory classes, and there was general acquiescence in the recommendations of the committee for congressional action to regulate the inconsistent and conflicting practices in respect to these classes, now going on in the different States, and to bring the laws of these States, as far as practicable, into concurrence and harmony upon the subject. The matter was commended by the committee to the boards of charities and other similar organizations of the various States, and it is likely to receive further consideration on the part of the conference.

## APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports and papers, presented, read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature, with its annual report, are hereto appended:

Report on reformatories, by Commissioner Stewart, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Reformatories.

Report for the Standing Committee on the Deaf, by Commissioner Stewart.

Report of Commissioner de Peyster on the Public Charities of New York city, other than insane asylums.

Report of visitations of poor-houses and charitable institutions of the Sixth Judicial District, by Commissioner Walrath.

Report on the New York Institution for the Blind, by Commissioner Stewart.

Report on the New York State Institution for the Blind, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Memorial embodying reasons why the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn should not be made a receptacle for the noncriminal insane, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Correspondence and matter relating to the proposed conversion of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn into a State hospital for noncriminal insane.

Reports of inspections of orphan asylums in the city of New York, by Commissioner de Peyster.

Report in the matter of the investigation of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, by President Craig.

Report of an examination of the Oswego county poor house and its administration, by Commissioners Craig, Letchworth and Walrath.

Report of the selection of a site for an epileptic colony, by Commissioners Craig, Letchworth and Walrath.

74 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Paper on State Boards of Charities, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report of visitation of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, by the assistant secretary.

Report on the condition of inmates of certain poor-houses, heretofore classed as insane, by the secretary.

By direction of the Board.

OSCAR CRAIG,

*President.*

JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP,

*Vice-President.*

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,

*Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, *January* 11, 1893.

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**R E P O R T**  
**FOR THE**  
**Standing Committee on Reformatories.**

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By **WILLIAM R. STEWART**, Commissioner.

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# R E P O R T.

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*To the State Board of Charities:*

In behalf of the standing committee on reformatories I have the honor to submit the following report :

There are four institutions supported by the State which may be strictly classed as reformatories.

1. The State Reformatory, at Elmira, established in 1876 as a reformatory for young men.

2. The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, established in 1881 as a reformatory for young women.

3. The New York House of Refuge, on Randall's island, incorporated in 1824 as a private society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, a juvenile reformatory now supported by the State.

4. The State Industrial School, at Rochester, established as the Western House of Refuge in 1846, a juvenile reformatory.

In addition to these there are two great institutions for the reformation of vagrant, truant, refractory or homeless children which are supported mainly by the city of New York, and counties adjacent thereto, and which may be properly classed as reformatories, and these it has been the custom of your committee to inspect annually, and to include in its report, although they receive no State appropriations.

1. The New York Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street and Tenth avenue, incorporated in 1851.

2. The New York Catholic Protectory, at Westchester, New York, incorporated in 1863.

All of these institutions have been inspected once or more during the year 1892, and the notes of their inspection will follow hereafter in the order mentioned above.

The important points brought out by the inspections and recommendations based thereon, relating to the several institutions, will now be briefly given.

#### THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

This institution was found in excellent order. A great and increasing variety of useful trades are taught the prisoners, and a considerable measure of self-government is allowed them. Notwithstanding this, discipline is firmly maintained by the superintendent and his assistants.

Extensions to the reformatory, from time to time, have increased the number of cells in it from 504 to 1,250. The last addition was completed in May of 1892. Established in 1876, the number of prisoners has shown a steady increase, and the institution has been enlarged to meet the demands upon it, although it has never since it was full entirely met these. The number of prisoners in the reformatory on September thirtieth of each year since it was opened was as follows: 1876, 164; 1877, 139; 1878, 248; 1879, 450; 1880, 482; 1881, 485; 1882, 516; 1883, 495; 1884, 580; 1885, 667; 1886, 711; 1887, 745; 1888, 825; 1889, 944; 1890, 1,102; 1891, 1,290; 1892, 1,396. The superintendent states that if relief had not been extended by the Superintendent of Prisons, by transfers to the State prisons, the number of prisoners in the reformatory would at the close of 1890 have been 1,647, and that if the present ratio of increase is maintained, it will reach 1,700 before the close of the year 1893.

The State Board of Charities has in former reports deplored the congested condition of the reformatory, and has strongly advised that relief for this should be found by the establishment of another reformatory in another part of the State, to be conducted on the same general plan as that so successfully carried on at Elmira, and not by the further enlargement of this institution, which, it is believed, already far exceeds the numbers which should be committed to it for the purpose of reformation.

In spite of the objections of the Board, and of the superintendent and board of managers of the institution, the reformatory has been enlarged from a capacity of 504 to 1,250 cells, and your

committee is advised that it is the intention of its managers to ask the Legislature of 1893 to make a special appropriation of \$200,000 to provide a further extension for 500 cells.

Pages might be written in opposition to this project. The work of the reformatory is hindered by overcrowding, but this should be relieved from without, not from within. Your committee recommends that the State Board of Charities make strong opposition to the proposed appropriation for an extension to the State Reformatory, and that it urge in lieu thereof a sufficient appropriation to establish a new reformatory for the same class of prisoners as are now committed to Elmira, and that this be located in the vicinity of New York.

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON.

This institution is greatly overcrowded. Intended for 250, at the time of its inspection it contained 290 inmates. The hospital, which should be reserved for the sick and for the isolation of contagious diseases, was filled with healthy inmates, and the punishment cells in the prison were also all occupied. This congested condition in a great measure defeats the reformatory objects of the institution by interfering with transfers from building to building for promotion or punishment.

Good discipline is not maintained in the institution, especially in the prison building, and many evidences of mismanagement and carelessness were discovered, of which one was the case of four prisoners who were found to occupy a small room with three single beds, while other beds were unused in the store-room. There is no intelligent system of industry or task of work set for the prisoners, and they have much idle time at their disposal in which to read novels, or sit in reflection, or talk with each other. They should have work to do, and plenty of it, to keep their minds occupied, and to teach them habits of industry with which most of them have never been familiar.

Relief from the overcrowded condition of the institution should be obtained immediately. If the active management was more intelligent and firm than it is, your committee would not oppose the enlargement of the reformatory by the erection of two

additional cottages, but believing that its present population overtaxes the ability of those now charged with the discipline of the institution, your committee is unable to recommend its enlargement. Under good management your committee, in the emergency, would not oppose an appropriation for two cottages, and would recommend that the extension of the institution should cease with the erection of these. An appropriation is recommended for the erection of small basement and two story extension in the rear of each of the four cottages, to provide them with sewing rooms for the inmates.

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

During the year covered by this report the active management of the House of Refuge has been changed by the resignations of the superintendent, assistant superintendent and principal of the schools, all of whom had for many years filled their respective offices. The board of managers have appointed to the position of superintendent an officer of the United States navy, who, it is believed, is discharging his duties satisfactorily. There has been little or no change in the number of inmates during the year, which is about 500. The institution has a capacity for nearly 1,000. The practical operation of the so called "Freedom of Worship Bill," by authority of which mass was first said in the institution on Sunday, October 23, 1892, and attended by 173 boys, it is stated, has not been attended with any trouble beyond entailing some additional work upon the officers and teachers.

The recommendation of your committee, urged in several reports to the Board, that no child under the age of 12 years should be sentenced or committed to the House of Refuge on Randall's island or to the State Industrial School at Rochester on conviction of any crime or offense less than a felony, and by the State Board in its report to the Legislature recommended as a wise amendment to the statutes, was adopted by the Legislature and enacted by chapter 216 of the Laws of 1891. The class of vagrant, truant or homeless children between the ages of 6 and 12 years, of whom some were annually committed after conviction to these institutions intended for the juvenile delinquent

class alone, can no longer be sent to them. No information has come to your committee from any source of dissatisfaction with this amendment to the law, and it is a subject of rejoicing that henceforth, by its operation, many children, innocent of intent to commit crime, are saved the disgrace of the record of their commitment to a penal institution.

Many improvements have been referred to in the notes of inspection of this institution which follow, and its management is now more in accord with enlightened and liberal ideas respecting the reformation and education of the class of inmates it receives. The industrial training is not as comprehensive and varied as it should be, and the introduction of additional educational industries is strongly recommended.

It is stated that the board of managers intends to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation to remove the cells from some of the dormitory halls, and thus to change these into open dormitories, for occupation by inmates, as a reward for good conduct. Believing that this would be a desirable change, and an aid to reformation, your committee recommends a sufficient appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

The State Industrial School was found in a very satisfactory condition, and there were many evidences of humane and intelligent management. The superintendent resigned during the year, and one of the officers of the institution has been appointed acting superintendent in his place.

The noteworthy features are the excellent system of trade schools, in whose classes the boys are taught a variety of useful and skilled educational industries, which prepare them for self-support in remunerative employments on leaving the institution, and the military discipline of government for the male department. The acting superintendent was formerly an officer of the National Guard, and under his direction the institution has been brought to a high state of efficiency as a military school. The inmates are called cadets and their officers are chosen from among them. The results of the military



training, and of the calisthenic exercises which are given in connection therewith, are apparent in the improved bearing and general appearance of the boys.

High stone walls separating the different division yards have been taken down, as unnecessary, and the morale of the school is now such that although its inmates are committed as juvenile delinquents, it is not found necessary to lock any of them in their rooms at night. The graduating building for boys, which has long been finished, but never used as such, is being prepared for occupation; furniture has been purchased, and it will shortly be in use, and still further increase the means of classification in the school buildings. The drill-hall, completed at the close of 1891 by a special appropriation of \$25,000 from the Legislature, supplies a pressing need of the school, and it is one of the finest halls in the State. Its dimensions are 100 x 300 feet and in its construction the stone boundary walls twenty feet high, which form the sides of one of the division yards, were utilized at a considerable saving of expense. The buildings have all been wired for electricity, and will shortly be lighted by the incandescent system in place of gas.

The inspection of the school was highly satisfactory to your committee, and its management is such as should commend it to the confidence of the people of the State, and insure its liberal maintenance and support.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

*Commissioner.*

NEW YORK, *December 19, 1896*



## I.

## STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Established 1876.

Superintendent, Z. R. BROCKWAY.

Inspected June 15, 1892, by the President of the Board and  
Commissioners Stewart and Walrath.

## Census on that day:

General officers and office clerks .....	10
Mechanical and trade instructors .....	22
Police and disciplinary .....	11
Guards (day and night) .....	30
Domestic supervisory .....	20
	<hr/> 93

Prisoners ..	1,405
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The prisoners were graded as follows:

Upper first .....	315
Lower first .....	616
Second .....	474
Total .....	<hr/> 1,405

This is an increase of 253 prisoners since the last inspection by this committee, November 22, 1890, and the prison population has, at times, reached 1,450.

The north wing extension of the prison building was completed early in 1892, and first occupied in February. It contains 304 cells, the same number as originally provided in the reformatory as at first established. The work upon the structure was done by the prisoners, and is substantial and good. The great size of the hall produces an imposing effect upon the visitor. For this extension \$200,000 were appropriated by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1890, and the work was completed at a cost of about \$150,000. The Legislature of 1892 reappropriated the \$50,000 so saved for the erection of a

new shop building at the end of the north wing, and this building, which will also be used for trade and evening schools, was found to be under roof and finished, except the painting. It is a three-story building, and will provide 40,000 feet of floor room. The top floor will be used for drawing classes; the second floor for carpenters' classes, etc., and the ground floor for a further extension of the trade classes, and it is expected that the building will be occupied within a month or two.

By the use of prison labor and economy, the superintendent stated that a sufficient saving will probably be made from this appropriation of \$50,000 to add a story to the domestic building in the prison yard, and possibly to provide a drill-hall, which is greatly needed.

The upper first-grade prisoners have the privilege of taking their meals together in a dining-room on the ground floor, and they were seen at dinner. The men presented an intelligent, neat and healthy appearance, but the room was greatly overcrowded by the 315 men seated at the tables. This room, which answered its purpose fairly well when the reformatory contained 800 or 1,000 prisoners, has now been outgrown, and a new and better dining-room for the upper-grade men is greatly needed. The room was not only overcrowded, but was dark in places and poorly ventilated. Your committee would recommend a reasonable appropriation for a new first-grade dining-room.

In addition to first-grade prisoners in this room, there was a special diet class of invalid second-grade men seated by themselves at one of the tables.

Your committee visited the shops in turn, and also the trade classes at work in the forenoon. As a rule the prisoners were in charge of upper first-grade prisoners in the shops, which presented their usual appearance of human bee-hives; passing through them, the men were seen at work lathing and plastering, bricklaying, stonecutting and polishing, blacksmithing, soldering, pattern making, carpentering, woodcarving, bookbinding, printing and sign painting. Machinists were also at work. Other prisoners were making paper boxes, working in the truck department, or in the barber shop. Classes were also being instructed in hair cutting and shaving, drawing, woodturning, etc. The

umbrella making industry has been temporarily given up. In the iron foundry other prisoners were at work. They pour every day from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds of iron. The hardware shop presented a busy scene; also the furniture shop, in which well-made sofas and sideboards were shown. In other departments upholsterers and varnishers were at work. An interesting feature of the industries is the boat building department, which may soon have to be discontinued on account of over-production and the large amount of stock on hand. The men were at work, however, completing orders, and several beautifully finished canoes, St. Lawrence rowboats, naphtha launches, etc., were inspected. In answer to questions the superintendent stated that properly subdivided, forty-two or forty-three separate industries were then being taught in the State reformatory. The clothes and boots worn by the prisoners are also made there.

The lecture hall has been enlarged during the year by lateral extension of the former hall and the addition of a gallery, and provides seats for 1,650. The seats, made of cherry wood with cast-iron backs and frames, were made in the prison at a cost of one dollar each; they are fastened to the floor and fold. The hall is well lighted by large windows and has good cross ventilation. The aisles are carpeted, and the seats, rising in tiers above each other, are arranged as to allow an uninterrupted view of the platform from all parts of the hall; the walls and ceilings were painted and frescoed by prison labor. At night the hall is lighted by electricity; it was first used in February, 1892. At the time of our visit a class of several hundred prisoners had assembled for the monthly examination in physics under the instruction of Professor J. R. Monks, who has been for many years an instructor in the institution. Printed examination papers containing sixteen questions were distributed to the men, who were allowed an hour within which to write out the answers, which in part formed the basis of their grading for the following month, as in determining this, the work in the shops and in the schools, as well as their conduct, is considered.

The gymnasium was next visited, and the physical culture class was seen there at work under the charge of its instructor. Ladders, weights, rings, parallel and horizontal bars, a punch

bag, and a horse for jumping, were in use. Other prisoners were having military drill by companies in the yard; they drill three hours twice a week, and in addition to this have a daily dress or evening parade; the drill was strictly in accordance with the new tactics adopted for the United States army. The company officers were prisoners of the upper first grade; two regiments of seven companies of 100 men each, it was stated, were being organized; this would put 1,400 men in line. Dress parade took place at 4 p. m. A number of spectators from outside, including ladies and children, were present; the superintendent stated that those to whom no objection could be made were always admitted to view this ceremony on permission being requested, and that on Decoration day about 750 spectators were present. The prisoners assembled in companies and formed in line eleven to twelve hundred strong. Their number was so great and the size of the prison yard relatively so small, that the line had to be turned so as to fill three sides of the yard and was continued along the walls of a building projecting in it, the men facing five different ways, and your committee thinks they could not all have been seen from the reviewing officer's post. The men wore their usual prison dress, which is different in each grade, and had also white cross and waist belts. They carried Quaker guns, which it was said weighed six pounds. The upper first grade men had the right of the line, the lower first the middle, and the second, formerly third grade, the left. The usual dress parade was very well done, and fair music was played by the reformatory band, which marched past in good style while the regiment stood at attention. The evening gun was fired from a brass field piece, and the companies left the ground in double time in company fronts in excellent order.

Every prisoner committed to the State reformatory is examined by a physician, and assigned to work at some trade or industry adapted to his physical strength, inclination or aptitude. The variety of trades taught is great. Your committee inspected the men at work in some of the shops; time failed to visit them all. In answer to the question as to how the prison population on that date, June fifteenth, was employed, the following statistics

in tabular form were promptly furnished, and in their detail and perfection illustrate the accurate and scientific methods used in the management of the reformatory. The table furnishes much additional information, which it is not deemed necessary to give. The assignments to work follow in the order which they were given.

State manufacturing: Hardware finishing, 116; packing case, 3; paper box, 7; Swedish novelty, 58. Trade class (productive and instructive): Baking, 6; boat building, 45; bookbinding, 16; brass finishing, 16; brass molding, 4; cabinet making, 33; hardwood finishing, 27; varnishing and staining, 14; moulding, 128; printing, 34; shoemaking, 20; tailoring, 48; upholstery, 29; woodcarving, 12; woodworking (machine), 6. Trade class (instruction): Barbering, 15; bricklaying, 25; carpentry, 14; carpentry, brass, 10; sign writing, 10; horseshoeing, 8; iron forging, 8; machinists, 28; music (band) 33; pattern making, 2; plastering, 9; plumbing, 9; steamfitting, 5; kindergarten, 18; stonecutting, 7; tinsmithing, 11. State mechanical duties: Blacksmiths, 14; carpenters, 8; engineers and plumbing, 8; machinists, 2; screens, 2; painters and glaziers, 3; paving, 7; tinsmiths, 6. North wing extension: Steamfitting, 2; stonecutting, 4; painting, 14; mortar box, 1; ironwork, 2; carpenters, 9. Industrial building: Excavating, 6; laborers, 10. Domestic building: Bricklaying, 17; masons, 11; carpentry, 9. Prison duties: Boiler and dynamo, 4; domestic building, 29; farm, 4; garden and lawn, 9; halls, north, 21; main, 33; south, 37; laundry, 17; office clerks, 20; business office, 11; photographer, 1; switch, 2; trade school laborers, 5; yard, 15. Special duties: Awkward squad, 47; messengers, 18; monitors, 16; physical culture, 48; new, 15; unassigned, 45; total, 1,406.

Your committee was present in the office on the guard-room door during the superintendent's interview hour. Any prisoner can see the superintendent in person at this time upon requesting to do so, and about forty men, formed in line outside the office, were admitted one by one and made their statements privately to the superintendent. Most of them were requests for transfer from one shop to another or complaints of unfair marks. The superintendent took notes of each complaint or request, and



stated to your committee that his custom was to dictate a letter the following day, after investigation, to each complainant, disposing of the matter in one way or another.

It was stated that in the number of the officers and instructors of the institution there were included nearly forty-five parole prisoners, and that about 200 prisoners act in the capacity of instructors in the schools of letters and of mechanical arts, as monitors, patrolmen, guards, etc.

The general health of the prisoners for the year ending September 30, 1892, was good; 143 cases were treated in the hospital, against 124 in 1891. The deaths numbered sixteen, of which seven were of tuberculosis; influenza was prevalent in the early spring, and three deaths were due to this. On the date of inspection sixteen patients were confined in the hospital, of whom nine were convalescents. Four cases of insanity occurred during the year, two of mania, one of melancholia and one of paranoia.

The year 1892 has witnessed several additions to the buildings of the reformatory. The old auditorium was completed and thrown open in January for use by the school of letters and Sunday lecturers; the north wing extension, north quarters chapel, and ventilation galleries were completed and opened during the month of May, and are in active use; the new industrial building, erected and paid for from the money saved through the labor on other buildings of the inmates of the reformatory trade classes, was completed in September and immediately devoted to the use of the school of mechanical arts; a two-story addition to the domestic building was commenced in July and is rapidly approaching completion; work upon the foundations of the new drill-hall has been completed, and the brick-work upon this was commenced toward the close of the year. For the erection of the addition to the domestic building and the the drill-hall the Legislature of 1892 reappropriated \$50,000 of unexpended moneys; it also appropriated \$150,000 for maintenance. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, the earnings of the reformatory incidental trades teaching amounted to \$40,019.72, which is somewhat in excess of the sum realized in 1891. The cost of the reformatory to the State was \$158,434.63, an increase

\$12,783.91 beyond the requirements of 1891. This is increased by the increased average number of inmates.

Since the inspection of the reformatory in June the cane-seating industry and the manufactory of clothing have been introduced. Twenty workmen are employed on the former and forty on the latter trade.

In answer to inquiries as to the prison population at the close of the year, the superintendent writes that December fifteenth there were in the reformatory 1,447 prisoners, an increase of forty-two since the inspection in June. Of this total there were in the upper first grade 363, in the lower first grade 791 and in the second 383. The maximum population was reached in the early days of May, when the count was 1,506. Relief was extended by the Superintendent of Prisons in the way of transfer to other prisons of 200 unpromising inmates during the months of May, June, July and November. Had these transfers not been made the number of prisoners in the reformatory September 30, 1892, would have been 1,639, or December fifteenth, 1,647. The total number of cells is now 1,250, and nearly all of the 363 upper first grade men are of necessity doubled up in couples or triples in the cells. Not more than 100 of the other prisoners are without cells to themselves, and the reformatory is suffering greatly from the evils of overcrowding. The superintendent states that at the present rate of influx the reformatory will have to provide for 1,700 men before the expiration of the year 1893.

In answer to inquiry as to what appropriations, other than for the current and ordinary expenses of the reformatory, its managers intended to ask of the Legislature of 1893, reply is made that the following will be asked for:

1. An appropriation of \$200,000 for the erection of a wing on the south side similar to the one erected last year on the north side.
2. Thirty-five thousand dollars for the construction of a railroad connecting the reformatory with the main lines.
3. For water supply and enlargement of reservoir, \$8,000.
4. For deficiency in maintenance appropriation of 1891 and 1892, \$24,085.35.



## II.

## HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON, N. Y.

Established 1881.

Superintendent, Mrs. SARAH V. COON.

Inspected December 20, 1892, by Commissioner Stewart.

Census on that day:

Officers .....	23
Teachers .....	4
Employees .....	6
	<hr/>
	33
	<hr/>
Prisoners .....	290
	<hr/>

All the officers and teachers are women; the employes are men, who work about the grounds, the engine, etc. The prison population was divided as follows in the different buildings: Prison, 137 and 2 babies; cottage No. 1, 27; cottage No. 2, 27; cottage No. 3, 27; cottage No. 4, 27; hospital, 25 and 9 children; main building, 20; total, 290.

The assistant superintendent, the superintendent being absent at the time, stated that the general health of the inmates during the year had been very good. There were six cases of measles in cottage No. 1 in September, which were transferred to the hospital, but there was no epidemic; two deaths occurred, one of consumption and the other of some inflammatory disease.

The main building was first inspected. This contains the offices of the institution, class-rooms and sewing-rooms for the inmates of the cottages and hospitals, those confined in the prison not being allowed to leave that building, and twenty single rooms for inmates shortly to be paroled. The morning class in the advanced school-room was first seen. The class consisted of thirty-one members, but several were absent. In answer to inquiries, twelve said they had been in the institution two years; ten had been there three years, and two had been there four years, all between one and four years; nine were over 21

years of age; all were born in America, three of German and fifteen of Irish descent. The teacher seemed very young and delicate for such a class.

In another class-room thirty-six women were seen assembled; nine were over 21; all but two more than one year in the institution, seventeen more than two years, nine more than three years, one more than four years and one more than five years; a very young female teacher in charge. In an adjoining room twenty girls were assembled in sewing class, making their own clothes. Some inmates are in school while the others are in sewing class. The class-rooms and sewing-room were clean and pleasant looking, and the inmates appeared neat and healthy, but there were evidences of lack of discipline among them.

The secretary of the board of managers of the institution, hearing that a member of the State Board of Charities was inspecting the institution, came there at once and courteously accompanied your committee from this time on as the buildings were visited.

The sleeping-rooms of the inmates of the main building are on the upper floor, ten rooms at each end of the building, opening all from central halls. At the time they were visited their inmates were in their rooms or in the hall. No one was in charge of them, and they were talking to each other without restraint and passing from room to room. The assistant superintendent, who preceded us, was heard to complain that the halls were dirty and not well swept, which was a fact, and one of the inmates was heard to answer her impudently, she not being aware, it is assumed, that the inspector was approaching.

The prison building, which is at the other end of the quadrangle formed by the buildings of the House of Refuge, was next visited. Mrs. Coventry was the matron in charge. The inspection was from the top floor down. The prison is heated by steam, and on this, as on former visits, was too hot for health or comfort. The corridors and halls and the cells, as a rule, were found in good order, neat and clean. The prisoners were inspected in their cells; some were sewing, others reading or learning their lessons, and many sitting idle. On inquiry, these said that this was because they had nothing to do. The

matron of the building accompanied the inspector in his tour about it. No officer was found in charge on the top floor, nor on any other of the floors. The prisoners were not under observation of any kind, although most of them were locked in their cells. The matron said this was because all the officers were at dinner at that time; she made no answer to the question as to why some of these could not dine at one hour and others when the first had finished, as this would leave some officers free to attend to their duties at all times on each floor.

All the buildings were overcrowded. Every cell in the prison was occupied at the time and prisoners were sleeping in rooms formerly used for other purposes. Eight were on the top floor seated in a small recreation-room. The door was locked on the outside and no one was in charge of the girls or within ear-shot on our approach; the prisoners' beds were around the walls of the room and they were seated on these or on chairs, some sewing, others doing nothing.

On the second floor two prisoners sleep on beds in a corridor between rows of cells under observation from both sides.

On this floor in a small room, formerly used for some other purpose, four inmates were seen seated on three beds which crowded the room. The door was locked from the outside at the time of the visit — a wooden door — as was the case in the other rooms, so that the women were not under observation. On inquiry of the women, they said that all four occupied the room, and two of them said that they slept together in one small single bed. One of these was a large woman. Turning to the matron, your committee asked if there were unoccupied beds in the institution. The matron said: "Yes; in the store-room." Your committee then stated that under the circumstances he considered the use of this room for four persons, and especially the fact that two of them should sleep together in a single bed, was disgraceful and highly discreditable to her and to the institution. This was in the presence of the secretary of the board of managers, who, by his silence, assented to the statement.

On the ground floor of the prison two young babies were seen with their mothers in their cells, and in the corridor which contains the dark punishment cells, of which there were four or five

on each side, it was found that two other inmates slept in beds placed in the hall. Another evidence of bad management, for these dark cells should be used only for punishment, and by the most vicious of the inmates, as the doors are solid iron, with apertures not much larger than those in letter-boxes; and yet in a corridor not used as a passageway by any officer, between two rows of these punishment cells, two women, whom it was not found necessary to confine in cells, were allowed to sleep and to pass their leisure hours.

The administration of the prison building is highly discredited to the matron, to the management, and to the State, and your committee has no hesitation in recommending that the matron should be discharged as incompetent and a younger and more competent person found to fill her place. It is a most responsible position, and useful or harmful in a great degree.

The hospital building, which is near the prison, is a one-story frame structure having a central hall and two wings extending from this on either side, each having twelve rooms for inmates. It provides accommodations for twenty-four. At the time of the inspection there were twenty-five, every room being occupied, except one kept empty for emergencies, necessitating doubling the inmates in three rooms. Nine young children, all said to be under 2 years of age, were also occupants of the hospital with their mothers. The building was found in good order and is admirably adapted to its purposes. The overcrowded condition of the institution, however, renders its present occupation dangerous to the health of the inmates. In case of an epidemic or of the occurrence of contagious disease there would be great danger of its spreading, as the buildings do not provide room for isolation. The hospital is a building complete in itself, having its own kitchen and other conveniences for housekeeping; the matron or nurse in charge has occupied her position for several years, and seems to be a competent and suitable person for the discharge of its duties.

The four cottages, which are situated on opposite sides of the quadrangle, of which the administration building forms the front and the prison the rear, were all inspected, and, as a rule, found in good order and repair, a matron in charge of each, intended for

twenty-four inmates, twelve on a floor, who are each provided with a single room. At the time of the inspection each contained twenty-seven. In the plan of the reformatory these cottages were provided for occupation by inmates who had shown good conduct in the prison building, and as intermediate between their confinement in its cells and the greater privileges of the graduating building. They are numbered from one to four, No. 1 ranking highest. Promotions are from cottage to cottage, but the overcrowded condition of them must hinder the usefulness of the institution by preventing transfers in the way of promotion, or for punishment at the proper time. In each cottage rooms formerly used for other purposes are now occupied by the inmates. A pressing need of each cottage is, and has been from the beginning, a basement and two-story extension in the rear opposite the entrance door, to furnish a sewing-room or place of assembly for the inmates of each floor; on this visit, as on former occasions, they were seen gathered in groups by the windows at the end of the narrow halls, no other place being provided for them, and in these halls the supervisors of the cottages stated they were obliged to hold religious services.

The Legislature of 1892, by chapter 324, appropriated \$50,000 for the maintenance of the institution and for the transportation of the prisoners, and by chapter 336, \$10,000 to be expended under the direction of the board of managers, for the erection of a boiler-house and coal-house.

The overcrowded condition of the House of Refuge calls for immediate relief. This could be obtained (1) by calling the attention of the courts to its overcrowded condition, so that where practicable commitments might be made to another institution, until, by discharges, room for new commitments had been made in the institution. (2) By the erection of two other cottages; there is room for these between the prison building and the cottages nearest to it, but this would not give relief for a year. (3) By the speedy completion and opening for the reception of inmates of the Albion Reformatory.

The third method of relief seems preferable, but any would be better than a continuance of the present congested condition of the institution. Your committee feels compelled



to state that the active management of the reformatory is not intelligent and satisfactory, and from repeated visits believes that it will not realize the objects of reformation for which it was established, unless a change is made in the superintendent and matron of the prison. The defects are obvious to any person accustomed to the inspection of reformatory institutions. They may be briefly summarized as (1) bad discipline, especially in the prison. (2) A want of a proper industrial system; the inmates have much idle time and no set tasks. (3) A want of a proper system of promotions from building to building, and of an assigned time to be spent in each.

Under a different and improved active management it would not be so difficult for your committee to recommend increasing the size of the reformatory; its present population already overtaxes the powers of those now in charge of the institution.

### III.

#### HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Incorporated 1824.

Superintendent, O. W. LOWRY, Lieutenant United States Navy.

Inspected October 26, 1892, by Commissioner Stewart.

Census on that day:

Officers .....	5
Teachers .....	14
Employees .....	24
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>43</b>
Boys .....	449
Girls .....	62
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>511</b>

Since the last inspection of this institution by your committee there has been a change in its management. Mr. Israel C. Jones, who had been for many years its superintendent, resigned his

office in April of 1892, and the assistant superintendent, who had filled his office for many years, Mr. Silas A. Brush, also resigned. The board of managers appointed to the position of superintendent Lieutenant O. W. Lowry, of the United States Navy, who has received a leave of absence from the Secretary of the Navy, and has provisionally entered upon the discharge of his duties as superintendent. This gentleman has served for twenty-four years in the navy, has had experience in the management of boys in the naval service, and his training would seem to be such as should fit him to fill the responsible position to which he has been called in the House of Refuge; his appointment dated 8th of April, 1892. Mr. C. W. Manchester, for several years employed as a teacher in the boys' school, has been appointed first assistant superintendent. This place and that of principal have been merged, Mr. Manchester filling them both, Mr. E. H. Hallock, who had been many years principal, having resigned.

Your committee in making his inspection of the institution was accompanied by the new superintendent.

At the time of the inspection there were 329 boys in the first division and 120 boys in the second division.

The first division boys were seen at dinner in their large hall. The meal consisted of beef, sweet potatoes and beans. The hall contained twenty-eight tables. Stationing himself at the door by which the boys left the room in columns of twos, they were closely inspected, and presented a healthy, clean and cheerful appearance; eyes, skin and heads all in fine condition, as a rule; their clothes rather worn and shabby, but not ragged, and suitable for working clothes, which they were. The second division dining-room contained sixteen tables and is used by the larger and worse boys, of whom there are 120. A new ice-box about ten by twelve and ten feet high and subdivided in divisions, one for butter and eggs, etc., and the other for meat, has recently been put in a position sheltered from the sun in the storeroom. It is of excellent workmanship and design and an average temperature of under forty degrees is said to be maintained in it with little waste of ice.

In passing through the covered play-room building some boys of the awkward squad were seen receiving instruction in military



drill from an officer employed for that purpose. All the boys now receive military instruction, and twice a week or more turn out in two battalions in the two division yards. The gallery constructed three years ago at one end of the play-room building, and containing two rooms, reached from each division play-room by separate stairs and intended for a library, but never used, is now being fitted up as two club-rooms for use of the boys' divisions. Some boys were at work inclosing the stairs with Georgia pine two-inch boards, and they had constructed benches around the walls of the two rooms and made the book-cases in them. The superintendent stated that these rooms would shortly be occupied; that \$200 worth of books, carefully selected, were ready to be placed in the libraries, and that dominoes, checkers and other games would be introduced for their amusement. Admission to the privileges of the club-rooms would be a reward for good conduct and work in the shops. The boys' daily task was arranged so that by diligent application to work it would be possible for them to finish it about 2 o'clock, in which case they would be free to use the club-room until 4.15, when they assembled to go to supper. The painting in the club-rooms was also done by the boys, and, as in the case of the carpentering, was very creditable. A large double door separates the two club-rooms of the different divisions, which can be used as one room, if needed. In the play-rooms "class of honor" rolls, framed, were observed. That for the first division, which contained at the time 329 boys, had 189 names inscribed. These "rolls of honor" were introduced October 15, 1892, are prepared weekly, and are said to have an encouraging effect upon the boys, who try by good conduct and good work to have their names enrolled upon them.

It has been the custom to bathe the boys in large tanks in the wash-room of the two divisions, a large number of boys using the tank at the same time. A new arrangement is now being introduced in the wash-room of the second division, and, if found successful, it is expected to introduce it also in that of the first division; the tank has been removed and a pan about eight inches deep, ten feet wide and fifty feet long has been constructed in the floor, and pipes for shower baths carried over this; water heated by steam has been brought into the wash-room and the

arrangement of pipes will be such that from fifty to 100 boys at a time can receive a shower bath, the temperature of which can be regulated as may be desired; the pan is drained in two places. This system is a great improvement upon that formerly used of associate bathing in a tank. The facilities for bathing have been further improved by the construction of a swimming bath in the East river. This is of simple yet ingenious construction and merits description. The institution owns considerable land outside of the walls. Passing through the rear gate in the wall a walk of about 200 yards leads to the water's edge. The superintendent explored the shore and discovered a suitable place for the construction of a swimming tank. To reach this place it was necessary to build a path across a swampy piece of land, and the boys did this, laying a cinder path about eight feet wide on a stone foundation for a distance of about 100 feet. On either side of this path wooden benches were erected, which the boys used to undress and dress; a picket fence was constructed on the river side of the tank, allowing for the ebb and flow of the tide, a tank fifty-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide dug, the bottom and three sides boarded so as to keep it clean and furnish good footing, and the bottom inclined so as to give a depth of from four to six feet. All this work was performed by the boys, and the total expense, which was mainly for lumber, was given at sixty-two dollars. The superintendent stated that the privilege of swimming daily for a week was extended during the summer months, up to October first, to all the boys in the institution who for the previous week had received no bad marks; 168 boys have earned this reward and been taken for a swim at one time under guard only of the superintendent. It will be remembered that the bath is outside of the wall of the House of Refuge, and it is creditable to the management that the morale of the boys is such that this liberty can be safely extended to them. It is also gratifying that the natural advantages of the site of the institution have been discovered and utilized and the boys allowed the healthy enjoyment of swimming instead of being bathed in the tanks in the wash-rooms as has been the custom until this time.

Upon inspection the dormitory halls were found clean and well ventilated, the cells in good order, the beds with sufficient bedding;

the boys' dark blue suits, worn on Sundays and holidays, were hanging in lockers. Some sixty of the small boys sleep in an open dormitory on the top floor; they are under the supervision of a night watchman, who remains in the room. The infirmary is a pleasant room, made cheerful by growing plants and pictures. At the time it contained ten boys, of whom three were in bed, two suffering from fever consequent upon vaccination, and the third from a sore knee; the other boys, seated about the room, were also suffering from vaccination, all the inmates of the institution having recently been vaccinated. The nurse in charge of the infirmary has been several years employed in that capacity. It was stated that the general health of the inmates of the institution, for the year, had been good; there was a slight epidemic of measles in June, about thirty cases, and two deaths, both of consumption.

The boys were all seen at work in the shops, beginning with that on the first division side. A large room on the ground floor contained twenty boys at work in pressing and packing stockings made in the other shops; about a dozen young women employed by the institution were also at work in this shop; the superintendent stated that the hours of work were from 9 to 10.30, 10.45 to 12, 1 to 2.30 and 2.45 to 4.20, about six hours. On the second floor of this shop building eighty-five small boys were at work. Most of them, seated on low benches, were sewing the final seam of the stocking; the little fellows were in their shirt sleeves, their coats hanging on pegs around the room; on an average they seemed about 11 years old; about twenty of this number were cutting and tying stockings and helping about the room. Seven young women were working on machines in this shop. The air was close, but it was stated that many of the boys were feverish from vaccination, and that there was danger in letting in much cool air. The top floor of the first division shop presented a busy scene. One hundred and thirty boys were at work at the stocking-knitting machines in charge of two officers. On inquiry they were found to be mostly between the ages of 14 and 17; as a rule they were diligently at work and presented a healthy and cheerful appearance; the officer in charge said that they

were kept busy and gave him no trouble. The first division shop is entirely given to the stocking-knitting industry.

The second division shop in the second division yard contains, on the ground floor, the printing shop, in which thirty boys were seen at work under the direction of a foreman and assistants employed as instructors. The reports of the institution are printed in this shop, and a monthly paper published, which is called "The Bright Side;" this is edited by the officers. Some job work is also done for firms in New York city. The printing shop was started in 1887, with five boys, and has been gradually extended to its present size. The foreman said that good places were found for many of the boys from this shop as printers, when they left the institution, and that he knew where to find ten or a dozen of them now at work, if need be. The presses, type, etc., belonged to the institution and were worth about \$4,000. The carpenter's shop takes up the remaining part of the ground floor of this building. Fourteen boys are taught carpentering, but at the time the shop was empty, the boys being at work about the club rooms and elsewhere; samples of their work shown were creditable; recently they made book racks for use in the chapel; during the summer they had also built a scow for transportation of freight across the river, and this was subsequently seen; it is twenty-five feet long by twelve feet wide, drawing three feet of water, and has proved very useful; it has been named "Grace," in compliment to the captain of the steam tug "Refuge," who has been in the service of the institution for many years. On the second floor are the tailor shop and shoe shop. The former contains fourteen boys, who make all the clothes worn in the institution, the everyday, military, and also the going-out suits. Samples of the work shown were good. The military suits of the first division are trimmed with red, and those of the second division with blue. All the sewing is done on machines, of which six were in use. A low partition separated the tailor from the shoe shop, which has just been started; two boys were at work in mending shoes under the instruction of a shoemaker; the machinery for this shop had been purchased and some of it was in place; five other boys had been selected for instruction in this trade, and the boys in the

carpenter shop were at work making benches for them. A store-room adjoining, which occupies half of this floor, might well be used for the introduction of other trade instruction for the boys. The top floor was occupied by sixty-one boys at work in knitting stockings on machines. They were the older boys and most troublesome, but looked alert and pleasant, and it would have been difficult to pick out a criminal-looking boy among them. The superintendent stated that twenty-six boys were employed in farm work and horticulture, and that a considerable amount of cut flowers raised by them in the greenhouses was sold.

In the office of the institution record is made in two large folio volumes of the punishments inflicted in school and out of school. An examination of these records is interesting and is some indication of the morals of the boys. It has been his opinion, expressed in previous reports by your committee, that the number of the punishments recorded as administered would seem to have been excessive and to show an unruly, turbulent, dissatisfied condition among the boys, and the experiment of diminishing the number of these punishments has been recommended to be tried. The books show that for several years the falling off in recording punishments has been considerable, and the statistics from January 1st to October 16, 1892, and for the same period of 1891, are full of encouragement to those who advocate corporal punishment only in extreme cases, or where other punishments have not accomplished the desired reform. For 1891, during the period named, the punishments in school recorded amount to ninety-five, and in 1892 to sixty, of which number but thirteen were administered under the present superintendence of the institution, which commenced April last. The punishments recorded as inflicted out of school for the same period, nine months and a half, amount to 496 in 1891 and 354 in 1892, but since April of 1892 they amounted only to 111, a very satisfactory showing.

The House of Refuge is supported by an annual appropriation made by the State Legislature. In 1892 it amounted to \$110,000.

The inspection of the institution here reported has been encouraging to your committee. Its weak point continues to be the industrial system in the boys' department, which is not exten-



sive or varied enough. From the notes taken in the shops it appears that 296 boys were employed in the manufacture of stockings, and but eighty-six on all other trades; the stocking-knitting industry is not classed as educational, but productive, and it would be better were the figures reversed, as there is little outside demand for the labor of young men on stocking-knitting machines. There is an opportunity extended the management of the House of Refuge to teach a useful trade to each boy committed to its care, and it should be seized, and each inmate sent back into the world with a knowledge of a useful trade in which he can earn self-support. The comprehensive system of industrial training now and for several years past given at the State Industrial School at Rochester, a similar institution, and for a similar class of juvenile delinquents, is elsewhere recommended in this report, and should be introduced in the House of Refuge on Randall's island.

The general health of the inmates of the institution for the year to date has been good as a rule. There were no epidemics except a few cases of measles in the spring, which were of short duration. There have been four deaths, all boys—one of pneumonia, one of double pneumonia, one of peritonitis and one of tuberculosis.

The practical operation of the Freedom of Worship Bill is said by the acting superintendent not to have been attended with any trouble beyond the additional work entailed upon officers and teachers. The first mass was said on Sunday, October 23, 1892, and was attended by 179 boys; the religion of the parents of the inmates was ascertained from the histories of the inmates which are prepared when the commitments are made. On Sunday mornings the boys of Catholic parents are now called out and proceed in military order to the chapel, where they attend the Catholic service from 9 to 10 A. M. The other boys assemble meantime in the school-rooms, and at 10 A. M. they go to the chapel, the Catholic boys returning to the school-rooms. This double system removes all cause of complaint by the parents and relatives of Catholics committed to the House of Refuge, and is the system which has been in successful operation for many years at the State Industrial School.

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Census, 26th October, 1892.

Officer .....	1
Teachers .....	2
Employes .....	9
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Girls .....	<b>62</b>

At the time of inspection the inmates were assembled in their class-rooms. That first visited contained twenty-six, of whom eight girls were in the sixth or highest grade, seven in the fifth, and eleven in the fourth grade. These girls presented a neat and healthy appearance; on inquiry it was ascertained that two of them had been three years in the institution and eleven of them for two years. Only three of these girls were committed from the city of New York, the others coming from Brooklyn, Poughkeepsie, Long Island and other parts of the State. Four of the girls were 18 years of age, seven 17 years old, ten 16 years old, and five gave their age as 15. Three hours and a half daily are spent in school. The lesson at the time was writing in copybooks, and some of the scholars had drawn designs in chalk of several colors on the boards very creditably.

The first, second and third grades are taught in another class-room, and twenty-nine girls were assembled in this, of whom seven were in the third grade, eleven in the second and eleven in the first. They gave their ages as follows: Four as 16, six as 15, six as 14, two as 13, four as 12, two as 10, one as 9 and one as 7. Three did not know their ages. Of these girls only three stated that they had been in the institution as long as a year. The lesson consisted in reading simple words from a chart.

Accompanied by the matron your committee inspected the building and found it in good order and repair. The halls, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen and closets were clean and the housekeeping apparently good. The clothes closets were well stocked; the matron stated that the girls made all their own clothes and the shirts worn by the boys, also the bedding used in the institution, and that they were employed in washing, ironing, cooking, and in house work generally, and also that



there was a cooking class for their instruction. The health of the inmates has been good during the year; there have been a few cases of measles, but no deaths or serious illness; at the time of this visit one girl was confined to her bed in the infirmary with bronchitis. The matron stated that mass was held for the first time in the institution on the previous Sunday; that nine girls attended it, and that there was no trouble.

In the wash-room the tank which has been formerly unfavorably reported upon by this committee as unsuitable for bathing the inmates, was still seen in its place. The matron stated that it was her intention to request the board of managers of the institution to remove it and to have substituted some individual bath tubs, of which about ten would seem to be ample. Your committee has written a letter to the board to reinforce this application.

The female department of the House of Refuge has a capacity, according to the statement of the matron, of 216 beds, and with but sixty-two inmates it is not much more than one-fourth full. There has been a steady decrease in the number of inmates and the management of the institution might well consider the advisability of closing the female department and of receiving in it a third division of boys, or should it be thought best to continue the female department of the House of Refuge, to have commitments to it made in sufficient number as to avail of the facilities provided by the existing building.

The records of the institution show the number of inmates of the female department October first, since 1880, as follows: 1880, 128; 1881, 114; 1882, 117; 1883, 107; 1884, 114; 1885, 117; 1886, 104; 1887, 111; 1888, 104; 1889, 82; 1890, 75; 1891, 64; 1892, 63. While the population from which commitments are made to this institution has greatly increased, the commitments have fallen off one-half, and if the present ratio of decrease is maintained, the female department will be empty in a few years.

The records show the remarkable fact that of the sixty-three girls in the institution October 1, 1892, only three, viz., No. 23,574, 24,248 and 24,407, were committed from New York city, and of these two are colored girls.

These facts deserve the careful consideration of the managers of the institution, and prompt action based thereon.

## IV.

## STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Incorporated 1846.

Acting Superintendent, VINCENT M. ASTEN.

Inspected November 12 and 13, 1892, by Commissioner Stewart,  
and November 13 by Commissioner Craig.

Census on first date named :

## MALE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.....	11	
Teachers.....	22	
Employees.....	54	
	<hr/>	87
Boys:		
Primary division.....	113	
First division.....	270	
Second division.....	302	
	<hr/>	685
Total.....		<hr/> 772

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Officers.....	1	
Teachers.....	5	
Employees.....	12	
	<hr/>	18
Girls:		
Primary division.....	17	
First division.....	59	
Second division.....	56	
	<hr/>	132
Total.....		<hr/> 150

The first inspection of the institution was made on a Saturday afternoon, and the second on Sunday afternoon and evening. On the first date the inspector found that the acting superintendent was about to take command of the boys

of the senior department for afternoon drill, and proceeded in his company to witness this. To reach the drill-hall it was necessary to cross the yard in the rear of the main building, and this was almost impassable with mud after a snow storm. It would seem advisable to have the yards asphalted, as they are used in fine weather as parade grounds and for play. The boys assembled in their division yards to march to the drill-hall, five companies in the second division yard, and four in the first division yard, about fifty in each company.

The new drill-hall was finished in November, 1891, at a cost of about \$25,000, for which a special appropriation was made; its dimensions are 100 x 300 feet and it is about sixty feet high; it has a truss and lantern roof and is well lighted by this and by side windows in the front towards the main building. In constructing the drill-hall use was made of three of the high stone walls forming in part the boundary walls of the institution and in part the division between the yards of the boys of the first and second divisions; these walls were of stone, strongly built and about twenty feet high. It was, therefore, necessary to build only the fourth side up to this height, and this was done with wood and the roof added; this resulted in a great saving of expense, and the drill-hall is one of the finest in the State. It has a double floor of Georgia pine boards, and is heated by steam; 575 lockers made of Georgia pine have been constructed by the boys of the carpenter's class along the three stone walls of the drill-hall; their uniforms are kept in these.

On entering the drill-hall the boys, about 350 in number, assembled in column of companies, opened ranks, and at the order took their coats and caps off and were drilled in calisthenic exercises, known as "the seventeen exercises" for arms, legs and chests, intended "to set them up" well, preparatory to the drill. The acting superintendent gave the orders, which were executed promptly and with much vigor; the boys exercised in gray trousers and blue shirts; the exercises were those prescribed in the new regulations for the United States army. The boys are called cadets, and by name always; the practice of calling them by numbers was discontinued several years ago; this system is commendable and must tend to foster self-respect in

the inmates. The calisthenic drill ended with the order, "Put on coats; rest."

A battalion drill by four companies of the larger boys was then given in honor of the inspector, and was excellently well done. Movements were in column of companies, in column of platoons, etc. The advance in line by the whole battalion was admirable, as was also the execution of the order, "To rear march." The boys carried themselves well, and the step was well accentuated and easy, and of full length; a drum marked the time. Towards the close of the drill the battalion was formed in single rank, filling the length of the hall, and advancing in line well, halted and gave the right-hand salute to the inspector. The boys were well commanded by the acting superintendent, who gave a fine exhibition of their proficiency, the new tactics being strictly followed. The other officers of the battalion and companies were boys selected for excellence in drill. An hour a day is devoted to military training. The new drill-hall is a great acquisition and most useful for the purposes of the institution; its acoustic properties, however, did not seem to be very good.

After the close of the drill by the older boys, the primary boys marched into the hall to parade in honor of the inspection; they wore their Sunday uniforms, consisting of dark blue coats and caps, gray breeches and dark blue stockings to the knees. Only the older primary boys paraded, thirty-two in all, and they were drilled by a captain of their own number, a boy of 11 years of age, who put them through a very pretty and comprehensive drill; the little fellows bore themselves erect and seemed to be as well "set up" as possible; the marching was steady, and the movements accurately executed, and your committee may truly state that he had never seen a better drill by boys of this age before, and hardly supposed so good a one was possible. "The seventeen setting-up exercises" were also gone through well, the orders for them being given from memory by the boy captain in command. The acting superintendent stated that physical culture was the first consideration and proficiency in drill was secondary. On inquiring the ages of these boys they gave them as from 10 to 13 years.

On Sunday afternoon, at 4.15, evening parade was witnessed. This took place in the second division or larger boys' yard. The boys turned out in their blue uniform suits; about 500 boys were in line, of whom 100 were from the primary department; awkward squads were noticed about the yards dressed in the gray clothes worn through the week in the school; there was a squad in each of the three divisions, and newcomers are kept in them until fit to go into the ranks. The battalion consisted of nine companies, and there was a drum and fife corps of boys. The evening parade was well done according to the strict regular army tactics now used; the marching in review in column of companies was exceedingly good. All the three drills above briefly described were highly creditable, and the cadets participating in them appeared to enjoy them as thoroughly as did the inspector.

The division wall between the second division yard and the north building, which was of stone, about twenty feet high, has been taken down and used for the foundation of the drill-hall. A power building is being erected in the second division yard by the boys; they have done the bricklaying and carpenter work, and the building is now up two stories. The laundry building, built of stone in 1891 by the boys, is a creditable piece of mason work; it is said to have cost about \$6,500; the boys built it entirely, including the truss roof. The new bath-house, which contains a large swimming tank and rooms for shower baths, supplies a need which has been long felt in this institution. On the second floor of this building is a large room intended for use as a gymnasium, but as yet without apparatus. For the present it will be used for purposes of assembly, and is reached by the stairs leading up outside the building from both the first and second division yards. This building was built by contract, and was first occupied in December of 1891; the carpenter boys, however, finished the inside of the building.

The President of the State Board of Charities and your committee attended the religious services in the chapel of the institution on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The room used as a chapel is on the third floor of the main building of the boys'

department, and is reached on either side by steep and narrow stairs; the room itself is severely plain, and its position in the building renders its use dangerous for crowded assemblies in case of fire occurring in the halls. The boys were closely inspected as they entered the room in columns of twos in military order; they appeared healthy and clean, and in their Sunday uniforms of dark blue presented an attractive appearance. They took their seats in good order on the floor of the chapel, where sixteen rows of chairs on four different elevations were provided for them; only the Protestant boys attended this service, but the chapel was nearly filled by them. The girls occupied the gallery, and were neatly dressed in navy blue dresses and navy blue sailor hats; both boys and girls marched in to the music of a military march well played by a young lady seated at a grand piano. Your committee, with several of the managers of the institution, some of the teachers of both sexes and the officiating minister, were seated on the platform. The service, which consisted chiefly of singing by the inmates, was impressive; the audience of young people were reverent and attentive; the singing was good and so hearty as to seem almost tremendous; a cornet and piano furnished the accompaniment. The Catholic boys have a service arranged for them in the forenoon.

The second division older boys were seen at supper in the dining-room of their division, an old dingy room with floors in bad repair; it has been wired for electricity, as has the whole institution, and the plant, which is being erected in the boiler-house, is expected to be completed so that the buildings can be lighted by the incandescent system December 15, 1892. This will be a great improvement and also result probably in a saving of expense over gas, which has been used. The tables were covered with white oilcloths; each boy had a chair; the meal consisted of a bowl of milk, bread, gingerbread and stewed prunes; the milk was good; one of the managers, who accompanied your committee, stated that it was tested every week by the lactometer with satisfactory results. The boys marched into the room in column of twos and formed by their tables, then faced inward and took their seats, all by military command; squads came in after the other boys were seated; the meal was partaken of in a



quiet and orderly manner. The dining-room of the first division, occupied by the smaller boys, was a somewhat larger room, and was found to be much in the same condition, the floors worn. The same meal was served the smaller boys.

The building of the primary department for boys is well planned and was found on inspection to be in good repair and scrupulously clean; it is one of the newer buildings of the school. A new matron, appointed May 1, 1892, was in charge. There were two divisions of the primary boys and they occupy separate dormitories, which are attractive open halls; sixty-five beds were in one and sixty-seven in the other; the bedsteads are iron, painted white, they have wire springs, mattresses of cotton felt, good pillows and white spreads, and a chair was placed by each bed; bureaus stand at intervals about the walls of the dormitories, and each boy has a drawer for his own use in one of these. Women have entire charge of this building, and its condition reflects credit upon them. It was stated that the two divisions of boys were kept entirely separate from each other in the house, and that their classification was mainly according to age. The supper for these boys consisted of bread, milk and gingerbread. An excellent system of closets has recently been put in. The high stone wall between the female department and the male department has been taken down.

Returning to the main building for boys, your committee went to the chapel and was present at a lecture which was given on the subject of geology by a professor engaged in the common schools at Rochester. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and was listened to in the dark by the boys of the first and second division quietly, and with evident interest. The lecture lasted nearly an hour; the acting superintendent stated that it was the rule of the school to have a lecture on some interesting subject every Sunday evening. The dormitory halls were next visited, and the boys were seen preparing for bed. Tattoo was sounded, and the boys who occupy the old dormitories, in which they were formerly locked in their cells, which are in three tiers, one over the other, stood each at his door; the doors have been removed, and no inmate is now locked in his room in the institution. Your committee passed through this dormitory to



another, opening from it at right angles, which is called the new hall; in this the partitions which formed the cells have been taken out, and a fine open sleeping-hall thus made; to be assigned to this hall is esteemed a privilege by the boys, and they are put in it for good conduct; it contains 174 beds, of which about one-third are in a gallery which has been constructed on two sides of the hall. The boys stood for inspection, each boy by his bed, of which there were two rows on each side of a central passage-way on the floor of the hall; the beds were covered with gray army blankets which had recently been provided, and a chair was placed by each; good pillows were also provided. Your committee was accompanied by a member of the board of managers and the acting superintendent, and the inmates came to attention and the boys in command saluted on our entering the hall. In this division the boys retired at 7.45, but are allowed to read after retiring for about an hour, if they desire, and many of them had books in their hands, the institution being provided with a good circulating library. It was noticed that several of the boys kneeled to say their prayers before going to bed.

Your committee regretted that his inspections were made at times which precluded his seeing the boys at work in the shops. The excellence of the industrial training in this institution has been highly commended in previous reports to the State Board of Charities. In answer to his inquiry as to the assignments of boys for work in the shops at the time, the acting superintendent gave the following statistics from the records: Carpenters, 32; printers, 17; tailors, 33; masons, 16; machinists, 16; shoemakers, 45; pattern makers, 13; blacksmiths, 22; laundrymen, 24; bakers, 13; steam-fitters, 5; foundrymen, 19; toy carpenters, 28; clay modelers, 171; only small boys are employed in the model shops; on the farm, 16; finishing and repairing departments, 25 and 15, respectively; a total of 500 boys. Other boys are employed in the kitchen, dining-rooms, yards, office, storeroom, boiler-room, or act as scrubbing gangs or as orderlies on special duty. The large number of educational industries taught reflects credit upon the management of the institution. Working hours in the shops are from 7 or 7.30 A. M. to noon.

There has been little system in the past in the compilation and preservation of the records of the inmates committed to the institution, and efforts are now being made to perfect a system from which intelligent comparisons and conclusions may be reached, so that any proper question as to the standing or history of any inmate can be promptly and intelligently answered. Some study of the excellent system of records at the State Reformatory has been made, and many of its features have been, or will be, adopted in the State Industrial School. This will correct a serious defect of the institution. On desiring to see the punishment records, the acting superintendent conducted your committee to his office, where some examination of the punishment book was made. It was stated that every offense worth noting was entered in this book, including offenses of omission as well of commission; the punishment inflicted was found to be entered in a parallel column opposite the record of the complaint; the punishments inflicted were to send a boy to the squad, to reprimand him, to send him to bed, or to send him from one dormitory to another not so desirable; the severest punishment usually inflicted is to charge time against the offender. Entries were noted of from one to five weeks thus charged, the latter being the maximum noticed. In extreme cases corporal punishment is inflicted, and the cases average about three a month in the whole institution; no corporal punishment had been inflicted for the first twelve days of November. This is the book of penalties. Another book of records, called "The Bright Side," has lately been introduced, and in this credits are entered for good actions or conduct by the boys, and credits of time given in reward. This is the other side of the account and must furnish a healthy incentive to good behavior.

In illustration of the morale of the institution at this time, your committee noticed from the windows of the office companies of boys being marched in good order through the yards from one building to another in the dark in command of officers of their own number, no guard or employe of the institution being with them.

The north building, erected several years ago as a graduating building for the boys, but never used as such, was inspected. It is

a fine building, intended to accommodate about 100 inmates, each with a separate room; the furniture has been purchased for these rooms, and it is intended shortly to assign some of the best boys to occupy these rooms. This will provide additional classification in the male department, and relieve the main building to a considerable extent.

The general health of the boys has been excellent; there has been nothing during the year approaching an epidemic, and but one death, of pneumonia.

The building of the girls' department was thoroughly inspected and found to be in good order and repair; the housekeeping excellent. One hundred and fifteen girls in two divisions occupied it at the time of the visit. The classification in divisions is made mainly with reference to character, and the average time spent in the institution by the girls is two years. They are committed from neighboring counties. The youngest girl was 10 and the oldest 19. The two divisions are entirely separated in the institution life, occupying different wings of the building and yards; they meet only for Sunday services, which they attend in the gallery of the chapel of the boys' department, and for entertainments. The girls were inspected in their sitting-rooms, and presented a healthy and neat appearance; their dresses at the time were of navy blue flannel; the girls make all their own clothes and spend three hours a day in school.

The building occupied by the girls contains 100 separate rooms, better furnished than is usual in reformatories; each girl has a room to herself in most cases, but as there were 115 girls at the time, two were obliged to sleep in fifteen of the rooms, each having, however, a good single bed.

The general health in this building had been excellent for the year; there had been no epidemics and no deaths, and at the time there were three hospital cases, two of sore throat and one of rheumatism. The matron stated that good order was usual, and that punishments were rare, generally consisting of deprivation of something liked, or of silent confinement; corporal punishment was seldom necessary, and it had been inflicted but once since May first last; it is inflicted only by the matron.

The census of the institution shows a decrease in the number of inmates over November 12, 1891, when it was 817, of forty-one.

This decrease is accounted for by the operation of two causes, the first the passage of the law of April 20, 1891 (introduced by your committee), preventing the commitment to the institution of children under 12, except for felony. Previously commitments were legal down to 6 years of age. The second cause, it was stated, was the greater number of paroles. For the year ending September 30, 1891, these numbered 421; for the year ending September 30, 1892, 520; had the same number been paroled in the second as in the first year, the number of inmates in the institution would have shown an increase of fifty-eight. The increased number of paroles was said to be due to the established and advanced disciplinary methods.

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V.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE,  
NEW YORK CITY.

Incorporated 1851.

Superintendent, ELISHA M. CARPENTER.

Inspected November 29, 1892, by Commissioner Stewart.

Census on that day:

Officers.....	27
Teachers.....	19
Employees .....	24
	<hr/>
	70
	<hr/>
Boys:	
Primary division.....	189
Second division.....	333
First division.....	267
	<hr/>
	789
Girls.....	213
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,002
	<hr/>

The Juvenile Asylum has been fully described in former reports of this committee, and no detailed account of its buildings will therefore be given. The main building, with both wings, and the primary department building were quite thoroughly inspected and found in good repair and clean. The dormitories were all carefully inspected. There are nine wards or dormitories used by the boys; the first ward contained eighty-five beds; the second ward seventy-six beds; the third ward sixty-four beds; the fourth ward, in a wing of the main building, seventy-two beds; the fifth ward, occupied by the senior boys, is on the top floor of the boys' wing of the main building and contained seventy-two beds; in this ward is a closet not properly ventilated, having no outside window; it should be removed and might be put in an adjoining closet used as a garret store-room. The sixth ward is on the ground floor of the boys' primary department building and is used by the smallest boys; it contained seventy-five beds; the seventh ward, also in the primary department building, contained 125 beds; the eighth ward, another floor of this building, contained 125 beds; and the ninth ward, occupied by the smallest boys of the senior department, is on the top floor of the primary department building and contained 117 beds. The girls' dormitories are in another wing of the main building; the first ward contained sixty-one beds; the second ward, occupied by the smaller girls, contained fifty-one beds, and in a corridor adjoining this were eleven beds, an overflow of the main wards; the third ward contained eighty-eight beds. In all 1,022 beds for the inmates of the institution were counted, a bed for each inmate and twenty to spare. As a rule the dormitories or wards were found in good order and are suitable sleeping apartments for children, well lighted and ventilated; they are heated by steam, but the superintendent, who accompanied your committee, stated that this was shut off at night; an officer or an employee of the institution sleeps in a room opening into each ward; the beds were iron, the mattresses straw, the bedding apparently sufficient, and the beds covered with clean white spreads, each bed having a small pillow; the floors were bare, but clean, and, the superintendent stated, were scrubbed by the inmates weekly. In one of the girls' wards ten of the older girls, in charge of



one of their number, as a scrubbing gang, were on their knees cleaning the floor. A board of health permit for a certain number of beds was posted in each of the wards.

The boys of the primary department were seen assembled in their play-room in the basement of the primary building, awaiting the dinner hour; there were 189 of them, apparently nearly all under 12 years of age. In this room is a shower bath suspended over a tank about one foot deep with a brick floor in the floor of the play-room; about sixty boys can be bathed in this at one time, each receiving a separate shower, an excellent system. The boys of the first and second divisions were seen as they assembled for dinner in their large dining-hall; they came in from the yards by two doorways and took their seats in good order at the tables, upon which dinner had been awaiting them at least ten minutes; the meal consisted of a large China bowl full of thick soup made of salt pork, and a large slice of bread. Grace was said by the boys in chorus in a rather irreverent, perfunctory way, and then on the tap of the bell they ate the meal; the tables were covered with white cloths, and the boys sat on revolving stools; as a rule they broke the bread in the soup and ate the mixture with evident appetite and relish. It was snowing outside, and although the boys assembled from the yards, it was noticed that for two or three moments at a time not a single cough or sneeze was heard in the room. About 525 boys were in their seats. Each boy wore his summer coat instead of a waistcoat under his heavier winter coat; no underclothes are worn by the boys, but they have shirts; the superintendent stated that underclothes were not considered necessary for them; that they had been tried and caused much trouble and were opposed to cleanliness, the boys wearing them too long to avoid a possible exchange with another boy. It was noticed that no water was served at the meal, and the superintendent stated that the boys did not ask for it and were satisfied without it. The inspector passed among the pupils, looking closely at the boys; they appeared healthy and in good condition and clean as to their persons, although in some cases their clothes were old and worn; their expressions were natural, cheerful and intelligent; it would have been difficult to pick a dozen



tough-looking boys from the number. The girls were visited in their dining-hall; one hundred and ninety-five of them were seated at the tables, twenty at a table, the same number as at the tables in the boys' dining-hall; fifty small boys were also seated in this room, an overflow from the boys' department; about seventy seats were empty in this dining-hall; the girls were served the same dinner as the boys; they wore blue checked dresses and presented as a rule a healthy, neat and cheerful appearance; there was a noticeably large number of colored girls among them. On inquiry about one-third of the girls said that they had lost one parent.

After a short recess the children assembled in their class-rooms or went to the shops. The teachers of the classes are all women and reside in the institution. The classification in the divisions of the boys' department, the superintendent stated, was mainly according to age; in the classes according to knowledge; most of the classes are very large, but consisted of two divisions, one division being in class while the other division is in the shops or elsewhere. No thorough examination of all the classes was attempted, as the board of education undertakes this work, but several of them were visited, all the inmates having been seen at dinner or about the institution.

The first class seen was class second of the boys' primary department; there were sixty-four boys in charge of a woman teacher. They seemed to be from 9 to 10 years of age; the class-room was good, and the children sat in pairs with desks in front of them, and aisles between the rows of desks as in most public schools.

The first class of the primary department contained seventy-two boys reciting in two divisions; at the time the lesson was in long division; the pupils seemed bright-looking and alert, and in answer to questions put them made quick reply. On inquiry as to age, five boys said they were 8 years old, twenty-two were 9, twenty-four were 10, ten were 11, six were 12, and one was 13 years of age, one not accounted for; an inquiry as to their nationality produced the remarkable statement that twenty-six of them were Italians, ten Germans, five Jews, four colored, three French, one English, one Bohemian, one Syrian; nine stated that they and one parent were born in the United States,

and ten that they and both parents were born in the United States; seventy in all, two not accounted for.

Seventh boys' class, forty-six present; they gave their ages, five boys as 9, seven boys as 10, nine as 11, twelve as 12, nine as 13, four as 14, two as 15 years old; forty-eight in all, two more than were present; all said they could write their names; the teacher stated that they were taught geography, history, arithmetic and writing. On inquiry of the boys as to where they were born, five said they were born in Germany, five in Italy, three in England, one in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Russia, one in Syria, one in France, one in Sweden and twenty-four in the United States, including colored boys, three not given.

Second boys' class, next to the highest, twenty-nine boys were present studying arithmetic, denominate numbers.

First boys' class, the highest in the institution, fifty-seven on the roll, in two divisions, the first division, thirty-seven pupils, being present. On asking their ages, two boys said they were 12 years old, seven boys 13, ten boys 14, seven boys 15, five boys 16, two boys 17, two boys 18; thirty-five in all, two not given. On inquiry as to place of birth, fourteen boys gave this as Germany, two Ireland, two England, one France, fourteen were born in the United States; of these, four were colored, four not given. The teacher stated that in arithmetic they had reached interest and denominate fractions and in geography were studying the map of Europe.

Second girls' class, sixty-six on the roll, in two divisions, the first division sewing, the second division thirty-nine present. On asking their ages, eight girls said they were 8 years old, five gave their ages as 9, seven as 10, five as 11, eight as 12, one as 13, two as 14, two as 15, one as 16, all accounted for. On inquiring the place of birth, thirteen gave this as Italy, two Russia, two England, one Germany, one Cuba, one Syria, and nineteen, including nine colored girls, born in the United States.

The girls' high class had seventy-five pupils, in two divisions, on the roll, one division of forty-three pupils being present. On inquiring their ages, they gave them, one as 9 years old, seven as 11, six as 12, three as 13, nine as 14, seven as 15, eight as 16, two

as 17, forty-three in all; twenty-eight said they were born in the United States; of these twelve were colored, six were born in Italy, five in Germany, and two in England, forty-one in all, two not given.

The class-rooms are suitable and pleasant as a rule, well lighted, ventilated and clean; many of the teachers are young women who seem interested in their work, and appear to have their classes in good control; the classes seem unnecessarily large, however, and rapid progress can scarcely be expected in them. It would seem advisable to make some classification by divisions of the girls, either according to age or moral character.

The superintendent stated in reply to the question of what industrial training was given the inmates, that thirty of the brightest boys were taught shoemaking, and make all the shoes worn by the inmates; of these thirty boys, twenty are taught music, and form a brass band; seventy boys are employed in the tailor shop, and make all the clothing worn by the boys, including the caps; the sewing is by hand, only three machines being used; sixty of the smaller boys are employed in the mending shop; nine large boys in the bakery, six others as cart boys, six as larn or farm boys, eight in the laundry, two in the carpenter's shop; three and a half hours are spent in the shops, and the brightest boys are assigned to work in them, and the duller ones kept at school in the class-room. The dining-room and ward work is also done by the boys, who make the beds, scrub the floors and halls, etc. Forty girls are employed in the sewing room, and make the clothing worn by the girls and the boys' shirts; fifteen girls are employed in the mending-room, and about thirty-five girls are instructed in cooking at times, under the direction of the matron; they also do all the cooking of the institution under direction, and all the housework of the female department.

The health of the inmates of the institution for the year to date has been generally good; there have been no epidemics, but early in the spring there were seven cases of scarlet fever, none of which resulted fatally; there have been three deaths during the year, but none since April. The children look well,

having, as a rule, clear skins, with good color, bright eyes and clean heads, considering the homes from which many of them must have come; their appearance is creditable.

The report of the institution for the year 1891 showed that of 614 children received in the asylum, 260 were committed by magistrates and 354 intrusted by parents or guardians, and the superintendent stated that about the same ratio would be shown by the report of 1892. The last consecutive number of an inmate on the books is 29,310; the average period of detention in the asylum was stated to be about one and a half years; the institution is full all the time and constant pressure for admission is made. It was stated that the desire was to give the inmates the needed discipline, and then to send them back to their homes or to find places for them in the west; an examination of the records showed that of the 104 oldest boys in the asylum January 1, 1892, all but four had been discharged; of these the records further showed that seventeen were placed by an agent of the institution on indenture in homes in Illinois, that State having a special law allowing such indenturing. It would seem desirable to obtain similar legislation in other western States, and it was stated that efforts in this direction had been made in the past and would be continued.

The Juvenile Asylum was also inspected September 30, 1892, by Commissioner de Peyster.

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## VI.

### HOUSE OF RECEPTION,

No. 106 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Inspected by Commissioner Stewart, December 3, 1892.

Census on that day:

Officers .....	4
Teachers .....	1
Employees .....	6
Total .....	11

Boys . . . . .	25
Girls . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	28

The House of Reception, formerly No. 61 West Thirteenth street, was sold for business purposes, and the new house opened for the reception of inmates in 1891. The site is on the south side of Twenty-seventh street, about 200 feet west of Sixth avenue. The superintendent stated that the lot, sixty feet front by ninety-eight feet deep, cost \$52,000, and the building, furnished, \$65,000. The building is a four-story structure, of the Dutch Gothic style of architecture, built of brick. It consists of two parts, the front building which covers the whole front and has a depth of about forty feet, and the rear building, which forms an "L" and has a depth of about fifty, and a width of thirty feet. These two buildings are joined by a fire proof stairway reaching from the yards to the top floor and communicating both with the front and the rear building on each floor. The stairs are built of stone and iron and are well lighted from both sides.

The front building has on the basement floor store-rooms, and under the sidewalk tubular boilers in which steam to heat the building is generated; on the first floor, about eight feet above the sidewalk level, are the offices of the Institution, the superintendent's room, and the rooms for the managers of the Juvenile Asylum and its committee; the second floor contains the rooms of the superintendent and his family, and the third floor the officers' rooms, and dining-room and the girls' dormitory, which contained fourteen iron beds with wire springs, husk mattresses, white spreads and pillows; a well-lighted and ventilated room. The fourth floor contains a kitchen, lavatory and servants' rooms.

The rear building, which is exclusively for the use of the children, was found to contain on the ground floor on the east side a play room for the boys, having at one end four individual bath rooms with good toilet arrangements, and a play-room on the west side of the building for the girls. On the first floor a



large dining-room having six tables with revolving stools, fourteen at each table; on the second floor the school-room with seats for eighty-four children. The superintendent stated that the hours in school were from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4 daily except Saturdays and Sundays, and that there was a woman teacher. In this room, as in the dining-room, there was provision for eighty-four inmates. The third floor of the rear building is used as the boys' dormitory, in which there were thirty beds; this room, as all the others in the rear building, is well lighted by several windows from the east and from the west and has fine cross ventilation; all of the building is heated by steam; which, it was said, is not turned on in the children's dormitories. The hospital is on the fourth floor of the extension, a pleasant room, eleven beds and two patients, a boy and a girl, both able to be about the room. The nurse in charge has been many years in her position. It was stated that the general health had been good during the year, and that there had been no deaths.

The boys were seen at play in their yard, which is in the rear of the front building and to the east of the extension, and measures about 40 x 15 feet; they wore the gray suits usually worn in the asylum, and seemed healthy and contented. In answer to questions the superintendent stated that of the twenty-eight inmates of the House of Reception at the time, eighteen had been committed to the asylum, and twelve surrendered, and that their ages ran from 7 to 15. The average time spent is twenty days for committed children, and fourteen for those surrendered; this is for purposes of quarantine, and after this time the children are sent to the main institution.

The House of Reception is a well planned building, apparently well built and kept in good order, and your committee was well pleased with his inspection of it. The largest number of inmates since it opened has been about fifty.



## VII.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY,  
WESTCHESTER.

Incorporated 1863.

Inspected December 5, 1892, by Commissioner Stewart.

Census on the last date named :

## MALE DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent, Brother Rector LEONTINE.*

Brother rector.....	1
Brothers of the Christian school.....	53
Paid employes.....	94
Boys.....	1,396
Total.....	<u>1,544</u>

## FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent, Sister ANITA.*

Sister superintendent.....	1
Sisters of Charity.....	40
Paid employes.....	23
Girls.....	644
Little boys .....	157
Total.....	<u>865</u>

Total census of both departments..... 2,400

This is the largest population of any charitable institution in the State.

The male department was first inspected, the brother rector accompanying your committee. In answer to questions he stated that of the fifty-three brothers of the Christian school engaged in the work of the institution, twenty-four teach classes; sixteen act as officers and thirteen are employed in other ways, as bookkeeper, pharmacist, infirmarian, etc., etc., and that of the

boys 995 were in the senior department and 491 in the junior department.

Arriving in the morning when the boys were at work in the shops, the new industrial building, completed and occupied in 1891, was first visited; this is a substantial four-story brick structure fifty feet wide and 240 feet long which is built in the rear of the main building distant from it about 400 feet and parallel thereto; it has not previously been described in reports to the State Board of Charities.

The basement or first floor of this building is divided by iron partitions into several rooms; the first entered at one end of the building is the laundry, about fifty by eighty feet; six boys are employed in this, and wash all the clothes, linen, etc., used in the male department; steam power is used and the work is done with the aid of steam wringers, drying room, patent mangles and other machinery. From this room a tunnel 330 feet long carries steam pipes to the buildings of the junior department, and saves the necessity of using boilers there, and the wages of an engineer; the tunnel is asphalted, and large enough to be traversed erect from one end to the other. Adjoining the laundry is the power-house for the industrial building; a large engine was in use, and it was stated that another would soon be put in place to prevent stoppage of work in case of any accident to the first; this room had recently been enlarged by moving the iron partition, and in the space thus inclosed dynamos for the generation of the electric light will be placed, and the entire male department will shortly be lighted by this system; the power-house measures about fifty feet square. Next to this is a store-room for paper, about twenty by fifty feet, and the remaining space of this floor, about fifty by fifty, is used as a store-room for leather used in the shoe shops. The superintendent stated that the building had been constructed in accordance with plans approved and recommended by the insurance companies; that automatic fire sprinklers had been placed about the building, and a large tank containing 15,000 gallons of water for fire purposes had been constructed on the roof. The building is reached from the main building by a temporary passage, and the yard will be enlarged so as to inclose it.

The second floor is entirely used as a shoe shop, and in it 260 boys; among them the largest, were seen at work; the sewing is done by machinery, but much of the work is done by hand, nailing the heels, lacing, lacing, sewing buttons, cutting, turning over scollops for ladies' shoes, setting the edges and finishing; the boys work with good will and presented a healthy and natural appearance. The same brother had been in charge of the boys in the shoe shop for sixteen years; it is an excellent feature of the management of the proteotory that so few changes in its officers are made; your committee, who has visited it at intervals for ten years, has pleasure in being welcomed by the same persons year after year. The brother stated that each boy had his task assigned him, and with application could finish it in three hours, although four hours and a half are assigned to work in the shops; when finished he was at liberty to go into the yards. Each boy is moved about in the shop as he grows older, from light to heavier work, and thus gets a better idea of how to make the whole shoe. The boys give little trouble; the product of this factory, for such it really is, is all sold; nothing is made here for use in the institution; an agent goes all over the State, and even outside, to sell the shoes.

The third floor is divided by two partitions of wood and glass into three shops; the first visited of these, about fifty by eighty, is the press-room, which contains two Potter presses, two Hoe, one Adam, two Cottrell and two hand presses; the Superintendent stated that of these seven steam presses, three of them cost, in all, at least \$7,500; it is, therefore, an expensive plant; sixteen boys are employed in the press-room, and fill orders received from New York city. The next seen was the type-setting shop, about 50 x 100; in this sixty boys are taught; there were not so many at work at the time; thirty-four double fonts were counted. In this shop, as in all others, a Christian brother was in charge of the boys for discipline, but foremen were engaged in teaching them the trade; all the foremen, it was stated, live outside, but come in daily for the shop orders. The electrotyping shop, in which four boys are employed, takes up the remaining space on this floor.

The top floor is a large open shop from end to end of the building, and in it 160 boys were employed in knitting stockings by machinery, 130 machines were in place.; a low partition inclosed a space in the middle of the shop, and in this eighteen boys were at work folding, stitching and binding paper books. It was stated that fifty boys are taught bookbinding in this shop; much of the work is done by machinery; the reports of the protectory are bound here. About one-third of the floor space in this shop was not used at the time, and the Superintendent stated that it might be used for hand practice. A substantial double fireproof stair in a well outside of the building at one end, gives access to all the floors; the stairs are of iron and slate; at the other end of the building is an elevator for goods.

The tailor's shop is in the main building and in it eighty boys are employed in making the clothes for the boys and in mending them; ten sewing machines were in use; the boys were sitting tailor fashion on their benches and were busy and orderly. The brother in charge stated that they gave him no trouble and that extra suits were provided for those diligent in work, and of remarkably good conduct; samples of the clothes shown were well made, warm and of stout, good cloth. Your committee noticed that each of these boys wore a warm undershirt of cotton and wool, and on inquiry was informed that every boy in the institution was provided with good undershirts, and that these were changed every Saturday; it was impracticable for each boy to receive back from the laundry his own shirt, but he received a clean one of the same size; all the shirts are well boiled in the laundry, and the custom of providing the boys with this necessary article gives no trouble. The Superintendent stated that the protectory had always provided undershirts for its boys, and it has the largest number of them of any institution in the state; smaller institutions would seem to have no sufficient excuse for failure to provide their inmates with an article of dress so necessary for health and comfort. The shirts are bought from factories and bound in the protectory.

In passing through the main building a fine drawing-room was noticed which takes the place of the old electrotyping shop; about

300 boys are taught drawing in the different classes; they have lessons twice a week; a brother is the teacher.

The room formerly occupied as a shoe shop on the ground floor of the main building is now used as a drill-hall; army blue uniforms have been provided for 235 boys, and an officer of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the National Guard drills them three times a week for an hour and a half at a time. In fine weather the drill takes place in the yards; boy rifles, breech-loading, with bayonets, were imported from Manchester, England.

After finishing work in the shops the boys of the senior department washed and assembled in their yard to go to dinner; they formed in lines facing the building, about 900 in number, and to your committee, standing on the steps of the door leading into the dining hall, made an impressive appearance, a regiment of boys in close order with upturned inquiring faces. On asking the question, from one-fourth to one third of them by raising the hand said that they had been three years in the institution. The boys entered the dining-hall from the yard by three doorways quietly, in fair, but not military order; it would seem better to have them step in time and march either in column of fours or twos. The dining-hall is a great room: broad aisles, intersecting in the middle of it at right angles, divide it into four sections filled by the tables; all of the boys face toward the center of the hall and are seated at one side only of the tables; each boy has a revolving stool; a prefect occupies a raised desk in the center and has charge; before taking their seats the Angelus was recited antiphonally by a boy and the other boys in chorus. The count made showed 1004 boys at dinner, eleven or twelve seated at each table. The meal consisted of beef, too much cooked, boiled potatoes, cabbage, dried beans boiled, and bread: water was served in china bowls; each boy had an apple for dessert; a monitor for each table serves the other boys from tin dishes and then takes his own seat; the dinner was served hot in this way. The boys were quiet at table, no talking being allowed. The boys of the junior department were also inspected at dinner in their own hall; this is a large room, well lighted and ventilated; it contained twenty-six tables; the count showed 482 boys present at the meal, and they



sat on benches, with backs, on both sides of the tables, eighteen or twenty at each table; the same dinner was served as to the boys of the senior division: it is cooked in the senior division kitchen and brought in covered cans in a wagon to this hall. On inquiring their ages only one boy was under 7, none were 15, thirty were 14 of those in this room. It was noticed in both the dining-halls that the boys looked clean and healthy, and that their clothes were better and in better order than in past years was usual in the institution.

The wash-room for the boys of the junior department is in the basement under their dining-room, and is a model of its kind. Each boy is provided with his own towel, numbered, and all wash at spigots of running water which falls into long slate troughs constructed in the middle of the room: this room was light and well ventilated, and the asphalt or concrete floor in excellent condition. The second floor of this building is divided into class-rooms for the boys of this department: they are on either side of a center hall and well arranged: on the top floor is one of the dormitories: the board of health permit gives its dimensions as 123 x 38 feet, with ceiling twelve feet high, and allows it to contain 183 beds: these were arranged in six rows, and the clothing upon them was being aired, the windows standing open. The entire building is heated by steam.

Returning to the main building your committee inspected the dormitories of the senior department. Dormitory No. 1, a large open hall on the third story, 222 x 49 feet, ceiling thirteen feet high. the board of health permit is for 300 beds; the brother in charge stated that there were 280; the beds were iron, having thick straw mattresses, white spreads and small pillows: three brothers sleep in an alcove in the middle of the room, opposite the door of entrance: the hall was found clean and airy, all the windows being open. It was stated that every boy makes his own bed. Dormitory No. 2, on the fourth story, over the last, and of the same size, also being aired. The permit was for 300 beds, and it was stated that there was about that number in the hall. Dormitory No. 3, fourth story, at right angles to the last in a wing of the building, 211 x 36 feet, ceiling eleven and



one half feet high; a permit for 262 beds; a French brother who conducted your committee through the dormitories said that there were only three or four French boys in the institution. Dormitory No. 4, fifth story, 44 x 47 feet, ceiling twelve feet high, contained forty-seven beds, the permit allowing fifty beds. Dormitory No. 5, also on the fifth story, contained thirty six beds. All the dormitory halls were found very clean and in good order, and, with the exception of two small rooms on the fifth floor, are models of their kind.

Returning to the junior department, the old frame building was next inspected: the small boys, nearly 500 in number, were playing in their adjoining yard; in rainy weather they play in the rooms on the ground floor of this building: the second floor, which forms an "L," whose dimensions are 261 x 26 feet with a ceiling ten feet high, had a board of health permit for 234 beds, but on a count being made 284 were found in the hall, fifty more than the permit allowed. A gang of boys were changing the straw in some of the mattresses and sweeping the hall. One of the great needs of the institution is a new brick building to replace this old frame structure, which is worn and in poor repair, and must be difficult to keep clean.

The hospital is a good-sized and well-arranged frame building: a brother pharmacist compounds the drugs, and another is in charge of the wards. At the time of the visit four boys were in the hospital, one having hurt his leg, one with an abscess, and two with colds; none seriously ill; it was stated that there had been four deaths during the year - two of consumption, one of pneumonia and one of meningitis; there had been no epidemics, and the general health of the inmates had been excellent. Four deaths during the year in an average population of 1,400 boys is a percentage represented by a small fraction; a remarkable bill of health, for which the management has reason to be thankful, and is entitled to credit.

Time failed to inspect the boys of the junior department in their shops; they were seen, however, in their dining-room. The books of the institution show that 301, most of those who are able to work, are employed in seaming stockings knitted by the boys of the senior department, sixty-five of the junior boys

are employed in the tailor shop in repairing clothes, others are employed in general housework in the refectory, dormitories, halls, etc., and from one to five in various other ways; of the total number, 1,396, on the day of inspection, over 1,000 were assigned to some special work, 335 being reported as too young for work.

The inspection of the male department was satisfactory to your committee. The institution has been improved and perfected in many ways since its first inspection by the undersigned ten years ago; the buildings are kept in better repair and the housekeeping is much better; objectionable features, to which exception was taken in former reports, have been removed; the boys seem to reflect in their countenances and dress the improvement in their surroundings, and the present condition of the male department of the proteutory may reasonably give satisfaction to its Superintendent, under whose direction many desirable changes have been made, and to all who are interested in the future of the boys committed to its care.

#### FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Sister Celestia, for many years the Sister Superior in charge of the female department, died in 1891, and Sister Anita has been appointed in her place. It will be remembered that the Sisters of Charity are in charge of this branch of the Catholic Proteutory.

Accompanied by the Sister Superior the inspection of the inmates and buildings was made. The study hall and library on the first floor of the west wing of the main building is a fine room and seats about 400; benches with high backs and divisions for each person and very comfortable are provided. The sister stated that they had no assembly hall large enough to seat all the children of the female department; this is unfortunate, for it must often be desirable for entertainments or religious services to have all the inmates assemble in one room. At the end of this hall is a circulating library, for the use of the children, containing 1,800 volumes, about one-fourth of which are religious books. In passing about the building it was found in perfect order both as to its repair and cleanliness.

The girls of the industrial department were inspected in the shops. In the first room visited thirty girls were at work sewing; there were sixteen machines in the room; it was stated that the hours of work were from 10 to 11.30, and 1 to 4, four hours and a half; in this and other rooms many closets full of new dresses, to be used by the girls both for summer and winter wear were shown; the doors of the closets stood open for inspection, and their contents were arranged in beautiful order, and seemed suitable dresses for the inmates of the institution.

The next shop visited was the kid glove department, and in this thirty-six girls were employed and thirty-one machines were in use, the product is sold to firms in Boston and New York; this is a cheerful, well-arranged room, and the girls in their neat dresses and with hair brushed back and combed, presented an attractive appearance; their faces were healthy and bright, and they seemed interested and were diligent in their work. On inquiry, all but four of the girls said they were born in the United States; two were born in Ireland, and two in Germany; twenty-four of the thirty-six stated that one parent was born in Ireland; eighteen had been five years at the protectory; ten, six years; eight, seven years; five, eight years; three, nine years; two, ten years; one, eleven years, and one twelve years; these were among the oldest girls in the institution; but it would seem, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as if many of them must have been discharged to their homes or places found for them years ago; no one in the room was over 17. Thirty-six younger girls were seen at work in the adjoining shop making silk gloves; they, too, seemed busy and happy. On comparing their ages, about half were 14; only two were less than 12.

In the shirt department, next visited, fifty-one girls were employed; there were forty-six sewing-machines in the room, of which forty-four were in use; men's and boys' shirts of several patterns are made and sold to firms in Portchester and Paterson. Three of the girls said they were born in Ireland; one in Scotland; one in Italy; one in France, and all the others in the United States; thirty-four of them said they had one or both

parents born in Ireland. Seventeen were 17 years old; twelve were 18, and four were 19. Inquiries as to the time spent in the institution showed that nineteen girls had been inmates five years or more; sixteen, six years or more; eleven, seven years or more; eleven, eight years or more; eight, nine years or more; four, ten years or more; two, eleven years or more; two, twelve years or more, and one, thirteen years; this girl stated that she was 18. The same criticism made in a previous class as to length of time in the protectory would seem to apply to this class. In an adjoining room, also part of the shirt department, seventy younger girls were employed in finishing the shirts by hand; they were seated in rows with passages between the rows, all facing the sister in charge, and looked neat and pleasant; six were born in Ireland, four in Italy, two in Germany, and one each in France and Syria, fourteen in all; fifty-six said they were born in the United States. The sister superintendent stated that the industrial department for the older girls and the primary department for those younger were as separate as if in two institutions; their inmates meet only at chapel.

The dormitories of the industrial department were inspected; that in the west wing, third floor, 207 x 27 feet, with ceiling twelve feet high, had a board of health permit for 165 beds; it is a beautiful sleeping hall and had been freshly painted light blue; the beds were iron with straw mattresses, plenty of good covering and blue checked spreads, white pillows; the sister superintendent stated that they had also white spreads, but that they were not always used; four sisters sleep in an adjoining alcove and are in charge of the girls. Another dormitory, over the last, on the fourth floor, with permit for 150 beds, was found in good order; it was stated that it contained about 140 beds. The washing arrangements in the female department are excellent; private bath-rooms are provided for the girls, who have also their own towels and running water.

The chapel and the refectory beneath it divide the west from the east wings of the main building.

On the ground floor of the east wing three kindergarten classes of little girls were seen seated at their tables; at the first table

fourteen of the youngest children, 3 to 6 years of age, were at work making crosses, circles, triangles, etc., by sticking little colored pegs in wood tiles in which holes were made. At the other tables thirty children were at work, those at one table forming letters and spelling simple words by laying little sticks together; at the third table the oldest from 6 to 8 years of age, were seated, and were making figures by placing little triangles of pasteboard together; they talked glibly about equilateral triangles, trapezoids, hexagons, etc., to the astonishment of the inspector. The teacher in charge of the kindergarten classes, a sister, stated that she had been trained as a teacher, and the classes were started in 1890; the room in which they meet is one of the pleasantest which your committee has ever seen in any institution; it was tastefully decorated with many pretty objects, made by the children of the classes, in paper, wood and other materials; these ornamented the walls, and were suspended from the lights and ceilings. The children themselves corresponded with their surroundings; as a rule they were lovely in appearance, prettily dressed and having their hair well arranged and usually tied with colored ribbons. This room was left with regret.

Your committee then proceeded to the classrooms of the primary department and inspected the eight classes in school in session, in each a sister was the teacher, and the children were found apparently in strong health, well dressed and clean. They appeared, generally, intelligent, and some of them read from their lesson-books or recited little pieces which they had memorized to your committee. All the classes rose, on the inspector's entrance, and remained standing during his presence; this is the rule in the institution.

The dormitories of the east wing correspond in size and arrangement with those in the west wing, and were found in the same excellent order.

A recent addition to the institution is a new brick building, about 50 x 100 feet in size, two stories high, and architecturally pleasing; the ground floor contains the laundry of the female department, which is well provided with steam dryers, wringers, and other machinery; the room has a handsome marble floor;



the girls do all the washing for their department. The second floor is divided ; there is a good kitchen, in which cooking classes are taught ; at present but five were stated to be in the class ; an ironing-room, which contained six large tables and thirteen gas stoves to heat the irons, and two pantries, occupied the remainder of the second story.

The little boys, who are in charge of the Sisters of Charity in the female department, were assembled for inspection in the play-room of their building, and stood formed in single rank on all four sides of this ; they looked well and happy, were comfortably dressed and neat, and being requested to do so sang in good time and heartily a patriotic song without any accompaniment.

This concluded the inspection of the protectory, which had occupied a long day. The sisters stated that they performed, with the girls' help, all the work of their department, the only employes being the farm hands.

Inspections of the female department of the Catholic Protectory have always left a pleasant impression upon the mind of your committee ; the devoted women in charge of its management appear to give their time and zeal to the interests of its inmates ; the inspector is always a welcome and honored visitor, and the excellent condition of the department reflects great credit upon their management, and should be useful in forming the characters of the girls committed to their charge.

The general health of the inmates of the female department has been good during the year ; there have been no epidemics, and the children, as a rule, appeared to be in good health. Eleven deaths occurred, of which four were from consumption, two from pneumonia, two cerebro-spinal meningitis, one of congestion of the brain, one of gastro-intestinal catarrh and one of scarlet fever.

The Catholic Protectory was also inspected October 1, 1892, by Commissioner de Peyster.



## VIII.

## HOUSE OF RECEPTION.

415 and 417 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Inspected December 9, 1892, by Commissioner Stewart.

Census on that day:

Sisters of Charity.....	3
Employees.....	4
Total.....	<u>7</u>
Boys.....	27
Girls.....	6
Total.....	<u>33</u>

These buildings are used for the reception and quarantine of children committed to the protectory; as a rule twenty-one days are spent in it before the children are sent to the institution at Westchester. No. 417 is a new building recently acquired by the institution, as one house alone was inadequate for its needs; it adjoins No. 415 on the west, and is connected with it front and rear on each floor. It was stated that the lot, which is 25 x 112, cost \$40,000; that the old building was taken down and a new, one erected at a cost of \$22,000. The new building was completed in February of 1892, and formally opened in May; together the buildings have a front of fifty feet by a depth of 112. The Sisters of Charity took charge of the House of Reception in May.

The old building, No. 415, is used as follows: the basement mainly as a storage room and agency for the sale of shoes made in the male department of the protectory; the ground or first floor as the offices of the institution; its accounts are kept there; there is also a good committee room; the second floor is entirely devoted to the boys' dormitory, which extends from front to rear; it contained twenty-three good beds made of iron, with wire springs, cotton mattresses and sufficient and clean bed clothes. The third floor also

contained a large dormitory with twenty beds; a strip of bright carpet was stretched on the floor of the aisle separating the two rows of beds; adjoining this a narrow hall room formerly used as a dining-room for the boys, is in process of being altered for use as a reading or play-room. The top floor contained in front the infirmary, a cheerful room having six beds for sick children and two for sisters who care for them; the infirmary was quite empty of patients; the sister stated that there had been little sickness in the house this year and no deaths; no inmates were ill at the time. The back room of the top floor is used for purposes of quarantine and contained three beds, also empty.

The new building was inspected from the top floor down. A fine chapel, twenty-five by about forty feet, takes up the front of this floor; the boys were seen in it at their devotions, led by a sister; it was stated that they recite their prayers daily fifteen minutes before noon; the back room of this floor is the sisters' sitting room. The dormitory for the small boys is on the third floor front—a handsome room, about twenty-five by thirty feet, containing twenty good beds; the back room on this floor is used as a boys' play-room. The girls' play-room is the front room on the second floor; six girls, who gave their ages as from 13 to 15, and two little boys were in the room in charge of two sisters; the girls were busy sewing; the back room contained thirteen beds for girls and one for the sister in charge of them; excellent closets, bath-rooms and washing arrangements are provided on every floor, and access to them is had from landings on the stairways, which keeps them remote as possible from the sleeping apartments. The school-rooms are on the first floor, which is raised about six feet above the street level; that for girls is in front, and that for boys in the rear of the building; each provides a seat and desk for twenty-seven pupils. The sister stated that the children were kept in school about three hours a day, and that the sisters taught the classes. The kitchen occupies the whole front of the basement and is about twenty-five feet square; there is no hall; the dining-room for the boys is in the rear of this, and twenty of the older boys were seen at dinner, seated at benches on both sides of a

long, narrow table; the meal consisted of fish, potatoes, tea, coal and butter; it was stated that the day being Friday, no meat was given, and tea was provided in place of it. Considering that they had recently come from homes probably miserable, from the streets, the children looked healthy and clean; they gave their ages as 4, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14 and 16. Behind each building is a good-sized, well-fenced yard in which the children are allowed to play in fine weather. Both the buildings are heated by steam and also by solar furnaces and lighted by gas, and were found in good order; the new building is well designed for its purposes and attractive in appearance, both within and without.

The secretary of the institution, whose office is in the branch house, stated that the total receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, were \$346,508.94. Of this sum \$246,248.06 were paid by the city of New York for the support of children committed from it; nearly all children received by the proctor are committed to it by the courts; it was stated that only about two per cent are intrusted. The county of Westchester paid for its children \$14,068.95; forty thousand dollars included in the total receipts were a loan on bond and mortgage, and about \$23,000 were received for the product of the industries; this item, including a loan of \$13,000 from the shoe department.

All of which notes of inspection of institutions classed as reformatories are respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

*Commissioner.*

New York, December 19, 1892.

1892.

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REPORT  
FOR THE  
standing Committee of the Board on the Deaf.

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By WILLIAM R. STEWART, *Commissioner*.

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# REPORT.

## *To the State Board of Charities:*

In behalf of the Standing Committee of the Board upon the Deaf, I have the honor to offer the following report:

There are eight schools for the education of the deaf in this State. They are of a semi-public nature, as most of the pupils in them are educated at the expense of the State, or of its several counties; it is therefore the duty of the Board to inspect them annually and to report their condition to the Legislature. They are:

1 New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, New York; incorporated 1817.

2 LeConteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 125 Edward street, Buffalo; incorporated 1861.

3 Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, New York; incorporated 1867.

4 St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, Westchester County; incorporated 1875. Branches for males at Westchester, Westchester County, and for females at Dean street and Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn.

5 Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, Oneida County; incorporated 1875.

6 Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester; incorporated 1875.

7 Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, Franklin County; incorporated 1884.

8 Albany Home School for Oral Instruction of the Deaf, 98 Pine avenue, North Pine Hills, near Albany; incorporated 1891.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction may appoint to any one of these institutions indigent pupils between the ages of 12

and 25 years, and the State appropriates for the education of each pupil so appointed the sum of \$250 per annum. The overseers of the poor, or supervisors of the counties, may send as county pupils any indigent deaf child between the ages of 5 and 12 years, and the counties pay \$300 per annum for each child so sent. When the children sent from the counties attain the age of 12 years they become State pupils by limitation of time, and may so remain until they are 25 years of age.

As a rule, the schools belong to private corporations, and are governed by local boards of managers, or trustees, who fill vacancies in their own number, and appoint the principals of the schools. In exceptional cases the State has made appropriations for buildings belonging to these schools, and it has appropriated all the money for land and buildings at Malone.

All of these schools have been inspected at least once during the year 1892.

Their designations in full having been given above, they will, to avoid needless repetition, be referred to usually in the following report by their location only, and will be named in the order of the dates of their incorporation.

Your committee finds himself somewhat embarrassed in the preparation of this report by the fact that his report to the Board for the Committee on the Deaf made last year was destroyed in the fire which occurred in the State printer's office last summer. Complete copies of this cannot be found, and it is therefore impossible to make comparisons between the condition of the schools at the close of 1892 and their condition at the close of 1891.

The pupils who were reported as in attendance in the schools at the times the inspections were made, of which notes follow, were classified according to the manner of their support as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
State pupils .....	420	310	730
County pupils .....	258	227	485
Private pupils, pay .....	23	21	44
Private pupils, free .....	11	8	19
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>712</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1,278</b>

And more particularly in the different schools as shown by the following table:

PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION.

	STATE PUPILS		COUNTY PUPILS		PRIVATE PUPILS		Total.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
One hundred and sixty-second street New York	124	55	68	29	4	1	281
Buffalo	31	24	24	22	11	8	123
Levinton avenue, N. Y.	58	46	35	63	5	6	193
Brooklyn and branches	65	79	63	69	10	12	298
Rome	13	45	23	22	..	..	133
Rochester	59	42	28	24	..	..	153
Maone	37	19	14	14	..	..	84
Albany	..	..	3	4	4	2	13
Totals	420	310	258	237	34	29	1,278

The average per capita cost for the education and maintenance of each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, is reported to have been as follows:

One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.....	\$292 64
Buffalo .....	217 60
Levinton avenue, New York .....	284 89
Brooklyn and branches .....	238 86
Rome .....	286 89
Rochester .....	300 00
Maone .....	304 08
Albany .....	270 00

These figures should not be taken for purposes of accurate comparison, as the averages are prepared in different ways, and the population of the schools varies greatly. The Buffalo and Brooklyn schools pay little or nothing in salaries to their teachers, who as a rule, belong to religious orders.

The following table shows the appropriations of public money,

either State or county, to the different schools, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, as reported by them:

	STATE	COUNTY	TOTAL
162d street, N. Y. ....	\$53,163 87	\$30,600 78	\$83,764 65
Buffalo .....	14,476 90	9,312 03	23,788 93
Lexington ave., N. Y. .	25,097 25	24,613 88	50,611 13
Ford'm and branches..	23,238 39	43,115 88	76,354 27
Rome ..	23,683 73	12,855 61	36,539 34
Rochester .....	23,771 31	17,010 04	40,781 35
Malone .....	16,330 59	9,372 39	25,702 98
Albany .....	.....	1,100 00	1,100 00
Totals .....	\$190,662 04	\$147,980 61	\$338,642 65

In addition, several thousand dollars have been paid for the education and maintenance of private pupils.

Your committee fails to understand why there should be a difference between the annual per capita sum paid by the State (\$250) and by the counties (\$300) for the education and maintenance of pupils sent to the schools at their charge, especially as the counties pay the greater sum for the education of the younger pupils, who are usually found in larger numbers in the classes, and cannot in other ways involve as heavy an expense for maintenance as the older pupils, for whom the State pays a smaller amount.

The schools report the following average daily attendance of pupils for the year to October 1, 1892: One Hundred and Sixty second street, New York, 294; Buffalo, 125; Lexington avenue, New York, 190; Fordham and branches, 322; Rome, 135; Rochester, 139; Malone, 85; Albany, 10 — an average for all the schools of 1300.

At the time they were inspected the number of classes and of pupils in them were found to be as shown below; the figures do not exactly agree with the census taken in the different schools. The number of classes does not accurately show the number of teachers, and the several schools have different systems of designating persons as teachers, but the following statement will give

some idea of the number of pupils to a class in the schools, and it is believed that the showing is not an unfavorable statement of the actual facts.

	Classes	Pupils	Average
One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.	20	274	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo .....	13	149	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erington Avenue, New York .....	15	190	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Joseph's, Fordham .....	7	105	15
St. Joseph's, Westchester .....	10	131	13 $\frac{1}{10}$
St. Joseph's, Brooklyn .....	5	59	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rome .....	10	128	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rochester .....	10	147	9 $\frac{1}{10}$
Medina .....	7	84	12
Adelphi .....	1	13	13

In some of the schools, notably at One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York, and at Buffalo, several pupils of a defective or idiotic type were noticed; some of these, your committee believes, were virtually unteachable, and, in certain cases, your teachers said that this was so; such pupils should be sent either to their homes or to some other suitable asylum. It is manifestly improper to ask the State to appropriate an annual income for the education of unteachable pupils, and if admitted to mistake or inadvertence, they ought, after fair trial to be discharged.

The pupils in the schools have, as a rule, enjoyed excellent health during the year 1892, and but five deaths have occurred among them, a percentage so small as to be remarkable, and of itself a strong testimony to the excellent care which has been given the children. The necessity of daily exercise for all the pupils, especially such as tends to develop and strengthen the lungs is strongly urged. Your committee is of the opinion that sufficient time and attention are not given for this purpose. It should be remembered that the deaf employ their voices little, if at all, and that this very disuse necessarily impairs the strength of the lungs. This is especially true of pupils in the "combined"

schools, as in the "oral" schools articulation is taught, and the lungs thus exercised. At least half an hour a day should be devoted to calisthenics and exercises adapted to strengthening and expanding the lungs.

The recommendation of your committee that the age at which children might be sent to the schools as county pupils should be lowered from 6 to 5 years was adopted by the Legislature of 1892, which, by chapter 36 of the Laws of 1892, amended the act of 1863, relating to the education of deaf mutes, in that manner; and county pupils may now be sent to any of the schools named in this report, from the age of 5 to 12 years. This amendment has given general satisfaction to the principals of the schools, and since it has passed a considerable number of pupils between 5 and 6 years of age have been admitted to them as county pupils.

Chapter 213, section 9, Laws of 1875, excludes from the schools for the deaf, all applicants of less than three years' residence in the State. The recommendation of your committee made in former reports is reiterated, that the exclusion should be reduced from three years to one year. The operation of the present law saves no expense, as the State pays for the two years' instruction at the latter end of the term instead of at the beginning, as pupils can be admitted up to 25 years of age. The early years are the most profitable for education; the present law works hardship in certain cases without any compensating benefit to the State.

It is axiomatic to state that the teachers of classes in the schools for the deaf are mainly responsible for the mental development of the pupils in them. In the course of his inspections, your committee noted, with some particularity, the teachers as well as the scholars in the classes examined, which were practically all the classes in the State. Referring to his notes, not published in full, it appears that of the total number of teachers eleven were deaf mutes. These were not equally distributed, but were found only at One Hundred and Sixty second street, New York; at Rome, and at Malone. Several of these teachers stated that they were born deaf and dumb, and, as a rule, they had no speech or hearing whatever. Many educators of the deaf recognize the existence of what is known, but can with difficulty be described, as the "deaf mute



mind," namely, the mental condition of those unaccustomed, for want of use, to the accurate reception of ideas expressed in language, and to the expression in language of their own ideas. These difficulties and limitations it would be natural to expect, and perhaps in an accentuated degree from long habit, in the minds of deaf-mute teachers. The object of the State in paying for the pupils sent to these schools, it may be plainly stated, is to provide them with a good, common-school English education, and all principals and teachers should devote their intelligent and unremitting attention to give such an education to each pupil sent them. Your committee feels it his duty to state his conclusion, formed after several years of inspection and much reflection, that the employment of deaf-mute teachers is a mistake that should be immediately rectified. The pupils in the classes of deaf-mute teachers do not generally reach the standard of excellence in common-school education usually attained by those of the same age, who for the same length of time have been under instruction in classes taught by teachers who can hear and speak. The proofs of this statement your committee has seen written on blackboards and slates in all the schools of the State.

Your committee, therefore, recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the future employment of any deaf-mute teacher in the schools for the education of the deaf to which State or county pupils are sent. The boards of trustees or managers of the several schools are strongly urged to replace the deaf-mute teachers employed in them with hearing and speaking teachers, as soon as possible.

A considerable number of teachers now employed are long past the prime of life, if not indeed aged. The experience of years should not be undervalued, but with age enthusiasm is wont to decrease. The most intelligent and responsive classes, and those of best average excellence, were found in charge of young women or young men generally under 40. Sympathy is a natural and lovely quality, but it is submitted that it should not cause the retention of the services of superannuated teachers as pensioners upon the State, at the expense of the education of all the pupils sent to their classes.

In this connection it should be stated that the inspections by your committee were, with one or two exceptions, the only ones made of these schools on behalf of the State during the year 1892.

There are known to your committee four different methods of educating the deaf. These are:

1. The manual method, or that which employs the manual alphabet and writing as the chief means of education. This is known as the French method. Signs are generally used as the means of communication.

2. The oral method, in which signs are used as little as possible, the manual alphabet is discarded, and articulation and lip reading, together with writing, are made the chief means as well as the aids of instruction. This is known as the German method.

3. "The combined method; . . . not easy to define, as it is employed with reference to several distinct methods, such as, (1) the free use of both signs and articulation with the same pupils, and by the same teachers, throughout their course of instruction; (2) the general instruction of all the pupils by the manual method with the special training of a part of them in articulation and lip reading, as an accomplishment; (3) the instruction of some pupils by the manual method and others by the oral method, in the same institution; (4) the employment of the manual method and the oral method in separate schools, under the same general management, pupils being sent to one establishment or the other, as seems best with regard to each individual case." (See "American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb," vol. xxvi., No. 3, pp. 186-7.)

4. The oral method, with the manual alphabet added as a means to instruction, signs being excluded.

It is not probable that the principal of any school in the State would be prepared to admit that the first or manual method was that used in his school, but to a large extent it is followed in the schools at One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York; at Rome, and at Malone, that is, most of the classes in the schools named are taught by that method.

The oral method is followed at the schools on Lexington avenue, New York; St. Joseph's, Fordham, and its branches at West

chester and Brooklyn; also at the school recently opened at Albany. It should be stated that the graduating classes of St. Joseph's schools are taught in part by the combined method, as they entered several years ago, when the schools were taught by this method.

The combined method is said by the principals to be the one followed in the schools at One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York; at Rome and at Malone. The Buffalo school, which has been a combined method school, is in a state of transition, desiring to pass from the combined method to the oral method, and making efforts to that end.

The Rochester school must be classed by itself. It is really an oral school, and the manual alphabet is said to be used as an aid to the acquisition of speech. The principal defines his method as the oral method with a spelling attachment, in which English is spoken, written in the air by the fingers, and on the blackboards. A phonetic manual alphabet is also used in this school. No signs are used.

It is fair to assume of the principals that each is of the opinion that the method taught in his school is the best, or he would change it; for they, your committee believes, are virtually autocrats in all matters of education. Your committee in previous reports has not hesitated to affirm his belief that the oral method, as opposed to the manual or combined methods, in both of which signs are freely used, is the best, because it gives speech to many who would otherwise die without it, and is best calculated to give a good English education to all the pupils. Believing, as he does, in the advantages of the oral method, it is gratifying to him to note that recent changes are all in favor of its adoption, and the indications are that all the schools will be following this method, with some possible modifications, by the year 1900. The new school at Albany has begun as an oral school, the three schools of St. Joseph's Institute, which ten years ago were combined schools, are now virtually oral schools. At the Rome school, a combined school, two new classes are now taught by the oral method, although not separated from the other

scholars, as they should be. There are classes at the One Hundred and Sixty-second street school taught by the oral method, but not separately, as they should be.

The use of the manual alphabet as an aid to instruction by the oral method has been tried with much success in the Rochester school, and its pupils read the lips and speak better, generally, than those of any other school in the State. It may well be, that when it becomes better known this method will find general approval. It is especially desirable that the best method for instructing the deaf should be ascertained, and that it should be adopted by the State; this is the result which all who are interested in the subject should endeavor to achieve.

The number of deaf pupils taught in the State schools has varied very little for the last ten years. The number reported to the State Board as under instruction October 1, 1882, was as follows:

One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.....	469
Buffalo .....	146
Lexington avenue, New York.....	156
St. Joseph's, Fordham, and branches.....	237
Rome .....	166
Rochester .....	123
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,297</b>

The census taken in each school at the time they were inspected in 1892 showed a total of 1,278 pupils, a slight decrease. On the 1st of October, 1892, the number was 1,297, by a singular coincidence exactly the same as on the same date in 1882. Thus, while the population of the State has increased twenty per cent in the last ten years, the deaf-mute population, so far as shown by the attendance at the schools, has remained stationary, a gratifying fact. There is no reason to believe that there is a relatively larger number of deaf-mute children outside the schools now than there was in 1882.

It is interesting to note that of the 1,297 pupils under instruction in 1882, 1,018 were taught by the combined or sign method,

and 279 by the oral method; and of the 1,278 under instruction at the close of 1892, 657 were taught by the oral method, and 621 by the combined or sign method, including all pupils at the Buffalo school, which is striving to become an oral school, and including also a few classes taught by the oral method in schools still classed as combined.

The advantages of inspection of these schools, enjoyed by the Commissioners of the State Board of Charities as a right, might be availed of through courtesy more generally by the principals of the schools and the members of their boards of managers. Interchanges of visits should be welcome, for not only would a general knowledge of what is being done for the education of the deaf throughout the State be thus acquired, but the information thus gained could be used in raising the standard of those schools which are below the average, and so would be a benefit to all. Inquiry has elicited the fact that such visits are of rare occurrence. The principal of a school in which one method is followed stated to your committee that he visited a school taught by another method, but was not given an opportunity to examine any class until the highest was reached. A careful examination of the graduating classes of the different schools would alone repay interchanges of visits by the principals, as showing the results of the full course in each school. These graduating classes contrast strongly with each other. Your committee has found that of the Rochester school this year further advanced intellectually than any of the others, while that at the Lexington avenue school is also worthy of high praise. These apparently out-rank the others.

The boards of managers are responsible for the appointment of the principals of their schools, and as vacancies occur, or it becomes desirable to make changes, a general knowledge on their part of the different methods of instruction and the results they show would be useful, indeed, would seem necessary, in determining their course of action. It would be advisable for the State Board of Charities to be given the power to approve or disapprove of the appointment of principals.

In some of the schools there is no kindergarten instruction for the younger pupils. By this method instruction can be made

interesting and even delightful to little children. This is done in some schools, notably in Rochester. It is recommended to be given in all schools.

The per capita sums paid by the State and the counties (\$250 by the former and \$300 by the latter) average \$270 per annum paid for the education and maintenance of each pupil supported at public expense. From the statistics given at the opening of this report it appears that this sum was exceeded in all the schools except those at Buffalo, Fordham and branches, and Albany. The classes in the Buffalo and Fordham schools are taught by members of religious orders, who receive no compensation, or a merely nominal sum. Had these teachers been paid as much as those in the other schools, the per capita expenditure would have exceeded the per capita receipts of public money. The Albany school contains but thirteen pupils, who are chiefly private and should be excluded from the table. It may therefore be stated that all the schools expend more for the education and maintenance of public pupils than they receive from the public fund. The result is economy in many directions, which in some is commendable, or at any rate not to be deprecated. In several, if not in all of the schools, economy is, however, practiced in the teachers' salaries, and this is at the expense of the best interests of the deaf wards of the State in the schools. To teach a class of deaf mutes, requires not only intellectual but moral qualities not easily found. Infinite patience is essential; a cheerful manner, and affection for and interest in the pupils. The teacher should be thoroughly competent for the work assigned, and should reside in the school, so as to mingle with the pupils in their daily life out of school. There should be enough of such teachers. Each child needs special attention, and must be taught much individually; the classes, therefore, should be small. A school of 100 should have ten teachers of classes. In some schools, teachers of drawing classes and industries are classed as teachers, which leads to mistakes in ascertaining the number of pupils to a teacher in a class.

Your committee urgently recommends an increase of the per capita sum paid by the State for each of its pupils, viz.: From



\$250, which it now pays, to \$300, the sum paid by the counties. There are about 750 State pupils, so that such change would call for an increased expenditure of \$37,500. The State, in 1877, paid a per capita charge of \$300, subsequently \$275, but since 1883 this has been reduced to \$250. Should the increase to \$300 be made, it should be expended in paying increased salaries for teachers of a higher class, and in the employment of additional teachers.

In all the schools of the State some devoted and intelligent teachers have been met, but there are not enough of them to raise the standard of all the schools to a point which might reasonably be expected.

It has been observed that the association of male and female pupils in the same class has apparently stimulated the advancement of all, and several of the brightest classes examined were mixed classes.

The need of a training school for teachers continues to be felt, and the organization of one in connection with one of the large schools would furnish a source of supply for teachers when needed, and also aid in raising their average ability. It is now extremely difficult to obtain competent teachers of articulation.

As appears by this report, there are eight institutions for the education of the deaf, having ten schools; the number of pupils, if distributed equally among them, would give an average of 130 to each. Your committee is of the opinion that no more schools should be authorized by law to receive State or county pupils, as this would weaken and impair the usefulness of those already organized and authorized to receive such pupils, by withdrawing from them their support.

The notes of inspection which follow were taken by your committee personally at the time of the respective visits, and great pains were taken to make them accurate and fair; the subject of the education of the deaf is interesting, and usually an entire school day was devoted to the classes in each institution. Statements made by principals or teachers were taken down at the time, and in consideration of the fact that your committee is not a stenographer, and, as a rule, was only able to communicate

with the pupils by writing (except in advanced classes in the oral schools), substantial accuracy may be claimed for the notes, which, in cases, have been verified by correspondence.

This report is respectfully submitted in the discharge of a public duty, with the earnest desire that it may serve to advance the cause of the education of the deaf.

WM. R. STEWART,

*Commissioner.*

NEW YORK, *December 16, 1892.*

# L

## NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1817.

*Principal, ISAAC L. PEET. Superintendent, C. N. BRAINERD.*

*Inspected November 3, 1892.*

Census on that day:

Officers .....	4
Teachers .....	16
Employes .....	86
	<hr/>
	106
	<hr/>
Pupils, male .....	196
Pupils, female .....	85
	<hr/>
	281
	<hr/>
Total .....	387
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The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female	Total
State pupils .....	124	55	179
County pupils .....	68	29	97
Private pupils, pay .....	3	1	4
Private pupils, free .....	1	..	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	196	85	281
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average per capita cost for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1892, less clothing, \$292.64.

The primary department of boys in this institution occupies a separate building, distant about a quarter of a mile from the main institution. It is called the Mansion House, and was formerly occupied as a private residence. At the time of inspection it contained fifty-six pupils, and was crowded. The visit was made early in the morning, and the pupils were assembled in their classrooms. Five hours are spent in school.

The lowest class in the boys' department was found to be an ungraded class of thirty-six pupils, of whom thirty-two were present. The teacher in charge of them is a deaf mute, for many years engaged in the institution in this capacity; it was therefore necessary for me to communicate with him by writing, or through another teacher who could hear and speak, and was called in for this purpose. A constant disagreeable purring or moaning sound was kept up by the little boys in this class, not heard by the teacher, and which produced a painful impression upon the inspector; it had not been noticed in other schools. Questions were asked of the teacher of the class through another teacher, by signs. The teacher stated that the average time the pupils had been in this class was over a year, that their average age was 8 years, that fourteen of them came first to school since it opened, September 7; five had remained all summer. The ages of the scholars received since September were given as 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9. The method of instruction was to show the name of an object on a chart and have the pupil point out the thing itself, as "the cup," "the vase," "the quill," etc.; then to show the object and have the pupil point to its name on the chart; the next step being to show the object and spell its name on the hand. When tactility is learned, the next step is to teach the pupil to write. The teacher stated that he had lost his hearing when one year old. After one year's instruction in this class, on being shown the written sentence, "Erich put the box on the floor," a pupil showed by performing the action that the written words were understood, and on being asked in writing, "What did Erich do?" five pupils wrote on the boards correctly, "He put the box on the floor."

This is the largest class in any school in this State for the education of the deaf. It is the class in which new male pupils are received in the oldest institution for the education of the deaf in the State, and it is in charge of a deaf-mute teacher. It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that the most important year in the instruction of any deaf child is the first, and every one of these unfortunate pupils is entitled of right to a fair educational start. Beginners' classes should not exceed in number ten or a dozen; in this class there are thirty-six. It may also be fairly stated that a beginners' class should be taught by a hearing and speaking teacher, whose enjoyment of the use of all his senses places him in closer touch with the feeling, the education, and the language of the times; and although the gentleman in charge of this class has, considering the personal disadvantages under which he labors, and the unwieldy number of pupils thrust upon him, accomplished considerable results, yet it cannot fairly be said that the children in the first-year class of this school are given the educational advantages to which they are entitled as of right.

This class should be subdivided and three classes formed from it, and two other teachers should be engaged for this purpose. It is recommended that they should hear and speak. The present condition of the class is highly discreditable to the institution and to the State.

Primary department advanced class, next higher than the preceding; in charge of a lady teacher, hearing and speaking; twenty pupils in two divisions; all present. The teacher stated that these had been on an average about three years in school, that this was a house of reception, that the classes were relatively ungraded, and that all applicants were received and cared for as well as possible in the two classes. Each of the two divisions of this class received instruction in articulation one hour a day. The eleven scholars of the first division wrote their names and ages on the board fairly well, and gave their ages as 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11. The method of instruction at the time was in writing instructions on the board. The

teacher wrote, "Fred, take my key off my desk and give it to Mr. Stewart." A scholar performed the action, and another scholar wrote, "He took your key off your desk and gave it to Mr. Stewart." The eleven scholars wrote this correctly on the boards, in fairly good writing. Roman numbers written on the boards were translated into figures. The nine scholars of the second division also wrote their names and gave their ages as 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10. Some of the scholars in this class could spell on the hand quite well. Considering the number in the class and the previous disadvantages, the teacher has done well with these pupils.

In the Mansion House, which contains the primary department above referred to, there reside a matron, teacher, two supervisors, and seven employees who do the housework. It is independent of the main institution; all the cooking, etc., is done in it for its inmates. The dormitories were clean and neat; board floors well scrubbed, no chairs or carpets, good mattresses for the beds, and clean, good spreads. The matron stated that there was accommodation for sixty, but there are only two good classrooms in the building. The children are bathed once a week in a round tank in the basement; the articulation classroom is in the basement and adjoining the bath-room. At the time of inspection the boys of this department only had the clothes they wore on their backs; the wardrobes were empty of all but a few ragged clothes. The matron stated that she expected new suits would come at Thanksgiving.

#### MAIN BUILDING.

This is finely situated on the cliff overhanging the Hudson River, and has been frequently described in former reports. Following his custom, your committee gave most of his time and attention to an examination of the pupils in their classrooms. A close inspection of the pupils in this building was, however, made when they were assembled at dinner in the dining-hall; the boys were seated on one side of an aisle extending lengthwise through the room, and the girls on the other. There were seven

tables for the boys, and 16, 19, 19, 20, 18, 18, and 18, or 128, were in their seats; the count, including the monitors, showed 135 boys present. The girls were seated at five tables; 15, 17, 20, 18, and 5, 75 in all, were counted. The tables were covered with clean white cloths, and the dinner consisted of corn-beef, beans, potatoes, rice, bread and butter, and water to drink served in coarse white china mugs; there was no dessert. The pupils, as a rule, looked clean, healthy and cheerful; but there were among them many of apparent defective type, and of a low order of intelligence.

#### BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Class 9 (or lowest).—Nine pupils, all present. A hopeless looking, defective class, several members of which should more properly be cared for in an idiot asylum. The deaf mute teacher in charge gave their ages as 8, 10, 10, 11, 14, 14, 14, 14, and 23.

Class 10. Of a higher grade, though a lower class number, than the preceding. Ten pupils, nine present; a few of them semi-deaf. The pupils wrote their ages on the boards, being assisted in several cases, as 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 17, etc. Average time in school, about three years. This class also is of a low average of intelligence; the handwriting was poor, and some simple words were misspelled. The teacher, a female, hears and speaks.

Class 8.—Nine pupils, eight present. A deaf male teacher in charge. On written request that he have the boys write their names, residences, and ages on the boards, he gave the order by natural signs, and they wrote fairly as a rule, giving their ages as 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 15, 15, and 20. The average time in school was given as about a year and a half. The teacher stated that most of these pupils had not been through the primary department. The lesson was from a manuscript prepared by the principal; signs and much pantomime were used in this class; questions and answers were regarding actions performed. Upon request, the teacher and one or two scholars spelled a sentence on the hand. The teacher stated that he was born deaf.



Class 7 — Next higher; fifteen scholars, all present. Being requested to do so, they wrote their names, ages, residences, and time in school on the boards; the ages given were 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 15, 15, 16, 16, 18, 19, 19, 21, 22, and the average time in school about four years. A sad looking class, apparently ungraded, but said to be on the same intellectual level. Signs and pantomime in general use.

Class 6. — Seventeen pupils, fifteen present; a male teacher, hearing and speaking. The instruction was by dactylology. The pupils were asked to write their names on the boards, and did so in good handwriting, as a rule. They gave their ages as 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14. A well-graded class and bright looking. Twelve came from New York city and one from New Orleans. Average time in school, about five years. The teacher spelled the questions, and the pupils translated them into signs before writing the answers on the boards. The lesson was in articulation by the Gell system, and the pupils spoke "papa," five of them well, eight not so well, and two poorly, all but two so as to be understood.

Class 5.— Ten scholars, all present. A male teacher, hearing and speaking. The scholars gave their ages as 15, 16, 19, 19, 21, 21, 21, 22, 23, a majority being of age in the class; average time in school given as between two and three years. These pupils came very late to school. The lesson was in writing journals, and the teacher made corrections in red ink. A Chinese, aged 22, was a pupil in this class; he came to the United States a year ago, and has learned to write English quite well; he was seen to write several sentences, which he had memorized, correctly on the boards; he was said to have been born deaf.

Class 4.— Fifteen scholars, all present. The boys wrote their names well, and gave their ages as 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, and the average time spent in school, six years. The teacher stated that in this class instruction was given by spelling on the hand, and that when this was not understood he used signs in explanation; the lesson was in the history of the United States, and the answers were, as a rule, correctly and rapidly written. An intelligent class, creditable

to the teacher, a male, who hears and speaks. The word "papa" was articulated well by two boys, not so well by seven, and poorly by six.

Class 3.—Eight pupils, all present. Average time in school, about five years. A hearing and speaking male teacher in charge. The pupils wrote their names and ages on the boards, their handwriting being generally rapid and good; they gave their ages as 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 21, and 22; a story told by the teacher was written on the boards.

Class 2.—Fifteen pupils, fourteen present. The teacher a male, deaf, but able to speak. The pupils wrote their names, ages, and residences well, with few exceptions, and gave their ages as 13, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, and 19, and the average time in school was given as eight years. Questions were asked in spelling on the hand, and by signs; the boards were covered with a story given by the teacher, and well written by the boys in most cases. Corrections were made in colored chalks—a good system. A reading lesson was given, the teacher spelling the words of the question, the pupils answering by signs and by spelling; the word "treaties," not understood by the pupils, was explained in signs; the pupils made responsive signs to show they understood the explanation. In this class, and in some others, the pupils rose when the inspector entered the classroom.

Class 1.—Fourteen pupils, all present. They wrote their names, ages and residences handsomely, without exception; they gave their ages as 16, 18, 19, 19, 19, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 22. Seven came from New York, one from Winnipeg, and others from Albany, New London, etc. They gave the years spent in school as 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, and 13. This class has been taught articulation as an accomplishment for about six years. On trial of their voices, with the word "papa," three spoke it well, three not so well, and eight poorly.

High class, mixed, containing both boys and girls—thirteen boys, of whom nine were present, and seven girls, all present, in charge of a hearing and speaking male teacher. The boys gave

their ages as 18, 18, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, and 26, and the girls as 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 21, and 23. The period in school averaged about ten years. Most of the pupils in this class gave their ages readily, reading the question from the teacher's lips. The teacher spelled on the hand sentences given him by the inspector, and these were correctly read and written on the boards by about ten members of the class simultaneously. The sentences were: "Mr. Stewart is a member of the State Board of Charities, and on its Committee on the Deaf; he visits every school for the deaf in the State, and looks into the face of every pupil." Also the following: "There are ten schools for the deaf in the State. This is the oldest; the others are Lexington Avenue, New York; St. Joseph's Female Department, Fordham; Male Department, Westchester; Female Department, branch, Brooklyn; Buffalo, Rochester, Rome, Malone and Albany." The number of pupils in each school was given by the inspector, and correctly read from the fingers and written on the boards.

This is an intelligent, earnest class, and reflects credit upon its teacher.

#### FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the time spent in the classes of the male department, and the large number of these, but little of the day remained for the examination of the classes of the female department, and it was necessary, therefore, to pass through them hurriedly.

Beginners' class.—Sixteen pupils, 14 present; all received since the school opened in September; they are given the same instruction as the little boys of the first year in the Mansion House; they gave their ages as 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 13, 13, 13; two not given.

Class 5.—Next higher; 12 pupils, all present; they gave their ages as 7, 8, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13 and 13. In this class questions were spelled and answers given by digital signs, without the use of the voices, with the word "papa," six spoke it well, two not so well, and three poorly, but all were heard.

Class 4.—Next higher; 13 pupils, all present; they gave their ages as 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14; three not given.

The pupils in this class could write their names well, and also gave their residences. Most of them came from New York. On trial of the voices, with the word "papa," four spoke it well, three not so well, and six poorly. This is an earnest class.

Class 3.—Fifteen pupils, all present. Questions by dactylology; the pupils wrote their names, ages and residences, as a rule, well. They gave their ages as 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, and 24, one girl gave her residence as Apex, Delaware county, N. Y. They gave the years in school as 4, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, and 9.

Class 2.—Ten pupils, all present. They gave their ages as 19, 19, 21, 21, 21, 22, 22, 22, 24, and 27. They wrote their names and years in school usually well, and gave the time as 2, 4, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 11, 13, 13 years. Several pupils wrote: "I am here four years." The lesson was, at the time, in the geography of South America; the usual method of instruction was said to be by spelling on the fingers. The sentence, "A fat hen lays eggs in a nest," was articulated poorly by some members of the class; the voices were painful to hear.

Class 1.—Eleven pupils, ten present. They wrote their names handsomely, and gave their ages as 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 17, 17, and 19; and years in school as 3 months, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 10, 10, 10, and 11 years. On trial of the voices, with the word "papa," all were able to speak it well; the vowel sound "i" was also well given by the pupils, and the "u" sound well by six, and poorly by four. There were several very good voices in this class, and it is a pity that they had not been taught by the oral method. It was stated that about six hours are spent in the class rooms; some of the classes were seen out of the usual hour and order for the purposes of inspection.

A considerable number of defective or idiotic pupils were noticed in the classes of this school. They must hinder the advancement of the other pupils in the classes and disorganize the work of the school. After a fair trial they should be returned to their homes.

The art department in this school is excellent; as good as, if not better than, that in any other school for the deaf in the State.

Much of the work of pupils in the classes was very good, and your committee learned with pleasure that specimens will be sent to the coming Columbian Exhibition. The teacher, a young woman, showed a natural pride in the productions of the pupils.

*Postscript, December 19, 1892.*

The principal has informed your committee that since his inspection in November, the pupils of the beginners' class of thirty-six boys taught at that time by a deaf-mute male teacher alone, have had assigned to them two hearing female teachers in addition, so that the class is now taught by three teachers. This information is highly satisfactory.

## II.

### LE COU-TEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

Incorporated 1861.

*Principal, Mother MARY ANN BURKE.*

*Inspected November 11, 1892.*

Census on that day:

Officers .....	4
Teachers .....	11
Employees .....	22
Total .....	37
Pupils, male .....	60
Pupils, female .....	51
Total .....	121

All the officers, teachers and employees except nine belong to the religious order of Sisters of St. Joseph.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils .....	34	24	58
County pupils .....	24	22	46
Private pupils, pay .....	5	7	15
Private pupils, free .....	3	1	4
Total .....	69	54	123

Of these, all the female and thirty nine of the male pupils live in the institution on Edward street, and thirty of the younger boys live at a branch house about five miles distant.

The average per capita cost for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1892, including clothing, was given as \$217.60.

The Sisters of St. Joseph are the teachers. They wear a religious dress; all hear and speak; an assistant employed at the branch house is deaf.

#### BRANCH HOUSE, MAIN STREET.

When inspected, contained seven sisters and thirty small boys. These were seen assembled in the class-room, in charge of two sisters and an assistant; twenty-eight boys in their places and in three grades.

The tenth, or lowest, grade contained sixteen pupils. Of these, eleven came to school first since September; their ages were given by the teacher as 4, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 15. These were taught objects, of which there was a large collection. A rabbit was shown a pupil, and then its name spelled on the hand; the pupil then spelled the word, made the sign for it, and wrote it on the board. Although an hour a day of articulation lesson is given these children, the long "a" sound was given badly by three boys, poorly by two, and fairly by six; most of these beginners had some knowledge of dactylology, and could write some simple words.

Ninth grade.—In two divisions. The lowest nine boys gave their ages as 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12; three of them read the question from the teacher's lips, and gave their ages quite audibly; their time in school was given as 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, and 4 years. The word "papa" was spoken badly by two



poorly by two, and fairly by five in this grade. The higher division of this grade contained five boys, who gave their ages as 11, 11, 11, 12, and 12. Three of them articulated their ages, two of them fairly well; the years in school were given as 4, 4, 4, 4, and 5. Three boys in the branch were not examined.

The house was found clean and suitable for its inmates. The children looked well and neat. The house is an old frame residence, and a class-room has been added. The two dormitories contained sixteen and fourteen beds, each having by its side a strip of carpet and little chair. They were homelike, and the beds good and covered with clean spreads.

The branch needs a second class-room, if thirty pupils are to be kept in it.

#### MAIN BUILDING.

##### *Boys' Department.*

Tenth grade. - Six pupils, all present; questions by dactylology; wrote names and ages, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15; wrote their residences; gave years at school as 2, 3, 4, 4, 9, 9. Fair writing, generally, but strange transpositions of words in the sentences; as, "I have two years at school," "I have been at three years school," "I have been four years to go school," "I have nine years," "I have nine years to go school." Nobody in the class could articulate "papa" well, but they could read a little from the lips.

Ninth grade. More advanced than above; five pupils, four present; wrote their name and ages well — 13, 14, 14, 15 — and read questions as to time at school from lips; gave this as 3, 5, 5, and 5 years. Two wrote answers correctly; two made grammatical errors. "Papa" articulated fairly by one, poorly by one, and badly by two. Two boys were also taught separately in this class-room.

Eighth grade. — Five boys, all present; the lesson was in describing actions. On request made through the teacher by spelling, they wrote their names, ages, residences and years at school. The ages given as 14, 14, 15, 16, 18; the time at school was 2, 3, 4, and 4 years and two months. One wrote, "I am four years at school." A backward class.

There is no seventh grade.

Sixth grade.—Eleven pupils, ten present; they wrote their names well, and gave their ages as 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18, and 18, and wrote their residences well. The time in school was given as 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, and 9 years and two months. In this class the questions were read from the teacher's lips with some facility; eight of the pupils were said to have been born deaf. On trying their voices, "papa" was spoken badly by three, poorly by four and fairly by three.

Mixed class.—Six pupils, all present—one of them a blind lad, deaf, but having speech, very intelligent and interesting; and one or more defective, idiotic looking, and should more properly be at an asylum for feeble-minded; their ages given as 20, 20, 21, 21, 22, 27. A discouraging class, requiring infinite patience in its teacher.

There is no fifth grade.

Fourth grade.—Three pupils, all present; wrote their names and ages, giving them as 10, 18, and 21, and read the lips a little; gave the time in school as 6, 7, and 10 years; questions put in part by spelling; their residences were well written. One other pupil separately taught.

There is no third, second or first grade of the boys' department, and the grading given is unsystematic and confusing. Two tenth and three ninth grades were given in the boys' department.

#### *Girls' Department.*

Tenth grade, lowest. Fourteen pupils, two divisions. In the lowest, eight pupils, ages 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, the oldest paralyzed and taught separately. The school year began September six; four of these pupils came since then. Four could write their names. The system of instruction is to show an object and speak its name; the scholars learn to write it, to spell it on the hand and articulate it.

Of five beginners at the boards, three were said to be congenitals; one could articulate "ball" fairly, the others could not. The higher division contained six pupils. The teacher spoke the questions, and the pupils wrote their names, and gave their ages as 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 11 years. The teacher stated that no signs

was used in the school. When told by spelling to sit down, these pupils did not seem to know what to do; little progress in articulation and lip-reading was shown.

**Ninth grade.**—Fourteen pupils, all present; instructed in two divisions. Lower division, six, all older girls; ages asked by speech, and given as 9, 10, 11, 12, 12 years; they wrote their names and ages well on the boards. "Where do you live?" read correctly from the teacher's lips by five pupils, and answered. "How long have you been at school?" could be read and answered only by one pupil after several trials. The average time spent in school was two years. The higher division of this class contained seven girls, all present. They wrote their names well, and gave their ages as 9, 9, 9, 11, 11, 12 years; one not given. On trial of their voices with the word "papa," six spoke the word badly and one poorly; they gave the "b" instead of the "p" sound. All, however, have some voice.

**Eighth grade.**—Ten pupils in two divisions, eight pupils present. The lower division, three older girls, the teacher stated, could not read the lips or articulate. Their ages were given as 13, 17, 18. The girl of 17 is paralyzed. They had been in school 3, 2, and 4 years—a sad looking trio of defective intelligence; they came too late to school. The pupil of 17 should probably be sent to the asylum at Syracuse. The upper grade of this class contained five pupils. They were questioned by speech, the questions read from the lips, and answered well written on the board. To the question, "How old are you?" the pupils wrote their ages as 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 years. "How long have you been at school?" The answers were well written. "I have been at school one year," 2, 4, 4 years. Two of these pupils are semi-mutes, and three were formerly deaf. They wrote their residences well, and could give some idea of the sounds of the words in one of these sentences.

There is no seventh grade.

There is no sixth grade.

**Fifth grade.**—Nine pupils, seven present; all wrote their names and residences well, and, reading from the lips, gave their ages as 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16 years. The handwriting generally was

rapid and good; they gave the time in school as 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 8 years. The teacher said they had progressed in arithmetic through division, multiplication and subtraction, and were in the No. 2 geography. On trial of their voices with the word "papa," four spoke it badly, two poorly, and one fairly; they gave the "b" or the "m" sound, but all had some voice. These pupils were not able to read from the lips and write correctly, "Mr. Stewart has heard all your voices." There were various mistakes of words and grammar made.

Fourth grade. — Six pupils, all present; the highest grade of girls. Their names and ages were well written on the boards in answer to questions read from the lips. They gave their ages as 15, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, and the years spent in school as 3, 4, 5, 8, 8, and 8. Trial of their ability to read from the teacher's lips and write correctly the following sentence, given by the inspector, was made: "Mr. Stewart is a member of the State Board of Charities." None of the pupils knew the meaning of the word charities, and it was explained to them by the fingers. "He sees all the deaf in the State every year; there are schools at Buffalo, Rochester, Rome, Malone, Albany, Brooklyn, Fordham, Westchester, and two in New York." This sentence was read and written with difficulty; probably twenty minutes or half an hour were spent before it was correctly written on the board by any pupil. On trial of the voices, five spoke "papa" poorly and one well.

This concluded the examination of the classes. Five hours are spent in school, 9.30 to 11.30, and 1 to 4. Thirty-two girls and thirty boys are taught in the art class.

The boys are given industrial training as follows: Twelve are instructed in printing, three in chair making, twelve in tailoring, and these make all the clothing worn by the boys in the institution; five are taught chair-caning, and ten wood-carving. The girls are taught — plain sewing, twenty; dressmaking, eight; cooking, twenty; and fancy work.

The dormitories were inspected and found clean and in good order and repair; the floors were pine; good wooden beds, usually with wire springs and hair or cotton mattresses, each bed

having a strip of carpet and a chair, a good pillow, and covered with a clean white spread. Two dormitories on the boys' side, one with twelve beds, having an unventilated closet opening into it which should be removed; another, up a flight of stairs, contained thirty beds; a sister in charge occupies an adjoining room. On the girls' side of the house there were two dormitories, one containing thirty-one beds and the other twenty-six; the rooms were home-like, well lighted and ventilated, and curtains, arranged so as to screen the beds from each other and from the passageway down the middle of the room, give privacy, and yet allow of the circulation of air.

The dinner consisted of scrambled eggs, mashed and fried potatoes, corn-bread, pickled pears, butter, and water to drink; apples for dessert. The sister said that usually they had meat for dinner, but, this being Friday, they had eggs; sometimes they had fish. The pupils set the tables, which were covered with red cloths; the water was served in glass jugs with handles; the living rooms in the basement are below the level of the ground, and are dark, unpleasant and unsuitable rooms for the purpose, and provision should be made for serving the children's meals on the first floor.

The superintendent stated that the general health of the pupils for the year had been good, and that there had been no deaths. The pupils looked well and were properly dressed.

The Buffalo school is classed as a combined school, but signs are not generally used, and there is an evident desire on the part of the teachers to use them as little as possible, and to adopt the method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading. It would seem to be easy, considering this disposition of the force of teachers, to make the Buffalo school a pure oral school, and your commission emphatically recommends that this decision be made. This would necessitate the engagement of some teachers who have been educated and trained as articulation teachers.

This school was also inspected by Commissioner Letchworth, on the 4th of January, 1892.

## III.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF  
DEAF-MUTES.LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-EIGHTH STREETS  
NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1867.

*Principal, D. GREENE.**Inspected October 19, 1892.*

Census on the day named:

Officers .....	7
Teachers .....	16
Special teachers .....	5
Employes .....	17
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>45</b>

Pupils, male .....	98
Pupils, female .....	95
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>193</b>

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
State pupils .....	58	46	104
County pupils .....	35	43	78
Private pupils, pay .....	5	6	11
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>193</b>

The average per capita cost for maintenance for each pupil, for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1892, is reported, \$284.89.

The institution is a pure oral school, and all the officers and teachers hear and speak.

The building, upon inspection, was found in good order and repair, the dormitories clean and pleasant, well lighted and ventilated. On the girls' side of the building every bed in the dormitories was said to be assigned to a pupil; on the boys' side a few



beds were vacant; the pupils' toilet articles are kept in lockers in the dormitories. The beds were clean and well arranged, and the wash rooms in good order. Most of the dormitories contained about twenty-four beds, which are provided with good white spreads. The halls and stairs were scrupulously clean, and the housekeeping excellent.

The superintendent stated that the general health of the pupils for the year to date had been good, and that no deaths had occurred within that period; there were a few cases of mumps in November, 1891, but these were not serious.

Your committee visited the class-rooms, in which the pupils were found assembled, beginning with:

Class O.—The lowest class, which contained eleven pupils, of whom ten were present, four girls and six boys. Of the pupils present, six had come to the institution since the school year began, September 12 last, and four came in the spring of 1891. Their ages were respectively, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, and 8. One came from Staten Island; the others were all from New York city. The instruction at the time was in reading from the teacher's lips, and voicing little words, such as "papa," "bow," "corn," "thumb," and all the new pupils were found to have some, and most of them fair, voices.

Class N.—Next higher, was found to contain eleven pupils, of whom nine were present, four girls and five boys, of whom four were new pupils since the school year began, and the others but four pupils; and their ages were given as 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11. One of the pupils was said to have come from Brooklyn and one from Pelham; the others from New York city. The lesson at the time was the same as in Class O, the articulation of simple words. Some weak voices were noticed in this class.

Class M.—Eleven pupils, of whom nine were present, four girls and five boys. The ages of those present were given as 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10, 12. Last year's pupils; on an average under instruction about eight months, and all from the city of New York. The lesson was in language, and the word "bell"

was articulated by each pupil in turn audibly, and in most cases so as to be understood by the inspector; the pupils were also writing on slates, and the sentence, "I saw an apple," had been fairly well written by several of them.

Class L.—Twelve pupils, eleven present; four girls and seven boys. Average age, about 9 years; average period under instruction, about eighteen months. The pupils read from the teacher's lips and articulated simple sentences; as, "I have a badge," "I will go home." All the pupils in the class had some voice. Eight seemed quite fair, and three weak.

Class K.—Eleven pupils, all present; five girls and six boys. Average age, about 11 years; average time under instruction, about two years. The lesson was in arithmetic. The question spoken by the teacher was read from her lips, repeated aloud, and the answer given by the scholars in turn. For example, "How many are two and five?" "Two and five are seven." All the voices were tried, and with one or two exceptions were found hopeful. The counting frame was in use in the class, and by its aid most of the questions were answered correctly.

Class J.—Eleven pupils; two boys and nine girls, of whom one came from Georgia, the others all from New York. Average period under instruction about two years and a half, and the ages given as 8, 8, 8, 8, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13. The lesson consisted in reading from the board sentences written there, viz., "I put my ball into the closet." Some difficulty was experienced with the word "closet," which the teacher explained was a new word to the class; the words "book," "pencil," were spoken in chorus by the class very well.

Class I.—Twelve pupils, nine girls and three boys, all present; on an average about three years and a half under instruction; were seen in the kindergarten school, weaving mats of paper. On trying their voices, I found, upon exhibiting my watch, that each could voice the word audibly, and most of the pupils quite well.

Class H.—Thirteen pupils, three girls and ten boys; on an average under instruction about four years. In answer to the spoken question, "How old are you?" the scholars replied, gl

ing their ages as 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 15, 17, 17. At the time of my visit the class was being drilled in articulation speaking in chorus and singly the words, "candy," "eat," "like," etc., etc. All had some voice.

Class G.—Fourteen scholars, twelve present; the full class consisted of four girls and ten boys, on an average about four years in school. The scholars gave their ages, 8, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15. The answer giving age was articulated by each in turn, as a rule, so as to be understood. The lesson at the time was writing sentences in the copy books; the handwriting was fair and not good.

Class F.—Fifteen pupils, five boys and ten girls, of whom thirteen were present. In answer to my question of each scholar, they gave their ages as 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14. I heard all the voices. The lesson was in object drawing, cubes, squares, etc., and one of the scholars wrote rapidly upon the board a statement showing a former acquaintance with the inspector.

Class E.—Fourteen pupils, twelve present; seven girls and seven boys. On an average, between four and five years under instruction. The pupils gave their ages, usually so as to be clearly understood, as 10, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 16, 16, 17. The lesson was in writing in journal form in the copy-books of school events which had recently occurred; as, for example, the purchase of new chairs, and having grapes for dessert.

Class D.—Thirteen pupils, all present; eight girls and five boys. The scholars voiced their ages as 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 17 and one omitted. As a rule, I understood the replies of their ages, as given correctly. The lesson at the time was in free-hand ornamental drawing of conventional designs, and some good work was shown.

Class C.—Twelve pupils, five girls and seven boys, of whom ten were present. On an average, six years under instruction. In reply to my question, "How old are you?" the pupils replied, "I am 14 years old," etc. All had some voice; there were some semi-mutes in this class. The ages given were 12, 13, 14, 14,

14, 15, 15, 15, 16, and 18. The lesson was in penmanship, but the samples seen in the copy-books were rather poor, considering the age of the scholars and the time under instruction. Indeed, in penmanship this school seems to fall short of the average found in some other schools for the deaf.

Class B.—Sixteen pupils, eleven girls and five boys, of whom fifteen were present. On an average, seven years under instruction. In reply to the question put by the inspector, "How old are you?" the scholars replied, giving their ages—"I am 13 years old," 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 19, 20, and 21 in every case so as to be understood. The answer given was written down in a note-book, and in some cases shown to the pupil after the reply was given, so that he might see that the reply was audible and had been understood by the inspector; this gives encouragement to the pupil. The lesson at the time was writing in copy-books; the samples shown were fair, and evinced considerable knowledge of language.

Class A.—The highest class attained. Fourteen pupils, six girls and eight boys, of whom all were present. In reply to the usual question as to age, the pupils said that they were aged respectively 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 20. The teacher stated that five of the number were congenital deaf mutes. On asking a pupil, "How long have you been in school?" the question was read from my lips, and the reply given as seven years. On inquiring of the next pupil, "What year did you come to school?" the answer was, "I came to school in 1882." Your committee, by the courtesy of the teacher of this class, took his seat and spoke to the class on a variety of subjects; and his lips were read and the words articulated and written on the board by one or more members of the class correctly. The examination showed very considerable facility in reading from strange lips, and the possession of quite an extensive vocabulary by the scholars of the class. A visit to class A in this school is most interesting, and, indeed, the inspection of this institution is one of the most agreeable duties which devolves upon the commissioner who has been charged by the State Board of Charities with the work of making the annual statutory visit.

## IV.

## ST JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

FORDHAM.

Incorporated 1875.

St Joseph's Institute consists of three separate schools for the instruction of the deaf, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham, Westchester county.
2. Male department, Westchester, Westchester county.
3. Female department (branch), Brooklyn.

The female department at Fordham is the original institution. A governing board of lady managers has charge of all the schools, each of which has its own principal. The teachers belong to a religious order, live in the schools, and receive no salary. They do not wear a religious garb.

On the dates of inspection of the several schools they contained 298 pupils, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham .....	97
2. Male department, Westchester .....	138
3. Female department (branch), Brooklyn .....	63
Total .....	298

And these pupils together were classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils .....	65	79	144
County pupils .....	63	69	132
Private pupils, pay .....	3	5	8
Private pupils, free .....	7	7	14
Total .....	138	160	298

This is an increase of twenty pupils since the report of this committee dated December 31, 1890.

The annual per capita cost for maintenance for the three schools taken together, for the year ending September 30, 1892,

was \$238.86. This comparatively low average cost is mainly owing to the fact that in these schools the teachers generally receive no salaries. All the teachers in St. Joseph's Institute hear and speak.

Here follow notes of inspections of the three schools.

### FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FORDHAM.

*Principal, Miss MARY B. MORGAN.*

*Inspected November 1, 1892.*

Census on that day:

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	8
Employes .....	12
Total .....	21
Pupils, female .....	97

Of these, fifty-one are State pupils; forty, county pupils; two are paying private pupils, and four are free pupils.

The inspection at the schools at Fordham and Westchester was made on Tuesday. Thursday is observed as a holiday in all these schools, but the day chosen for inspection proved to be a religious holiday. Some of the teachers were absent, and the children were playing about the grounds. In courtesy, however, to your committee, the principal gave orders to have them assemble in their classrooms for examination and inspection, which, when concluded, class by class, they were dismissed.

The preparatory, or lowest, class contained nineteen pupils, of whom eighteen were present, and one, a day scholar, absent. New scholars are usually received in this class, and since the school year began, September 12, ten had been received, aged respectively 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 11, and 11 years; the other scholars had



been on an average about seven months in school. Most of them came from New York city; one from Troy. St. Joseph's is a Roman Catholic institution, but the principal stated that no children were refused on account of faith; one child in this class was not a Roman Catholic. On trial of the new scholars, six of them spoke the word "papa" well, three of them not so well, and one poorly. In the opinion of your committee this class is too large and should be subdivided; this would involve procuring another teacher.

In all St. Joseph's schools the pupils are taught to show respect to the inspector, rise promptly on his entering the room, and remain standing until requested to be seated. As the scholars are called for examination, each bows on taking his place by the board, and before resuming his seat. This custom is praise-worthy, and, as a tribute of respect to the State, which, in the main supports and educates the pupils in the schools for the deaf, should be generally followed. St. Joseph's is an exception to the rule in this respect.

Class F.—Next higher; contained eleven pupils, and was seen at dinner, but not examined in its class-room.

Class E.—Fourteen pupils, all present. Average age, 12 years; average time in school, about four years. The teacher asked a pupil, "What is your name?" The question was read from the lips, and written on the board; the answer written on the board: "My name is G. B.;" and then both question and answer were repeated aloud. This is the usual custom of examination, to show that the lips are read, the handwriting and spelling of question and answer, and the sound of the voice. Different questions were put to the members of this class, correctly answered, and, as a rule, the answers were understood by the inspector. This is a bright class, of high average intelligence, and it reflects credit on its teacher.

Class D.—Sixteen pupils, all present. Average age, 13 years; average period in school, five years. In the absence of the teacher of the class, another teacher took temporary charge of it. In answer to her question, "Did you ever see Mr. Stewart before?"

six scholars simultaneously wrote and spoke the question and answered it correctly, in some cases giving dates; the writing of the class on their slates was good.

Class C.—Also seen at dinner and not in the class-room; contains two divisions and nineteen pupils, who have been, on an average, ten years in school. This class was received when the "combined method" was taught in the school, is still instructed by that method, and is the last remaining class in the school so instructed; when it graduates, St. Joseph's, Fordham, will be a pure oral school. In this connection the teacher stated that articulation had been taught in the institute for twelve years, and that no signs had been used in the classes for four years.

Class B.—Fourteen pupils, of whom twelve were present. Average age, 13 years; average time in school, six years. The teacher asked a pupil: "Who discovered America?" The reply, written and spoken, was: "Christopher Columbus, an Italian navigator." Of another pupil: "Why were the houses decorated about two weeks ago?" "In honor of Columbus having discovered the New World. Of a third pupil: "Of what is Congress composed?" The answer was: "Of Representatives and Senators." Another scholar gave the location of several of the schools for the deaf in this State; another named the Governor; one said she lived at Rondout, and another at Troy. On trial of all the voices, one by one, the scholars gave their ages as: "I am 12 years old," etc., etc., nine of them in good voice, and three not so well.

Class A.—The highest class of the oral department; twelve pupils, all present. Average age, 17 years, the oldest being 19 and the youngest 15; average time in school, eight years. The lesson was in Bible history, five pupils being examined at the boards at a time; the handwriting was rapid and good, as a rule. The teacher stated that the vocabulary used by the members of this class was so extensive that she did not have to choose words; the class was familiar with language in ordinary use. On trial of the voices, most of them were full and good, three or four were

indistinct. The following sentence, given by the inspector, was taken from the teacher's lips by five scholars, written correctly on the boards, and spoken more or less distinctly by them, all who were requested to do so: "Mr. Stewart says he hears you all have some voice, that he understood several of you clearly, and something spoken by every one; so, you see, you are not really mute."

All the pupils were seen assembled at dinner, which meal consisted of roast beef, potatoes, beans, cabbage, bread, water, and grapes for dessert. There are two dining-rooms, adjoining each other, in the basement. In one there are four tables, at which the oral pupils are seated; in the other room one table was assigned to oral pupils, and on the other side of a folding screen, about six feet high, two tables were assigned to the scholars instructed by the "combined method," of whom there are nineteen remaining. The pupils presented a healthy, neat and cheerful appearance, and seemed pleased at their inspection and eager to show their proficiency, notwithstanding that this required the surrender of part of their holiday. The principal stated that there had been no deaths in the Fordham school during the year, no serious illness and no epidemics. One girl was in bed with a cold at the time of the visit.

The dormitories are well planned, pleasant and comfortable; they have sufficient light and ventilation; the beds in them are arranged in three rows, with strips of bright carpet between the beds and a chair by each. Two supervisors sleep in each dormitory. The beds were covered with clean white spreads; the bed covering was sufficient; there was a wire mattress for each bed. There is room in the institution for a few more scholars. The halls, stairs, and indeed the institution generally, were scrupulously clean; the school building, however, is old, and the floors have settled in places. The principal stated that the girls were taught sewing and housework, although the heavy work was done by paid employees, and that cooking was taught pupils about to leave the school.

## MALE DEPARTMENT, WESTCHESTER.

*Principal, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMILLER.**Inspected November 1, 1892.*

Census on that day:

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	9
Employes .....	236
Total .....	446

Pupils, male ..... 1233

Of these, sixty five are State pupils, sixty three county pupil —  
three private pupils, pay; and seven private pupils, free.

The male department is distant about five miles from the Fordham school, and can be reached from it only by country roads. The buildings have been fully described in former reports. Upon inspection they were found in good order and repair, new and clean.

As at Fordham, when the inspector arrived the pupils were enjoying their holiday on the grounds, which are quite extensive and beautifully wooded. In the absence of the principal, Miss Larkin, who has taught an advanced class for several years, caused the pupils to assemble in their classrooms, and accompanied the inspector as he visited them in turn, beginning with —

Preparatory class. — Seventeen boys, fifteen present, two temporarily absent. Of these four, aged 4, 6, 7 and 11 years, came first to school since it opened in September; the others in the spring of 1892. Most of these boys were 5 and 6 years old. They were seated around two kindergarten tables, dressed in short trousers, blue flannel shirts and red bows, and presented an attractive appearance. They were playing with blocks of different kinds and matching pictures. These little fellows are taught the elements of speech and numbers and writing, such as fa, fa; pa, pa; tha, tha. A congenital 5 years old said "papa" distinctly,

and the elements of sound were given by the members of the class separately, in most cases very well, with good voice and earnest endeavor.

First year class.—Formed from the preparatory class; thirteen boys, all present. On an average, under instruction one year, ages given as 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 9, 11. There is one child of defective intellect in this class. Objects shown, such as shoe, cat, ball, top, cup, fish, knife, watch, flag, etc., were articulated, and the words written on the boards. The voices were noticeably deep and full in this class, and in reply to the inquiry as to how this good result had been obtained, Miss Larkin replied "that it was by beginning with and practicing the 'a' and deep vowel sounds and consonants with aspirates, and by not using the sub-vocals until these had been well learned. By this practice chest voices were formed, and the high, unpleasant voices avoided." In this class of little fellows there were already formed some fine deep natural voices, and of these several were congenitals. This was an exceptional class as regards articulation; there was not a poor voice in it, and all were well tried.

Second year class.—Fifteen boys, all present. Average time in school, eighteen months; ages, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 13, 13. The same method of examination was followed as in the preceding class, and the words spoken included "cow," "lamb," "goose," "boat," "seal," "dog," etc. Of ten pupils of whose voices record was made, four were classed as good, three as fair, and three as poor. Some pupils counted aloud very well; one said, "I am 11 years old," with good voice.

Third year class.—Twelve pupils, nine present. On an average, 10 years old; average time in school rather more than two years. The lesson was reading from a table. The first scholar read, "Nat has a dog;" the second, "Ann sees a frog;" the third, "This is a tree;" the fourth, "He is a good dog;" the fifth, "The pig ran from a dog" etc., etc. On trial, in this way, of the voices, six were classed as good, and three as fair; all the voices were deep. The Lord's Prayer was repeated clearly and reverently from memory by a boy in this class, who, the teacher said, lost his hearing when 2 years old, and came to school without any speech. He spoke

the words, "trespasses" and "temptation" very well. The statement was made that all the pupils in this class and above it, in the oral department of this school, could repeat the Lord's Prayer by heart, each according to his ability in articulation. This is a bright and hopeful class, and reflects credit upon its teacher.

Fourth year class.—Twelve pupils, eleven present. On an average, 11 years old. As in the preceding class, the lesson consisted in reading short and simple sentences from a table. The average in articulation was not good. On one trial the voices of the scholars were classed as one good, six not so good, and four poor.

Fifth year class. — Thirteen pupils, all present. The teacher stated that this class had not been disturbed since it was formed, and had continued under the same teacher. The boys, on an average, were 12 years old. The teacher spoke to the pupils, who read from her lips and wrote the sentence given on the boards, as, for example, "Paul bought a bat for seventy five cents, a ball for fifty cents, and a bag of marbles." All the scholars spoke this sentence, and, on trial, their voices were classed as five good and six fair. Both teacher and scholars seemed equally anxious to show the progress which had been made.

Sixth year class (Miss Larkin's).—Eleven pupils, all present. On an average, 13 years of age. The teacher asked a congenital, "Have you seen Mr. S. before?" and the scholar replied audibly, "Yes, ma'am, last November—twice." The questions were read entirely from the lips. One pupil gave the parts of his head, another the parts of his face, another the parts of his arm, and another said, "This is the Feast of All Saints." In reply to the question, "Who discovered America?" a congenital replied, very clearly, "Christopher Columbus, 400 years ago." This boy, 12 years old on this date, is a most extraordinary example of the results which, under favorable circumstances, can be obtained by the method of instruction for the deaf by articulation and lip reading; his voice was quite natural, rapid, and full; his facility in reading the lips marvellous, and the teacher stated that he could articulate correctly any sound in any language. He read the following sentence from the lips, spoke and wrote it almost as well and rapidly



as a hearing and speaking child: "My heart beats all the time; when my heart stops beating I will die." This boy's name is Thomas Hamilton, here given in recognition of his perseverance and the results he has attained. The teacher stated that it was in contemplation to send him to the Columbian Exhibition to illustrate what could be done by the oral method of instruction of the deaf. In this class all the scholars read from the lips and wrote sentences on the boards, and articulated them. They were observed aiding each other, by the lips, while at the boards. On a careful trial of their voices, based on sentences spoken, six congenitals were classed as good; two deaf at 3, one deaf at 5, and two semi-mutes, as fair. The best results seem to have been obtained from the boys born deaf. My lips were read by pupils in this class, and, on leaving it, they said in chorus, "Good afternoon, Mr. Stewart." The handwriting was also good in this class. This is the highest class in the oral department, and shows in marked degree the results of patient and intelligent effort by teacher and scholars.

Classes B and C.—For want of time, seen together. Sixteen pupils, on an average 13 years old, and from six to seven years in school. Instructed by the "combined method" in the beginning, and, to a certain extent, still; signs being only used when necessary, and the lesson carried on, as a rule, by writing. Articulation is taught, as an accomplishment, an hour or more a day. The questions were written on the board by the teacher, and the answers written on other boards by the scholars. The lesson at the time was in history; the spelling was correct, and the handwriting good, as a rule. Several boys in this class read aloud from a chart quite well.

Class A.—Twenty-two pupils in two divisions. On an average, seven years in school, and taught by the "combined method"—writing, dactylology, or spelling on the hand, and signs being all in use. In answer to the question, "How old are you?" the scholars wrote their ages on the boards, giving them as 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 20. Questions and answers about the coming presi-

dential election were correctly written on the boards, rapidly and with fine hands.

Industrial training is given, in the male department of St. Joseph's Institute, in printing, tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and baking, and, in all, forty-one boys are taught; viz., printing, fifteen; tailoring, thirteen; farming, one; shoemaking, eleven; and baking, one. The suits of clothes and shoes worn by the boys are made by those of them employed in the shops.

On inspection, the buildings in the male department were found in good order; the school rooms, dormitories, halls, etc. being clean, homelike in appearance, and kept in good repair.

The general health of the inmates has been good, there were two deaths during the year, one of pneumonia and the other of gastritis.

The most pressing needs of this department would seem to be more teachers, a trades building, and larger play rooms.

#### FEMALE DEPARTMENT, BROOKLYN.

BRANCH FOR GIRLS, DEAN STREET AND BUFFALO AVENUE.

*Principal, Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.*

*Inspected October 15, 1892.*

Census on that day:

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	7
Employes .....	14
Total .....	20
 Pupils, female .....	65

Of these, twenty-eight are State pupils, twenty-nine county pupils, three private pupils for whose instruction some payment is made by relatives, three private pupils instructed and supported as a charity. The above pupils are included in the

census of St. Joseph's Institute at Fordham, the central house, as is also the annual per capita cost for maintenance.

The front of the school building was handsomely and liberally decorated with bunting for the Columbian Centennial Celebration, and a large United States flag was flying in the air from the staff on the roof of the building. An inspection of the building, which was erected in 1889, showed it to be in good order and repair. The dormitories were well aired and lighted, the beds covered with clean and good-looking white spreads; the inventories and wardrobes of the school were well arranged, well stocked, and models of their kind; the halls and passage-ways were found scrupulously clean.

This is a pure oral school, and all the officers, teachers, and employes hear and speak.

Following his usual custom, your committee visited the classrooms in turn, beginning with the lowest class, and made some examination of each pupil.

Class E.--Thirteen pupils, who are instructed as two divisions. Of these pupils, seven were received as new pupils since the school year began, September 12, and the class was composed of first and second year pupils. The ages of the new pupils were 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5; and of the other pupils, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 8. The pupil of 4 was a charity pupil. The fact of the admission to this class of these pupils at the age of 5 years, being all the new pupils supported at public expense, shows emphatically the wisdom of the passage of chapter 36 of the Laws of 1892, which reduced from 6 to 5 years the minimum age of admission to the schools for the deaf of pupils supported by public money. It further shows that the parents of these children appreciated the wisdom of an early beginning of intelligent school instruction for their deaf children, and were glad to profit by the privilege extended to them by the statute referred to. All the new pupils came from Brooklyn. They were being instructed in the articulation of consonant and vowel sounds, printed on a table and articulated by the teacher. Of the pupils admitted last year, one congenital articulated clearly, "I am fat;" and another her name, "Ethel;" and most of the

pupils could voice such words as "walk," "taught," "ought," etc. A blind girl, quite deaf, but with some little speech, was seated in this class-room, and is instructed separately. The interests of this class require that it should be subdivided and taught as two separate classes; this would involve the provision of another teacher, but the first year scholars should be separated from those longer under instruction, and this recommendation was made to the teacher in charge.

Class D.—Twelve pupils, eleven present, one being ill at home. This class was beginning its third year of instruction. The teacher asked in turn of each pupil, "How old are you?" The question was read from the lips, and the answer articulated, "I am 10 years old," etc., etc., in most cases so as to be understood by me. The ages of these scholars were respectively, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13. When the inspector visited this class, the pupils were articulating words written on a blackboard, such as, "wish," "came," "eye," "slate," "of," "live," "in," "walk," "book," "face," "came," etc.; all but one spoke the word "face" so as to be understood by me, and most of the pupils had a fair volume of voice. At my request, each scholar wrote upon the board a word of a sentence given by the inspector; in this way, the handwriting of every member of the class was shown; this was usually very good; one word written incorrectly by one pupil was corrected by another.

Class C.—Nine pupils, eight present. On an average, the beginning of the fourth year of instruction. In answer to the question as to age, the scholars replied that they were respectively 7, 9, 11, 11, 14, 14, 14, 15. Of these pupils, one congenital was said to have no voice. She was 11 years old when she first came to school, sent by her family too late for instruction with hopeful results. The teacher stated that although on different intellectual levels, on account of the difference of age, these pupils were taught as a class, as, with the exception noted, they had attained relatively the same proficiency in articulation; most of the time was given to instruction in language, and the lesson at the time consisted in speaking sentences written on the boards; for example, "Where

did Alice and her father go?" The pupils wrote the answer on their slates, and then articulated the sentence they had written, "They went to the garden," etc., etc.; in most cases the pupils' handwriting was good.

Class B.—Twelve pupils, all present. The beginning of the fifth year of instruction. In answer to the usual question, "How old are you?" eleven articulated the reply, "I am 11 years old," etc., so as to be understood by me. The ages of the scholars were 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16. The sentence, "Benjamin Harrison is our President," was articulated by the pupils so as to be understood. An English pencil containing lead of three different colors was shown to the scholars, who evinced their pleasure and intelligence by writing their ideas about it on the board; for example, "Mr. Stewart has shown us a beautiful pencil; he bought it in London, which is in England, which is in Europe." "London is the largest city in the world, it is more than twice as large as New York." This sentence was written correctly on the board by several pupils, and in some cases the handwriting was almost equal to Spencerian copy-book examples.

Class A.—Thirteen pupils, of whom eleven were present and two were at work sewing. This is the highest class, and all but four of the pupils in it were first taught by the "combined" method; now no signs are used in this or in any other class of the school. It should be remembered that St. Joseph's was until recently a "combined" school, but for the last four years the method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading has been adopted and strictly followed, and the transition period, which our committee has followed year by year, has been most interesting. The average period in school of this class was eight years, and the pupils were respectively 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18, 19. All the pupils but one articulated their ages so as to be understood. Eight of these pupils were first taught in part by signs; the lesson was in geography — America, its cities, their population, &c. Some of the scholars read from my lips about European travels, and wrote the questions and answers correctly on the boards.

The pupils were seen assembled for dinner in the dining-room; they were seated at six tables; the dinner consisted of beefsteak, potatoes fried and boiled, bread, and milk for the little ones; teachers and three of the older scholars assisted in serving the meal. Breakfast is served at 8, dinner at 12, and supper at 6. The pupils looked healthy and neat. Your committee informed that the general health for the year had been good, that "grippe" had visited the school and two deaths had occurred from it; there had been no other epidemic, and at the time the infirmary was empty and all pupils were able to be at dinner.

## V.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES

ROME.

Incorporated 1875.

*Principal, Professor E. B. NELSON.**Inspected November 15, 1892.*

Census on that day:

Officers .....	
Teachers .....	
Employes .....	
Total .....	

Pupils, male .....	
Pupils, female .....	
Total .....	

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male	Female
State pupils .....	43	45
County pupils .....	23	22
Total .....	66	67



average per capita cost for maintenance for year to September 1892, \$286.89, inclusive of clothing.

The census shows a decrease of twenty three pupils since the census of October 11, 1890.

The Rome school is classed as a "combined" school, and its regular is the sign language.

The examination was begun with class 3 of the primary department, said by the principal, who conducted the inspector to the classroom and then left him, to be the lowest in the school; the teacher of the class, a male deaf-mute, however, stated in answer to a written question that it was not so low as class 4. In this class as in some others, it was necessary to write questions and receive answers on the boards. The class consisted of eleven pupils—ten boys and one girl; the ten boys were present, and the girl absent. The class-book records were carelessly and incorrectly kept in an old copy-book partly filled by pupils' writing; they did not show the ages of the pupils, which they gave to the teacher, who wrote them on the board for the inspector as 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 12, 13. The pupils sat quietly, and gave the time in school as six months, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2.

The teacher wrote that there were two divisions in the class.

The method of instruction was to write an order on the board, "Take the jug off the desk." On seeing this four boys made signs equivalent to this sentence, showing that they understood the written words, and one of them took the jug off the desk. One of the pupils then wrote: "He took the jug off the desk;" the fourth wrote "taked." The pupils can spell somewhat on the board. On trial of the voices with the word "papa," nine of them could not, or would not, speak it at all, and one said "pa."

In the primary class, the fourth, probably the lowest in the school.—A deaf-mute male teacher; thirteen pupils, two boys and eleven girls, all present; a disagreeable moaning sound made by different members of the class. The teacher, in answer to my written questions, gave the ages of the pupils as 9, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 13, 18, 18, 19, 20, and one not given, and stated that he had no record of the time each had spent in school, but thought it was

about as follows: Two months, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 8, 10, 10 years. Communication is by signs. The teacher stated that four could write their names, and that the others could not. The pupils in this class can not spell on the hand, as a rule, and there are no articulators among them; there were several defective-looking pupils. The principal, coming in, stated that it was not worth while to pay any attention to this class, and there did not appear to be much doing in it.

Third class.—Nine pupils, all present; a deaf mute male teacher. The pupils wrote their ages, giving them as 9, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 18; in answer to the questions by signs as to the time in school, five gave it as 2, 4, 4, 4, 6 years, and four had forgotten. The class-book should have shown. The teacher, asked to communicate with the class by dactylology, did so very slowly. He requested a pupil to perform an action, which was done. The members of the class wrote on the boards what had been done, some correctly and some not; as, for example, "She took an orange cube out of the cup." Each pupil, being tried, could spell slowly on the fingers. They have had no lessons in articulation since September, and the principal stated that they had no voices of any consequences. It was noticed that in this school all the teachers called each other "professor."

Primary department. (Another class.)—Said by the teacher to be the third class and the highest in the primary department; another class of the same number in the primary department had, however, been previously examined; a hearing and speaking teacher; eleven pupils, ten present, seven boys and three girls. The teacher by signs asked the pupils to write their ages on the board, and they gave them as 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 23 years; the pupils also wrote their names well, but in answer to the question as to time in school, the written answers were, as a rule, incorrect; as, "I have had be school at four years," "I have been six in school," "I have here at school six years." They gave the time in school as 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6 years. Asked by signs to spell something on the hand, each pupil could spell slowly; the teacher stated that they had advanced in arithmetic as far as addi-

tion, subtraction, multiplication and division. On trial of the voices with the word "papa," two spoke it well, two poorly, and six not at all.

Preparatory department. (Higher class).—Thirteen pupils, eleven present, four boys and seven girls; the teacher, semi-deaf, but speaks; being requested to ask the pupils to write their names, ages, residences and time in school on the boards, he did so by signs, and the answers were correctly and well written as a rule. The pupils gave their ages as 12, 12, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 19, 20 years, and the time in school as 1, 6, 8, 8, 8, 10, 10 years, and four not taken. Each pupil on trial could spell slowly on the fingers; on trial of the voices with the word "papa," nine pupils spoke it so as to be understood, and two did not; no articulation lessons, it was stated, were given this class, and it is taught by signs.

Academic department. Second division, the lowest of this department.—Sixteen pupils, fifteen present, seven boys and eight girls; the teacher deaf, but speaks; he stated that he used dactylology and writing in his class; the scholars wrote their names, ages, residences and time in school on sheets of paper which were handed to the inspector. They gave their ages as 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 21, and the time in school as 2, 2, 4, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 9 years. The handwriting of the scholars was good, as a rule; five pupils made grammatical mistakes in the sentences written. On trial of the voices with the word "papa," all but two could speak it so as to be clearly understood, a further trial with the vowel sounds "i," "o," "u," showed that most of the pupils could give the sounds fairly well, except the "u" sound, which was poor in most cases; there were no high voices in the class; one or two were faint. On inquiry of the pupils as to when they became deaf, seven stated that they were born deaf, five deaf at 2 years, two at 3 years, and one at 8; there were two semi-mutes in the class. A very intelligent and hopeful-looking class.

Academic department. First division, higher than the preceding.—Sixteen pupils, fifteen present, six boys and nine girls; the

teacher, deaf, but speaks, used signs in communicating with the class. The pupils wrote their names, ages, residences, and time in school on slips of paper, and gave their ages as 16, 16, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19, 21, 21, 25, 26 years, and the time in school as one month, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13 years; one not given. The handwriting and spelling were good as a rule. During the examination active communication by signs, with which your committee is not familiar, was going on between the teacher and principal and the members of the class; no note, therefore, was made of the construction of sentences. On trial of the voices with the word "papa," three spoke it well, five fairly, two poorly, and five badly; two pupils gave the vowel sound "i" well, three poorly, and three badly, and four not at all; the "o" sound was given well by one pupil, fairly by four, poorly by seven, and badly by three; the "u" sound was given fairly by three pupils, poorly by seven, badly by three, and not at all by two.

High class.—Fourteen pupils, all present, six boys and eight girls; the teacher a male semi-mute. The pupils wrote their names, ages, residences and time in school on slips of paper, and gave their ages as 18, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 22, 22, 22, and the time in school as 5, 10, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15 years, one not given. The handwriting and spelling were generally good; the question as to time in school was answered correctly by nine pupils, and incorrectly by five, mistakes in construction being made; signs were the means of communication in the class; there was some rapid and good spelling on the part of its members. The teacher stated that in arithmetic he had advanced to percentage and discount, and that it had lessened in history and geography, but not in literature. Five hours were spent in school, from 9 to 12, and from half past 1 to half past 2. On trial of the voices, "papa" was spoken well by four pupils, fairly by four, poorly by two, and badly or not at all by four; the vowel sound "i" was given well by three pupils, fairly by three, poorly by three, and badly or not at all by four; the "o" sound was given well by seven pupils, fairly by four, and badly by three; the "u" sound well by three pupils, fairly by three, poorly by three, badly by three, and not at all by three; one pupil was said

have become deaf at 10, but their histories were not accessible; there were some hopeful voices in the class.

In addition to the classes examined as noted above, there are two articulation classes, composed mainly of new pupils. Of this fact your committee was not aware until this point in his inspection had been reached, at which time the classes had been dismissed for dinner and afternoon recess; it was necessary to take a train to visit the Malone school, and time could not be spared to examine the articulation classes carefully, which would have been done at first had the inspector understood that there were two beginners' classes taught by the "oral method" in this "combined" school. After dinner the lower of the two classes was called together.

Articulation class, the lower.—Fourteen pupils, thirteen present, six boys and seven girls, of whom nine were said to be pupils received first since the school year began in September last; their ages ranged from 6 to 11 years; a female teacher, hearing and speaking, and evidently enthusiastic in her work, was in charge of the class. The pupils' voices were tried separately and in chorus with the "m," "p," "t," "th" sounds, etc., and most of these were well given; the word "boy" and the word "baby" were also well given by some of the pupils of this class, by others not so well; as a rule, for beginners, the children's voices were pleasant, and no bad voice was noticed; the signs for "boy" and "baby" were given by some pupils when they spoke the words; the teacher's lips were read easily as a rule; two or three pupils said, "I have a top," quite distinctly.

Articulation class, the higher, consisting of eleven pupils—six boys and five girls, all present—were seen in their classroom; the teacher was absent, it not being school hour; the principal listed the names of the pupils, and all gave them with some voice; no high or noticeably bad voice was noted; the teacher, a female, hearing and speaking, lives at some distance from the school.

The introduction of the "oral method" into the Rome school, these two classes is noted with pleasure by your committee, who is a believer in the excellence of this system of instruction for most deaf pupils. To make a complete success of this system



it should be persevered in, the pupils taught by this method separated in the dining-room by screens, and in school life generally, from the pupils taught by the "combined" method, who use signs freely. If a succession of six or eight new classes should be taught by the "oral method," the combined method scholars graduating year by year, by the year 1900 the Rome school would become an oral school; but this can not be brought about successfully unless the principal and staff of teachers believe the "oral method" to be the best, and give their intelligent and unremitting efforts, by its approved methods, to the advancement of their pupils.

The institution buildings were hurriedly inspected and found to be generally in good order and repair, neat and clean. The main building, in which the class-rooms are located, is a well-planned, pleasant and suitable school building; the dormitories are in separate buildings, for girls on one side and for boys on the other, of the main building. The arrangement is somewhat different from that usually seen in schools for the deaf, in that two, three, four or five pupils occupy small rooms on either side of a central hall; the names of the occupants of the rooms are written on cards on the doors. The pupils were seen assembled for dinner in the dining-room, which is in the basement of the school building; the older of both sexes are associated at the tables. The dinner consisted of beef, potatoes, turnips, bread and milk; 120 were seated at the tables; grace was said by signs by one of the male pupils. The pupils were carefully inspected as they sat at the tables, and presented a healthy appearance as a rule. It was stated that there had been no epidemics or deaths in the school during the year, and no pupil was confined in the hospital at the time. The condition of the grounds about the school has been greatly improved since its last inspection.

The principal stated that as far as the facilities of the school allowed, printing was taught twenty-five boys, shoemaking nineteen, glazing two, and carpentry six; and the girls were taught dressmaking and all kinds of housework. Two hours and a half are spent in the shops.



## VI.

## WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

945 ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER.

Incorporated, 1875.

*Principal, Z. F. WESTERVELT.**Inspected November 12 and 14, 1892.*

## Census on that day:

Officers .....	16
Teachers .....	12
Employes .....	20
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>48</b>

Pupils, male .....	87
Pupils, female .....	66
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>153</b>

## These are classified as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
State pupils .....	59	42	101
County pupils .....	28	24	52
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>87</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>153</b>

Average per capita cost of maintenance for a year to September 30, 1892, including clothing, \$300.

In the course of a tour of inspection it became necessary to visit this institution first on a Saturday morning, and it was, therefore, then seen at a disadvantage, as this is enjoyed as a half-holiday by all the pupils. Following his usual custom, your committee desired and was enabled to begin his examination with the lowest class. There are two departments, a kindergarten and a senior department, and several classes in each.

All the officers and teachers in this school hear and speak.

Class E, of the kindergarten, or lowest class in the school, contained twenty-two pupils, of whom twenty-one were present,

ten boys and eleven girls, on an average 6 years of age; of these, four were 5 years old; their parents have, therefore, taken advantage of the passage of the law of 1892, allowing the reception of county pupils, at 5 instead of at 6 years of age. Eighteen of this class came to school first since it opened this year, September twelfth; all pupils enter in this kindergarten class. The method of instruction was exercising with small, colored blocks, to educate the sense by perception of color, arrangement in order, numbers, etc. A female teacher. Cards with colored spots were shown to the pupils, and they arranged blocks of the same colors in the same way; the cards were very rapidly shown by a swift motion, but in every case the pupils saw the spots and arranged the blocks correctly; the members of this class sat quietly, making no signs or noise; they were also instructed in the use of their hands, feeling objects blindfolded, and selecting them by shape and sense of touch, laying sticks in order, etc. In articulation this class is divided, as too large to work well in speech — that is, too many for one teacher to give each scholar the necessary amount of attention. Nine of these pupils were in charge of Miss Hamilton, who gave orders about objects, the children executing them; pupils in this class, almost infants, placed their hands on each others' faces and helped each other to form the proper sounds. The teacher's lips were read, as a rule, correctly and easily; the class in chorus recited the names of objects very audibly; no language charts were in use in this or other of the lower classes. On trial of the word "pap," three spoke it well, three fairly, and three poorly; of these nine, four were born deaf. This is a bright and interesting class, of which much may be expected, and it reflects great credit upon its teacher, who has accomplished in two months results little short of marvelous. The other articulation division of the "I" class contained eleven pupils in charge of the same teacher. The same system of instruction was followed; the word "laub" was spoken well by four pupils, fairly by three, poorly by two, and badly by two. Two pupils in the "E" class had as yet shown no voice, and were not heard. A feather, an object new to this class, was shown it by the

teacher, who pronounced its name; the class in chorus reproduced the sounds of the word "feather" immediately and quite well, using much energy and showing much interest. In this room was a large, handsome case about thirty feet long, made by the carpenters of the boys' industrial department, to contain objects in use in the school.

Class D. Next higher.—Eleven pupils, all present; seven boys, four girls; ages 5, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11; on an average rather under two years in school; three congenitals in the class; lesson was in language exercises, learning names of things by spelling without stopping to learn to speak them; all the pupils were sufficiently familiar with dactylology to spell sentences, and this was the means of communication between them; no signs were used; it was an eager, intelligent class. Verses of Scripture known by the pupils were spelled rapidly on the hand; in intellectual development these pupils seemed to be years in advance of their ages; the principal stated that very little time was spent in blackboard exercises.

Class C.—Ten pupils, nine present; six boys, three girls; ages, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 12, 14; on an average about four years in school; charts were in use. On trial of their voices with the word "papa," six spoke it well, two poorly, and one badly; a congenital pupil having a little hearing now, but with an artificial voice, spoke several sentences quite naturally without disagreeable inflection; there were some good, low voices in this class.

Class B.—Eight pupils, seven present; four boys, three girls; ages, 9, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, and 12, and the time in school between four and five years; the lesson was in writing on the slates sentences in arithmetic, about money, etc. The writing was poor to fair for children of their ages; for articulation a chart was in use; the word "cow" was spoken well by four pupils, fairly by two, and poorly by one; one of these was a semi-mute. All these pupils read the lips easily, and had deep, full voices.

Class A.—Seven pupils, six present; two boys, four girls; ages, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, and the time in school about four years. The lesson was in articulation; and the inspector's name, spelled pho-

netically on the fingers, was repeated by the class in chorus, and then individually; three spoke it well, two fairly well, and one poorly.

This concluded the examination of the kindergarten department, which contained fifty-eight pupils.

#### SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

First grade.—The lowest in this department; eight pupils, all present; seven boys and one girl; and they gave their ages by speech as 12, 12, 12, 14, 14, 15, 15, 19, and the time in school as, four of them 2 months, 1, 5, 6, 6 years; and five became deaf at 1 year or under. A congenital Pole said, "I am well," and "Mr. Westervelt," very well after two months in school; he also said "Miss Hamilton" very well, and that he had been two years at school in Warsaw, Poland. The method of instruction was in showing cards with the pictures of objects upon them, and the pupils, one by one, said what they saw, as, "I see a cup," "A cat," etc., etc. All the pupils but two in this class could speak simple sentences so as to be understood. There were no high voices among them.

There is no second grade now.

Third grade.—Eight pupils, six present; four boys and two girls, who gave their ages as 13, 14, 14, 16, 17, 18, and time in school as 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7 years. The lesson was in articulation and lip-reading. A boy one year in school, deaf at 5, read the lips easily, and spoke with a pleasant voice; another, deaf at 2, said "I am well," "I love you," "I went home," distinctly, except the word "home." The teacher, a female, spoke, and spelled on her fingers when her lips were not read. All the scholars but one had low voices; all were quite distinct. Congenitals and other pupils deaf at 1, 2 or 3 years, spoke clearly such sentences as "Have you a father?" "Look at me," "What time is it?" "I have a large book," singly, reading the question, as a rule, easily from the teacher's lips.

Fourth grade.—Fourteen pupils, all present; nine boys and five girls. On being requested to do so, they wrote their names, ages, residences and time in school, and gave their ages as 12, 14, 14, 14,

14, 14, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 21; one not given. The writing was fair, as a rule, but mistakes in grammar were made by two pupils in answer to the question as to time in school; they gave this as 1, 2, 2, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9 years. Two pupils, at adjoining boards, wrote: "I have been stayed about six years old at school;" the second copied the mistake of the first. The teacher's lips were read correctly as a rule, and on trial in simple sentences of each voice in the class separately, four were classed as good, five fair, and five poor; most of the voices, however, were low; one was unpleasant.

Fifth grade.—Twelve pupils, nine present; six boys and three girls who gave their ages by speech, reading question from the teacher's lips, as 9, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 15, 16, 17. Their average time in school was six years. Questions about a picture shown were asked, and the answers spoken almost as rapidly and correctly as if the pupils had heard the questions. All in the class at the time had pleasant voices, although somewhat imperfect. Most of them became deaf at 2, 3 or 4 years of age, but the speech they had was taught them in the institution. It is a very bright class. The principal stated that five teachers devoted nearly all their time to articulation. One scholar told another scholar by phonetic spelling how to speak my name, and the question was asked as to whether the second sign was "double oo" or "ew."

Sixth grade. — Eleven pupils, all present; six boys and five girls, who gave their ages by speech as 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16; their time in school was about six and a half years on an average. Four congenitals were in the class. The teacher's lips were read easily. On trial of the voices with such sentences as "How do you do?" "Are you well?" "His name is Mr. Stewart," eight voices were classed as good and three as fair.

Seventh grade.—Eight pupils, seven present; four girls and three boys. The female teacher, by speech, told them to write their names, ages, etc. They read from her lips easily, and wrote their ages as 13, 14, 15, 15, 16, 18, 18, and gave the years in school as 6, 6, 6, 7, 9, 9, 10. They made no mistakes in

spelling or the construction of the sentences, and the handwriting was clear and good; on trial of the voices in simple sentences, spoken separately, three were classed as good and four as fair; there was not a poor voice in the class.

Eighth grade.—Seven pupils, all present; four boys and three girls. By dactylology asked to write their names, ages, residences, etc., at the inspector's request, on sheets of paper, which were handed to him, the pupils gave their ages as 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 21, 21 and years in school as 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, etc.; the handwriting was fair to good with one or two exceptions. No mistakes of any kind in the four sentences by each pupil were made, either in spelling or grammar. On trial of the voices with simple sentences, three were classed as good and four fair. The lips were read easily, and there were no unpleasant voices in the class. Four of the pupils said they were born deaf.

Ninth grade.—Eight pupils, all present; five boys and three girls. They wrote their names, ages, residences, time in school, and when they lost their hearing, on sheets of paper, in answer to spoken questions, and gave their ages as 12, 15, 16, 18, 18, 20, 21, 21, and years in school as 6, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 14, and one month. Two were born deaf, others became deaf at 1, 2, 3 and 6 years, and one quite recently. The handwriting was good, as a rule, and handsome in some cases; no mistakes in spelling were made by any scholar, and but one in grammar, by a pupil who corrected the mistake for himself. The instruction is by articulation and lip reading. On two trials of each voice in the class, omitting the pupil just deaf, five were classed as good, one as fair, one poor. All had plenty of voice; two were indistinct, but there were no unpleasant voices in the class.

Tenth grade, eleventh grade and twelfth grade.—In all, thirteen pupils were examined as a class on two different days. Miss Hamilton had charge of the class. On the first occasion eleven were present; on the second, twelve. When eleven were present they gave their ages by speech, so as to be clearly understood by me, as 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 21, 21, 21, 21, 22; six boys and five girls. Among these pupils are the graduating class.



and the two grades next highest to this in the school. In answer to the question, "How long have you been in school?" they gave the time as 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 11, 14, 14, 14, 16 years. Six of them had lost hearing at 1 year or under, one at 2 years, one at 3, one at 5, one at 6, one at 9, one 11, and one at 12 years. Three of the pupils would probably be classed as semi-mutes. The teacher asked a pupil, "What are you studying in school?" The answer was read from the lips, repeated, and the answer made, "Milton's Lycidas." "What have you been doing in Miss O's class?" read, and the answer given, "I have been reading the play of Julius Caesar." Other questions asked showed considerable knowledge of history, geography and literature; and in cases where the lips were not accurately read, questions were asked by signs or by dactylology with wonderful rapidity. On a second visit Colleson was about a poem. To see if the meaning was clearly understood, the teacher asked one pupil, "To whom is the poet speaking?" Answer, "To the bells." Of another, "What are the bells doing?" Answer, "Swinging and ringing." Of another, "What is the color of the bells?" Answer, "Golden bells — yellow." Of another, "What does he ask the bells?" Answer, "He asks the bells if they are calling the birds to the matins of singing." Of another, "What does matins mean?" Answered by two pupils, "Early morning prayer," and "Early morning singing." In all these cases the teacher's lips were read easily and correctly, the questions repeated aloud, and the answers in every case readily understood by the inspector. All in the class speak fairly well; some of them have pleasant, natural voices. Your committee requested permission to take the teacher's seat, and for about half an hour, on the second visit, he conversed with the class on subjects presumably not familiar to its members; and although a mustache conceals his upper lip, the scholars found little difficulty in reading what was said. Their questions and replies showed the possession of an extended vocabulary, quick intelligence, and, in some cases, ready wit. An example of intelligence was shown when the word "conceited" was used. Asked its meaning, a pupil replied at once, "False or foolish pride."

An examination of the high class of the Rochester school is a privilege which is highly prized by your committee; the intellectual development shown by every member of the class is remarkable, and is proof positive of the excellence of the teaching in the school. Such results are not arrived at by chance, but from intelligent and painstaking effort on the part of the teachers through whose classes in turn these pupils had passed. It can be truly stated that study in the Rochester school is made interesting, even fascinating, from the beginning; consequently the pupils' minds expand and grow and reach a development which is exceptional in schools for the deaf.

As an example of the desire on the part of the principal and teachers to have the school and its pupils thoroughly inspected and examined, three scholars who chanced to be absent on the first visit, were brought to him at the door for examination, just as the inspector was leaving the school on the second visit. The principal stated that the classification was according to the knowledge of language; that a good circulating library of nearly 2,000 volumes was provided for the use of the pupils; that some read on an average a book a week, and many read as many as forty in a year.

Upon inspection the school was found in good order and repair; the senior school building is suitable and well planned, and contains six class-rooms, very bright and well arranged, and provided with many objects, charts, pictures, and appliances for the education of the deaf. The pupils were seen assembled at dinner in a pleasant room on the ground floor; the boys and girls sit together at the different tables, and it was stated that they were seated at the tables in such a way as to help each other with speech. The association of the sexes as in a family has been found by experience to work well; the dinner consisted of beefsteak, boiled potatoes, rich gravy, bread, and water. One hundred and forty nine pupils were seated at the tables, and presented a healthy, neat and attractive appearance; the tables were covered with cloths, and much better furnished than is usual in schools for the deaf; each

pupil was provided with a good chair; water was served in glass tumblers.

Industrial training is given in the school as follows: Eight boys paint — do all the painting — and some good fresco and stencil work was shown; three boys are taught plumbing and steam fitting, and one of these has obtained a license as engineer; twelve boys do all the carpenters' repairs and make some of the things used in the school, as, for example, cabinets for objects, etc., etc.; twenty boys in two classes are taught printing; they print the annual reports of the school and do other work; the printing shop is new, and was built during the last summer by the carpenter boys; a former pupil of the school is now employed there as a baker. Two hours a day are spent in the trade classes. The girls are taught sewing, etc., and on the first visit the older ones were seen assembled in the sewing-class in a large basement room.

The general health of the pupils has been good during the year to date; one pupil of the graduating class died lately of meningitis; two pupils were in the hospital at the time; one, a boy, fell from a tree on a recent holiday and broke his leg.

A visit to the Rochester school is highly gratifying. In it infinite pains for the intellectual development of each individual pupil seem to be taken, and the school more nearly resembles a large private family of well-to-do people than a public institution. The pupils seem to enjoy, to a great extent, the freedom of the rooms usually exclusively devoted to the use of the principal or his family.

The principal stated that the custom is to have a third of the pupils in attendance upon the industrial work at the same hours of the day that the other two-thirds are engaged in literary work, and that thus two-thirds of the pupils in the school constitute the actual number of scholars at any one time in the charge of its twelve teachers, so that by this system the average number of pupils in each class has not exceeded seven; this system, which your committee commends, enables a better classification, and secures small classes with better educational results.

## VII

## NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

MALONE.

Incorporated 1884.

*Principal, HENRY C. RIDER.**Inspected November 16, 1892.***Census on that day:**

<b>Officers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Teachers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Employees</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>28</b>

<b>Pupils, male</b> .....	<b>51</b>
<b>Pupils, female</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>84</b>

**The pupils are classified as follows:**

	Male	Female	Total
State pupils .....	37	19	56
County pupils .....	14	14	28
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>84</b>

The average per capita cost for maintenance, for the year ending September 30, 1892, including clothing, was given as \$304.08.

At the time the inspector arrived the principal was absent, and one of the teachers accompanied him in his tour of the class rooms. The principal came in later; he is a deaf-mute, and his wife, also a deaf-mute, is the matron of the school. The Malone school is a "combined school," and signs are generally used in the class-rooms. Several of the teachers are deaf-mutes.

First grade.—Lowest class in the school: eighteen pupils, seventeen present, ten boys and seven girls, including a pupil of

39 in his fifth year in the school. The teacher an elderly man, deaf-mute. He gave the ages of the scholars as 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 13, 13, 18, 24, 39, and two others, ages not known. There was no class-book in the class-room, and the time in school was also given from memory by the teacher; as, five scholars since the school year began in September, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3 years. He could not tell at what age the different pupils became deaf. There were no objects to show the pupils, no pictures and no charts in this room, nor were they found later in the institution. The only pictures to show scholars were in Dr. Peet's "Elementary School Book for the Deaf." The method of instruction was for the teacher to give a sentence in signs, as, "The dog runs," "The cat walks," and the children repeated the signs and spelled the words on their fingers. All but one of the pupils could write their names. The teacher who accompanied me stated that seven of this class had received some instruction in articulation. On trying their voices with the word "papa," five failed to speak it at all, five did so badly, six poorly, and one fairly.

Second grade.—Ten pupils, all present, seven boys and three girls; a female deaf-mute teacher. This class was said to consist of duller pupils; the teacher gave their ages as 8, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 20, 28, 30, and one not known appearing to be about 25; of this class three looked like idiots and are certainly defective; they should not be retained in the school; with them in the same class were three small boys, new pupils, who looked bright and intelligent; it seemed unfair to them, and to the teacher of the class, to have them in such company. There was nothing in the way of pictures or objects to make study interesting to the pupils, and their time in school was not ascertained, the records being then inaccessible.

Third grade.—Fifteen pupils, fourteen present, eight boys and six girls; a female teacher hearing and speaking. At my request she asked the children, in the sign language, to write their names on their slates, which they did, and also gave their ages as 8, 8, 9, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 18, 19; one wrote 30 for 13; two could not write their ages; one wrote, "I am 8 years old;"

another, "I am 16 old," and the time in school was given by some of them on their slates as 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6 years; seven could not, or would not, write on their slates how long they had been in school, and of those who did some were incorrect; several semi-deaf or semi-mute were in the class; the teacher said the class was not well graded.

Fourth grade.—Fourteen pupils, thirteen present, nine girls and four boys; a male semi-mute teacher. A small picture was on the board and the pupils were writing on their slates about it. In this class the teacher used dactylology at the time. At my request the pupils wrote their names and residences, and gave their ages as 10, 10, 13, 13, 14, 17, 20, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, and the time in school as 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8 years, one not given. The writing was fair, as a rule; seven could not write the years in school correctly, making various grammatical mistakes; all could spell slowly on the hand; on trial of their voices with the word "papa," seven failed to speak it at all, three did so badly, two poorly and one fairly. The class did not seem awake.

Fifth grade.—Seven pupils, all present, four boys and three girls; a female teacher, hearing and speaking, used signs in asking the pupils to write their names on their slates; all did so well; they also wrote their residences well, and gave their ages as 11, 12, 14, 14, 20, 22, also correctly, and the time in school as 5, 6, 6, 6, 7, 8 years, one not given. The handwriting was good, as a rule; one mistake was made in giving the time in school; signs were the vernacular; the lesson at the time was about Indians; the teacher wrote the question on the board and the scholars wrote the answer on their slates; on trial of their voices with the word "papa," one spoke it badly, three fairly and three not at all.

Sixth grade.—Thirteen pupils, eleven present, all boys. The teacher speaks, but does not hear; became deaf at 6. Asked by signs to write their names on the slate, all did so well, and also gave their ages as 15, 18, 19, 20, 20, 20, 21, 22, 22, 23, 24. They also wrote their residences and gave the years in school as 6, 6, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9. All answered these questions correctly,



the answers being generally well written. The lesson at the time was in arithmetic—fractions. A class of farmer's sons, strapping big fellows, who unfortunately came to school too late, but looked fairly intelligent. On trial of their voices with the word "papa," four failed to speak it, three did so badly, three fairly and one well, the latter a congenital.

Seventh grade.—The highest class in the institution, but not expected to graduate for some years. A male teacher, hearing and speaking, the son of the principal; seven pupils, six present, three boys and three girls. The teacher stated that he used the "oral method" in this class as far as possible. The pupils wrote their names and residences, and gave their ages as 11, 16, 18, 20, 21, 27, and the years in school as 2, 2, 3, 5, and two pupils came in September last. On examination it was ascertained that one pupil thought she lost hearing at 3 years, two others became deaf at 8, one at 11, and one at 12 years of age. All have natural voices; it is, therefore, a class of semi-mutes. The lesson was in American history. Signs were made by the teacher during the examination.

This concluded the inspection of the classes. School began on the second Wednesday in September; classes remain in school five hours, from 8 until 1.

On inquiry, it was ascertained that no inspection or examination of the school had been made by any official on behalf of the State except that by your committee.

The institution at Malone had not been previously visited by the member of the committee on the deaf who has prepared this report, and a brief description of it is therefore added.

The institution is located about three quarters of a mile from the railroad station at Malone. It consists of forty acres of land, mostly cleared of trees, and in grass; the main building, which is of brick; an industrial building, barn, and several small frame buildings. Appropriations of \$65,000 to establish the institution were made by the Legislature—by chapter 211, Laws of 1887, \$40,000, and by chapter 496, Laws of 1889, \$25,000—and it is stated that the land and main building were paid for from

these appropriations. The main building contains on the basement floor the kitchen, pupils' dining room and wash rooms, the play-room, etc., etc. The first floor contains the principal's office, officers' dining room and reception rooms, etc., and classrooms. On the second floor are a good chapel and classrooms; the chapel is a convenient, well arranged room, containing eight rows of benches, in which all can be assembled. The dormitories are on the third or top floor. The beds have wire springs, good mattresses, pillows and spreads, but no carpets or chairs. The rooms are well-planned and ventilated; in two of them wooden partitions, six feet high, forming alcoves around the beds, insured privacy while allowing of the circulation of air and without too great a sacrifice of space. On the girls' side of the building one dormitory contained seventeen beds, and the other sixteen; good clothes closets were in each dormitory. The boys' dormitories contained fourteen, eighteen and nine beds; and ten boys, the boys' dormitory being full, sleep in a room in the industrial building. The main building is a well-planned suitable structure for about seventy-five pupils, and is now overcrowded. The house-keeping was good, and the building found in good repair. It is heated by a hot-air furnace, and lighted by electricity, which is obtained from the municipality; the water is brought in pipes from the Adirondack mountains.

The pupils were seen at dinner at 1 o'clock. The principal said grace by signs, the pupils giving attention. The boys sat together at four tables, and the girls at three; at another table there were four pupils, three boys and a girl. The tables were covered, some with red clothes, and some with oil cloth. Tin drinking cups were used by the younger pupils, and china cups by the older; glass tumblers would be better. The dinner consisted of beef, potatoes, corn-meal, bread and milk, and coffee and butter for some. The children sat on stools without backs; some older pupils waited on the others. Seventy-eight were seated at the tables.

The wash rooms in the basement, although far from the dormitories, are convenient and well planned; there are several separate bath-tubs in each wing.

The industrial building, which has been built during the summer of 1892, by an appropriation of \$7,000 made by chapter 302 of the

laws of 1891, is about 100 feet distant from the main building, and is a frame structure of three stories, well planned and built, and said to have cost about \$1,200. It is lighted by electricity, and contains a shoeshop and a tailorshop, now in operation, in which the boys make all their own clothes and shoes, and other empty shops in which it is intended to establish other industries. A printing outfit has been purchased at a cost of \$1,600, but is not yet in place. The upper floor is used as a dormitory by some of the older pupils, and contains thirteen good beds. One of the older pupils is in charge here; a trustworthy employe would be better.

The general health of the inmates for the year has been good, and it was stated that no deaths had occurred since the school was established in 1884. During the year there had been no epidemics, nor was any one ill at the time in the hospital, which was found to contain growing plants, and was used in part as a storeroom. The library is said to contain 175 books, some of them books of reference, and is entirely inadequate to the needs of the institution. It should be enlarged.

The statement was made that services were held in the chapel, by the principal, who is not a clergyman. The sign language is used. No clergyman visits the institution as such. About half of the pupils were said to be Catholics; no priest visits them. All pupils are free, if they desire, to attend church services in Malone, and on fine Sundays an average of about twenty avail themselves of this privilege. There is some talk of deferring Bible work and giving up the use of the Bible in the institution, on account of objections made by the parents of Catholic children. Your committee protested against this, and suggested that it would be better to invite a Protestant clergyman and a Catholic priest to conduct brief services each Sunday at different hours, for the pupils desiring to attend their services, and that the principal could interpret in the sign language for each officiating clergyman. This matter will be brought before the trustees, and this suggestion will also be made to them by your committee.

The astonishing statement was made to your committee by the principal, that one of the managers of the school

inspected it twice a week upon request, and was paid for this service.

# VIII

## ALBANY HOME SCHOOL FOR THE ORAL INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF.

98 PINE AVENUE, NORTH PINE HILLS, ALBANY.

Incorporated 1891.

*Principal, Miss ANNA M. BLACK.*

*Inspected December 21, 1892.*

### Census on that day:

Officers .....	1
Teachers .....	2
Employes .....	3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6</b>
Pupils, male .....	7
Pupils, female .....	6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13</b>

### The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
County pupils .....	3	4	7
Private pupils, pay .....	4	2	6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>

The average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1892, was \$270.

This school was organized by Miss Black in September, 1889, at 42 Lancaster street, Albany, with two pupils, and was removed to its present location in May, 1892.

By chapter 36, Laws of 1892, this school was added to the list of those to whom indigent pupils might be sent at State or county

expense. It has therefore ceased to be a private school, and should be annually inspected by the committee on the deaf.

When a private school, it had been visited by your committee, in the house, 42 Lancaster street. Its present location, Pine Hills, about three and a half miles from the center of the city, is in every way a decided improvement; the house is a new frame structure built for a private residence, and affords ample room for the present small number of pupils who, in the grounds about it, have abundant space for exercise and play without interference by near neighbors. The house is leased at an annual rent of \$650.

The general health of the inmates has been excellent during the year, and no deaths occurred among them.

This little school has been begun as an oral school, and the pupils in it are instructed by that method. The principal is, strictly speaking, the only teacher; two pupil assistants help her, and are given in the census above as teachers. In the table showing the number of pupils to a teacher in all the schools, this has been given as one teacher to thirteen pupils, this being the more accurate statement of the fact.

The pupils were found assembled in their class-rooms, in charge of two young women, who are learning to teach under the direction of the principal. Eleven present, six boys and five girls, of whom four were private pupils, and seven county pupils. The teacher gave the dates of birth and of entering the school from the records, and these showed the ages of the children as 3, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, and the time in school as 1, 2 and 6 months, and 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, years. The children looked well, and the class-room was pleasant and suitable for the small number in it. The method of instruction was in articulation of elemental sounds from the chart; on trial of the voices with the word, "papa," three spoke it well, three fairly, two very faintly, one said "bapa," one "mama," and a little girl could not speak the word, which was read from the teacher's lips; there were no high and decidedly unpleasant voices in the class; the "k" sound and vowel sounds were given well by several pupils.

On asking to see the children's dormitories, your committee was taken upstairs by the principal, and found to his surprise that there was no dormitory, and no cribs or beds for the pupils, but that on the second floor, in a small room, three pupils sleep in a double and a single bed; in a single room adjoining, two pupils and a teacher sleep in a double bed; in another room having a double bed Miss Black, the principal, sleeps with two pupils; in a small room adjoining, two pupils sleep in one bed; on the third floor, in a single room, two pupils sleep in one bed, and a normal student in another single bed. By a sofa arranged for a bed in one of the rooms, the principal said was not occupied. Where the two other pupils, absent at the time, sleep, was not discovered. Your committee told the principal he considered the custom of sleeping three in a bed, two pupils and a teacher, was disgraceful, and that each pupil should be provided with a crib or single bed for himself. By knocking out a lath partition on the second floor, which divides two rooms, a suitable dormitory could be made for all the pupils, and a screen in this could be used to separate the boys from the girls. This is the only place in the State called a school in which three persons have been found to sleep habitually in the same bed.

The principal stated that she advertised herself as a teacher of the oral method, and that the two young women, her assistants, had come in answer to the advertisement, and that she expected others; that she was for four years a teacher at the school at Lexington avenue, New York.

All of which notes of inspection of the several schools for the education of the deaf are respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART.

New York, *December 22, 1892.*



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**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**Public Charities of New York City, other than**  
**Insane Asylums.**

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**By Commissioner DE PEYSTER.**

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# REPORT.

## *To the State Board of Charities:*

I have the honor to present to you the following report upon public charities (exclusive of the insane asylums) of New York city for the year 1892.

I have visited these institutions very often, and many of them once a week, during the past year, and have found much to encourage me, and seen many improvements made.

One great trouble, I find, is that the heads of the different departments do not have the power to hire and discharge their subordinates.

The three commissioners of public charities and corrections have about 14,000 dependents under their charge, and from five to six hundred employes. Among the dependents are included prisoners, paupers, infants, the sick, lunatics, vagrants, sick children and idiots.

The appropriations by the board of estimate and apportionment are not sufficient for all the work that is done in the different departments. But notwithstanding the low state of the treasury at times there have been many improvements made every year. I am confident that it is the wish of the commissioners to do all in their power to have everything in good order.

## **EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, EAST TWENTY SIXTH STREET.**

This hospital is intended to receive maternity cases, which cannot be transferred to Blackwell's Island. It is a branch of Bellevue hospital and has nurses from the training school. It is a very pleasant little hospital, and was found in very good order.

There were about 161 patients during the year. Five patients on the day of my visit.

The head nurse takes charge of the hospital with one day and one night nurse to assist her.

The hospital was closed for several days during the year to have cleaning done.

### 1. BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Officers and employes .....	91
Trained nurses .....	143
Patients, male .....	146
Patients, female .....	212
Workhouse help women .....	73

This is the principal public hospital of New York, and has the benefit of the services of many of the first physicians of the city. It has also the advantage of having nurses from Bellevue training school. The female wards are taken entire charge of by the trained nurses, with workhouse helpers. The male wards have trained nurses with orderlies as helpers.

There is much to please the visitors in the wards of Bellevue; as a rule they are bright and cheerful. The beds are well made, and the nurses pleasant. The patients seem very happy, and well they may, for they certainly have good care. The wards are under the care of the visiting physicians, who I think are very watchful, and I may add very proud of them, but it is when the visitors go down stairs that they see all the misery and discomfort of a hospital like Bellevue.

The kitchen asked for last year is being built, but as the foundation only is laid, I fear it will be some time before they can occupy it.

The alcoholic wards, began a year ago, are finished, with the exception of the gas fixtures; but the funds gave out, consequently they must wait for another appropriation.

The building is entirely too small. It will accommodate thirty males comfortably and fourteen females. There are two entrances, one for men, and one for women, bath and two closets, at either end of the building. The wire screens at the windows are insuli-

dent to prevent passing bottles of liquor into the wards. I should think it would be impossible to keep it out, as there are always enough evil disposed persons around so large a hospital, who will bring liquor to the patients.

I found 46 in the male alcoholic wards; they have accommodation for 15; the rest lie on the floor, or anywhere they can. The worst patients are put in bed, and some have to be tied. The female wards are pleasanter, and, I am happy to say, very few were in the ward the day of my visit.

The place provided for the workhouse help to sleep in is still very objectionable. With accommodation for 85, their average is 95, and sometimes they have 105. They must, of course, sleep on the floor. The beds are iron frames, with canvas stretched across; each two stories high. The only place provided for washing is one sink and one bath-tub. It is certainly terrible. It seems for these women to be in Bellevue means degradation.

The convalescent help sleep in a dark, gloomy room on this floor. The lodgers or tramps, and they are about twenty five every night, sleep on the floor of the room used for the help's dining-room. The laundry is in good order. One new mangle and one boiler have been asked for.

The Sturgis' pavilion was closed. It had been out in good order.

There were nine patients in the insane pavilion waiting examination. The morgue has been moved nearer the river.

The halls of the hospital have been newly painted. The warden hopes to have the wards painted this winter.

I was very much pleased to find that two women have been placed in the examining-room. It was something very much needed.

The drug shop, office and reception-room were clean and in good order. The cellar was cleaned and whitewashed at the time of the cholera scare.

On the whole, for a hospital, with the large ambulance service, which is sometimes between thirty and forty calls a day, and all the tramps that come and go, it is in remarkably good order.

The house on the dock, which needs painting, and has for some time, and the rooms used for the prisoners while waiting for the boat

are in a shameful condition. The writing on the wall should certainly be painted out. I called the attention of the commissioners to it in the spring; they promised to paint it during the summer, but I find it in the same condition.

### GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL.

Doctors .....	4
Employes .....	18
Trained nurses .....	7
Patients, male .....	20
Patients, female .....	10
Workhouse help .....	7

The building was formerly an engine-house. It is well situated near the river, standing alone in the middle of a small square, and having plenty of large windows on all sides, nine in each ward.

The lower floor is used for a dispensary office, and operating-room; the latter was added about a year ago. It is very complete.

The second floor has two male wards, ten beds in each; the third floor has two female wards. The wards were found in excellent order — beds neat and clean with good springs and mattresses. The hospital is a branch of Bellevue, and gets its supplies from there. The nurses are from the City Hospital Training School, Blackwell's Island. One supervising nurse who acts as matron. The house was painted in August by unpaid help.

The cellar is the worst part of the building. It is used as a laundry for the nurses, doctors and the house washing. The ward and patients' washing are sent twice a week to Bellevue; the soiled clothes are kept in wooden bins not far from where the clean clothes are ironed; next to these bins of soiled clothes is the refrigerator, where all the eatables are kept; not very far away is a closet where the patients' clothes are kept until they go out; there is no place for fumigating; they certainly must need it, as well as in any of the other places in the department. Then comes the kitchen where all the meals are cooked; it was in very good order; a paid cook at twenty-five dollars a month.



The workhouse help sleep on the other side of the cellar, with windows communicating with the street; gratings not sufficient to prevent their escaping, or from having liquor passed to them, which very often happens. There is a paid laundress at eighteen dollars, and a waitress at sixteen dollars monthly.

This hospital has an ambulance service. On the whole, everything was in good order, and to make any great improvement, there would have to be a new building.

### HARLEM HOSPITAL.

Officers and employees .....	23
Trained nurses .....	7
Patients, men .....	17
Patients, women .....	13
Workhouse help, women .....	8

This hospital, on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, occupies a large wooden house, formerly a private residence; it is usually in good order. There are two wards for men and two for women. It is a branch of Bellevue and under Bellevue. The nurses are from the City Hospital Training School, Blackwell's Island; there is one supervising nurse, who acts as matron. There has been a new wash-house, with sleeping-rooms for the workhouse help added since last year. The hospital is very pleasantly situated, with grounds running to the river; the house is old, it seems foolish to repair it; there should be a new hospital built. There is an ambulance service for the upper part of the city.

### CITY HOSPITAL.

Full officers and employees .....	42
Trained nurses .....	60
Patients, men .....	433
Patients, women .....	342
Workhouse help, women .....	101

The wards on the female side are in good order, look pleasant and cheerful, neat and clean.

The bath-rooms are not always as they should be, but as they are not in good condition, I suppose it cannot be helped; when the water towers are completed, I think it will be better. One tower is almost finished on the male side.

The wards on the male side are not as clean and pleasant as the female, for the reason that they are entirely under the care of orderlies.

The bath-rooms in several wards are in very bad condition. It has often been suggested that the nurses of the training school take charge of the male side. I hope before long this suggestion will be carried out.

The beds are generally clean and well made; the pillows used are straw like the beds. There should be springs with blankets, and something that would be softer and more comfortable than the straw for pillows.

The roof of the hospital is sadly out of repair, as well as the roof of the kitchen.

A building begun last year, to be used as a laboratory, is still unfinished. The building used for that purpose now is needed for other purposes. It would be very desirable, if the convalescent help could sleep out of the hospital.

There is much in the hospital that needs looking after, such as the doctors' rooms. I was told by one of the house staff, that there were bugs in all these rooms. I spoke of it to the warden, he, of course, attended to it, but when I asked who looks after these rooms, I was told a workhouse woman. I said: "Who looks after her?" "Well," he said, "no one; there does not seem to be any woman whose business it is to attend to such things." In my opinion the hospital needs a competent matron.

The pavilions and grounds are in good condition.

The washhouse and dormitories for workhouse help are well looked after.

The nurses' home has been very much improved by adding one of the pavilions.

A sanitarium for consumptives, presented by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, is being built to connect with the city hospital; it will be a great comfort to the poor creatures.

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### THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

This building is always in good order; the beds are good and well cared for. The wards are clean and very attractive.

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### ALMSHOUSE.

Paid officers and employes .....	52
Inmates, men .....	872
Inmates, women .....	912
Workhouse help, women .....	17
Workhouse help, men .....	6

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The almshouse is the resort of the poor old men and women, who are not strong or young enough to be committed to the workhouse.

The institution consists of two large buildings situated at a distance from each other; one for men, the other for women; besides other buildings used as hospitals, offices, kitchens, laundry, etc.

As a rule the wards are kept in good order, and the beds are clean and have plenty of blankets. The ventilation is very poor, and there is no means of heating, except by one old-fashioned stove in each ward, which is insufficient to keep the wards warm enough in winter. There should be two stoves in each ward, especially on the ground floor.

The hospital buildings both for men and women are very good; wards well ventilated, light and cheerful; they are in charge of paid nurses.

New incurable wards have been opened this year; they are very comfortable, with good bath and closets; everything is new, consequently sweet and clean; paid nurses are in charge. The old wards are used for the blind.

The old hospitals, known as A, B and C, have been removed to a new brick building, with excellent baths and closets; a great improvement. These buildings are under paid nurses. The old buildings are used for the overflow from the almshouse.

The kitchen on the women's side is small and badly kept. The cooking is poor; but as the cook is poorly paid it is not to be wondered at, especially when she has so many to cook for.

The laundry is in charge of a paid woman. The work is done by workhouse women, who are sent back to the workhouse at night.

The staircases in both the almshouse buildings are uncovered. This is very unpleasant in bad weather, when the old crippled men and women have to face the storms to go to their meals. It would be easy to cover one side in winter to keep the snow out.

There are no washing or closet arrangements in these buildings, which makes it exceedingly uncomfortable for the poor old people.

The building called the "shed" is where the main body of the men congregate in bad or cold weather.

The men's dining room is much pleasanter than that on the women's side. Both dining-rooms are well kept by inmates, who receive no compensation.

The cellar below, where the dishes are washed, is very damp and unfit for any person to work in.

The store-room is under the charge of an inmate.

A great defect in the almshouse is that those employed are not kind. I find many of the employes very rough and unfit for the care of old people. They work for their pay, and that is all.

Three years ago, Mr. George Bliss presented a beautiful chapel, with a large reading-room in the basement, with plenty of books, where all who feel like it can enjoy its comforts and pleasures. The church services are under the care of the city missions. It was a noble gift, and I can testify that all have, not only enjoyed it, but fully appreciated it.

#### The Storehouse.

This building is in excellent order, and is remarkably well managed.

**WORKHOUSE.**

Paid officers and employes .....	21
Inmates, men .....	450
Inmates, women .....	275

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There has been no improvement in this institution since the last report. Everything about the building is in excellent order; the discipline good, every inmate is made to work. The census has never been as low as for the last year; the work is done and well done by fewer persons than formerly. It has been difficult to keep the other institutions supplied.

The hospitals are in good order; paid nurses are employed. It would be very desirable to have the hospitals in a separate building, also a female physician on the women's side.

Every inmate is made to bathe every week. The men have the main baths. I hope soon to see these on the women's side.

The dining rooms are clean and in excellent order.

The kitchen is always an interesting place, not only for the good order in which it is kept, but for the very good food that the inmates have from it.

The wash house in the rear is in good condition, but there should be another woman to take charge. It is utterly impossible for one woman to do all that is required.

Everything speaks of the great care and watchfulness of the superintendent.

The row boat is still used at the Seventy-sixth street crossing. It is very objectionable during the winter months; a launch is very much needed.

**WARD'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.**

Paid officers and employes .....	24
Trained nurses .....	13
Patients, men .....	218
Patients, women .....	121
Workhouse help, men .....	7
Workhouse help, women .....	46

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This institution is in excellent order. Everything shows the watchful care of Dr. George T. Stewart, who came from San Francisco two years ago to take charge.

The wards are clean; beds, wire springs with blankets; bath and closets in good order, with a good flow of water.

Many improvements have been made, such as cementing the cellar, making comfortable quarters for the workhouse help; a new receiving room for patients with bath; formerly they were taken up to wards before bathing or changing their clothes, now everything is left in the cellar. If the clothes need it, they are fumigated and put away for the patients when they go out.

The clothes-rooms, all the shops, cells for alcoholic patients, and different work-rooms necessary for so large a hospital, are all in the cellar, and in excellent order.

About a year ago a training school for nurses was organized and it has done good service; their wards look very attractive, and everything is kept in excellent order, reflecting great credit on the directress.

A new and very complete operating room has been made by partitioning off a large ward.

A new laundry-house has just been completed.

Notwithstanding all the improvements, I am told that the hospital will be moved to Blackwell's Island, as Ward's Island is to be given up entirely to the acute insane. The chronic cases will be kept at Central Islip.

#### RANDALL'S ISLAND

Officers and employes .....	81
Infants' hospital, mothers .....	179
Infants' hospital, children .....	76
Feeble-minded school, hopeless idiots (boys), hopeless idiots (girls), large idiots (boys) .....	543
Branch charity hospital, men and women .....	587
Workhouse help, men .....	47
Workhouse help, women .....	125



The above institutions are very unlike in their objects, but are under one superintendent, and, considering the difficulties in the way of good management, are comparatively well cared for. There have been many changes since last year. A new superintendent has been appointed, and Mrs. Dumphy, who has been on Randall's Island for many years in charge of some of the schools, now has charge of all the children's institutions (except the infant asylum). She is a woman of great executive ability. I hope there will be the much needed improvements in the children's institutions.

One great deficiency is that of paid mechanics. Throughout the island, one always finds buildings more or less in need of repairs, pipes leaking and ceilings falling. The excuse always is, that there is no one to do the work. The repairs cannot be made until some work-house prisoner is sent up, who is a competent workman.

The infant asylum I found in fairly good order. Many of the ceilings are stained by leaking pipes; in some of the wards the ceilings should be taken down and new ones put up. The wards, as a rule, are bright and sunny; the beds were neat and well made; the air was not good in several of the wards. The beds are straw; they should have wire springs, with blankets; it is much better for health as well as cleanliness; they were filling the beds in some of the wards; it makes a great dust, which must be very bad for the little children. The kitchen was in good order, with a paid man cook. The ice-box is in a terrible condition. I should think it unfit for use; it is too old to be repaired, consequently should be discarded. The supply of clothing is very poor.

#### Feeble-minded Children.

In this building the work is done entirely by the inmates. The dormitories were in excellent order; each child has its own towel hung on a nail with its number, with a bag on the same nail with brush and comb. The play-rooms are large and pleasant, with bright pictures on the walls. The girls had plenty of dolls. There are two resident teachers; two come in for the day. Boys that go to the industrial school are taught about two hours during the

day. I saw a very creditable performance of calisthenics and singing. The teachers deserve credit for their patience with these poor children.

#### **The Large Idiot Boys.**

These boys number about forty and do the work of their building under the charge of two men. The place is usually in good order, but the day of my visit things were in very great confusion, as the boys' hospital was being repaired, and some of the children were placed in this building. When the new arrangements are made, I hope to see everything in good order.

#### **Incurable Idiot Boys.**

This is the most discouraging place on Randall's Island, both for officials and visitors. The boys are helpless and often disgusting, and many are epileptics. A woman is employed to care for a few of the younger ones, and two men have charge of those who are nearly or quite grown up. They sleep in one large dormitory on straw beds or on cots, without sheets or pillow-cases, lying on rubber sheets with blankets over them. Two workhouse women take care of the room. It is very painful to visit this place.

#### **Incurable Idiot Girls.**

Here are the girls of the same class under the charge of two nurses. They look clean and the air of the place is not disagreeable. The dormitory is clean and neat; the beds are well cared for.

It is very hard to look after these poor creatures.

#### **Boys' Hospital.**

This building was empty; it was being put in order. The bath-rooms were to be entirely new, and everything looked as if it would be a very comfortable home for the poor children that are sent to the island.

#### **Girls' Hospital.**

This building is in good order; the wards are bright and pleasant; beds were clean and well taken care of; they were straw. I hope in time to see the straw beds put out of all the institutions. The bath-rooms and closets are outside the wards in a tower; an excellent arrangement. The upper ward has not

been used for some time (for some reason, nobody seemed to know what it was) but it has been painted and put in good order, so that the two lower wards can be relieved, as they were often very crowded. The girls are, by the new rules, not allowed to roam around the ward unattended.

### The Hospital School Building.

This building was formerly used as the public school building, but for several years it has been used for the hospital children. Many of them are ailing, but able to attend school for part of the day. One of the great troubles with which to contend on this island is eye or skin disease, for the reason that these children are not received in any of the city institutions. Great care is taken to keep those afflicted with the contagious eye trouble separated from the other children.

### The Industrial School.

This is where the boys and girls are made useful. Girls make dresses and do plain sewing and mending. The greater part of the sewing is done for the institution by these girls.

The boys are taught to make tinware, baskets, and shoemaking, tailoring and carpentering; all the tinware that is used in the department is made here. Many of these boys and girls are epileptics and paralytics, and could not make a living outside of an institution. There has been a new room added to this building to be used as a general clothes room; all the clothes from the different buildings are now brought in here, sorted and put in boxes built for the purpose, and given out when and where needed. Formerly, a ward with twenty-seven children had forty garments; another with thirty children had about fifteen garments. I hope on my next visit to see great improvements. Mrs. Murphy has been in full charge only three months; she has already done much toward putting things in order, and I sincerely congratulate the commissioners that they are so fortunate as to have so capable a superintendent.

### Pavilions.

There are two new buildings; one has four wards, two for eye trouble and two surgical. The first one is very well adapted for

the work. The wards are entirely separated; each ward has its own kitchen and laundry arrangements. The bath-rooms are not quite as convenient as they should be. The next pavilion has four wards opening into each other with one kitchen in the center for all; in this pavilion the children with contagious eye trouble are kept; it is a very good place for isolation.

### **Men's Hospital.**

There are three wards, one orderly in each, and one workhouse woman. The wards are usually neat and clean; the beds are well cared for; they are the usual straw bed. The bath-rooms are very poor, and the wards are always crowded; some times three are put in two beds. They were painting the halls, making it look fresh and clean.

### **Women's Hospital.**

This building was in fairly good condition. The three pleasant wards are usually in good order, beds neat and clean. The nurses seem to take very good care of these patients. The bath-rooms are not quite as I would like to see them; the flow of water in the closets is not sufficient at times to keep them clean.

### **The Workhouse Women.**

These women sleep over the washhouse; they have very comfortable quarters; their beds are iron frames with sail-cloth on them; each had two blankets and a pillow. Their quarters are warmed from the steam pipes. There are two dormitories; they wash down stairs in a large sink; a good bath-tub is provided. The supply of clothing is oftentimes very short.

### **Workhouse Men.**

The workhouse men sleep over the kitchen. They have two dormitories; a sink with running water to wash in. The men that attend to the gas-house and the work near the dock sleep in the penitentiary building. They are all quite comfortable.

**HART'S ISLAND.****Branch Workhouse.**

Officers and employes .....	13
Inmates, men .....	83
Inmates, women .....	14

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The branch workhouse is always in good order; dormitories and grounds present a very neat appearance; sea-wall and roads are kept in good repair.

The dormitories have iron cots, with sail cloth spread across, which is much neater than straw, for the class of men sent here. There are hooks put up for men's clothes at night; a good wash-room next to each dormitory, towels are changed twice a week, the roller towel is used, but I suppose it cannot be helped in a place like Hart's Island. The dining-rooms were neat and clean, also the laundry; the bakery was in good order and the bread excellent. Several of the dormitories were not in use as the census was very low; they were being painted and put in order. The men do all their own cleaning in their buildings, no workhouse women being employed in or around them. There are a few workhouse women on the island for house servants; their dormitory looked bright and clean, with growing plants in boxes; they have good facilities for washing; the flow of water is very good, which is a great improvement, as formerly there was great trouble about water on the island.

On this island is the city cemetery; everything is kept in good order; about 5,000 are buried here yearly.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE G. de PEYSTER.





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**R E P O R T**  
**OF**  
**Visitations of Poor-Houses and Charitable Insti-**  
**tutions of the Sixth Judicial District.**

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**By Commissioner WALRATH.**

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# R E P O R T .

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## MADISON COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This orphanage was visited Tuesday, August 2, 1892, in company with Commissioner Foster and the assistant secretary.

The asylum was founded and partially endowed by the late Gerrett Smith, and is located in the village of Peterboro, near his old home.

It occupies a three-story frame building formerly used as an academy, with grounds fronting on the village common, well-shaded and ample for purposes of recreation for the inmates.

The asylum is intended for a shelter for the orphan and destitute children of Madison county, and its affairs and management are directed and controlled by the county superintendent, who appoints the superintendent, matron and other officers, and exercises general supervision in all matters of administration.

The funds bequeathed to the asylum are in the hands of a board of trustees, of which the superintendent of the poor is a member, and the income is applied to the support of the asylum, and whatever is required, over and above this, is appropriated by the board of supervisors. The report of the asylum for the last fiscal year shows receipts from income of \$645.17, and from appropriation by board of supervisors of \$2,000, total \$2,645.17; and expenditures for all purposes of, \$3,661.33, or an excess over receipts of \$1,016.16.

On the day of visitation the superintendent, Mr. Stephen Barber, who was appointed in November, 1891, was present, and with his wife, who acts as matron, accompanied the visitors in the inspection and gave all required information.

There were present thirty-four inmates, viz.: Twenty-four boys and ten girls, the oldest 14, and the youngest 4 years of age. These children appeared healthy and well nourished, and we were informed that there had been but little sickness and no prevailing

epidemic. Out of a total number of forty-two under care during the last year there was one death. There was no apparent indication of eye, skin or scalp disease among the inmates. They were suitably clothed and appeared cleanly in person.

The employes, besides the superintendent and matron, are a teacher, a seamstress and a cook.

The inspectors visited all the rooms and departments of the main building, and found them in fairly good order and condition; the dining-room, kitchen and domestic offices clean, and the dormitories well ventilated, and they were impressed with the belief that the superintendent and matron were in this respect acceptably discharging their respective duties.

But it was noted that the asylum was not well and fully supplied with the appliances and conveniences to enable its work to be carried on with proper method and in the most approved manner. Roller towels and wash-basins were in use but there was an inadequate number of the latter. There is but one bath-tub, to which hot water is supplied from a boiler, on the kitchen range. The water is taken from a well and a cistern, and the supply is limited and inadequate to the proper demands of the asylum. The bedssteads in use are double and of wood. The closets in the rear of the building are of the open-vaulted plan, common to farm-houses and country places, and were in bad order. Their location near the school-room makes them doubly offensive. The boys' dormitories on the third story, access can be had only by way of the obtained by the main stairway at the front of the building, and an inclosed stairway from the kitchen in the rear. To the girls' dormitories on the third story, access can be had only by way of the main front stairway. As the asylum is a wooden structure, and as there are presumably no appliances for the extinguishing of fire or ready means for the relief of imprisoned inmates of the upper dormitory, the inspectors regarded the conditions as specially hazardous and so informed the superintendent.

His attention was also called to the other matters noted above in which the asylum is deficient.

NOTE. Since the visit to the asylum, the commissioner of the district is advised that many repairs and improvements have been made in accordance with the suggestions made by the visitors and noted in the foregoing report.

### MADISON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

A brief visit was made to this institution on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 2, by Commissioners Walrath and Foster and the assistant secretary. The superintendent of the poor, who resides in the house and acts as keeper, was absent on official business, and the institution was in charge of his wife, who acts as matron of the establishment.

There were present eighty-two inmates, viz., fifty-two men and thirty women. Included in this census are two children, both under two years of age, one of whom was born in the house. One of the inmates, Mary Baker, was a former inmate of the Utica State Hospital, and another, Mrs. Eliza Bendick, is said to have "spells of excitement."

The buildings were erected some fifteen years ago and the local authorities have evidently both understood and practiced the economy of keeping them in thorough repair. No deficiency or neglect in this particular was observed in either exterior or interior. There is said to be an abundant supply of water, obtained from springs at such an elevation that it is delivered by gravity pressure to all parts of the building, and with sufficient force to make it highly effective in case of fire. The institution is especially favored in this respect. A tour of the building disclosed no point for adverse criticism. Each room and department was found in a highly commendable condition of good order and cleanliness, and apparently liberally provided with the supplies essential to comfort and convenience. Time did not permit particular inquiry on some essential points for which inspectors must depend upon the records and the statements of officers and inmates, but the impressions derived from observation only, were very favorable to the management.

An especially attractive feature of this poor house is the lawn, extending from the front of the buildings to the highway, with its carpet of grass kept well trimmed and fresh with frequent watering, its shrubbery and flowers and well-kept roadway and paths.

And another feature worthy of special mention is the large well-cultivated vegetable garden.

These matters of adornment and utility are so generally neglected, or regarded as of very minor importance in connection with county institutions, that this poor-house can with propriety be said to constitute an exception to a rule. Contrasting the two institutions visited on this date—the orphan asylum and the poor house—the inspectors are obliged to accord superiority to the latter, as a better building, better furnished, better provided and apparently better managed. An earnest effort should be made by the representatives of the people of Madison county to raise the standard of their orphan asylum, at least to that of their poorhouse.

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#### CHENANGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

*Visited May 26 and August 3, 1892.*

On or about the first day of May, 1892, letters were received by Commissioner Letchworth and myself from Mr. Gorham, superintendent of the poor of Chenango county, in relation to the condition of the county poor house. The letter was no surprise, and I was much less surprised upon visiting the place at the condition in which I found things. In November, 1891, I visited the poor-house and inspected the new county buildings, not yet completed—and at the next regular meeting of the Board expressed my disapproval of both the location and their construction. It is well to note the fact that neither the State Board of Charities nor the commissioner of the district was consulted as to the construction of the buildings, therefore neither should be held responsible nor bear criticism for the defects existing.

Immediately upon receiving the letter from Superintendent Gorham, I requested the secretary of the board, Dr. Hoyt, to accompany me to the county for the purpose of inspecting the buildings and inmates. The inspection was made May 26, and our views in respect to the improvement of the condition of the institution were freely given. At the stated meeting of the Board held July 13, 1892, Commissioner Foster, assistant secretary Fanning and myself were made a special committee to make another inspection, which was concluded August 3, 1892. Very



little if any change had been effected since the inspection of May 26. It is very apparent to the commissioner of the district as well as to the other members of the committee, that the condition of the buildings, grounds and water supply is in great measure due to the ill-feeling existing between the board of supervisors and the superintendent of the poor, the result of locating the buildings on the old farm. In the opinion of the commissioner of the district, the superintendent, had he been disposed, could have changed the condition of the grounds about the buildings, and have done much to improve, temporarily, the sanitary condition of both the main building and the one used for the stable and filth.

In the opinion of the commissioner of the district, the board of supervisors and the superintendent of the poor are suffering just criticism from the taxpayers of the county, and the visiting committee of the State Charities Aid Association, for the existing conditions in and about the county poor house.

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### DELAWARE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited Thursday, a. m., August 4, 1892, by Commissioners Walrath, Foster, and the assistant secretary.

The keeper reported the number of inmates at forty-one, viz.: Twenty three men and eighteen women. There were no children and the keeper stated none "that were actually insane but several that were a little peculiar."

There were no sick. The county physician, who lives in the village of Delhi, a mile and a half distant, generally visits the house once in two weeks and whenever called.

The building is a frame structure with a center of three stories and two-story wings on each side. The exterior is freshly painted in white, and the yard and grounds about the house are in good order.

The inspection developed nothing of special interest beyond an evident effort on the part of the superintendent and keeper to continue and maintain the improvements commended by the com-

missioner of the district in his previous reports of visitation. Considerable has been done during the last year to improve the interior of the house. New floors have been laid, stained and oiled, and a number of rooms painted, papered and kalsomined so that the house can be said to be in very good repair. The hot air furnaces, of which there is one under each wing, are old and inadequate properly to warm the house, and are about to be replaced with approved appliances for steam-heating. This will be a very marked improvement, giving additional comfort to the inmates with greater assurance of safety to them and to the county property. Though the inspection was made at quite an early hour, the morning work was mostly done up, and the rooms clean and in order, and so well ventilated that no "poorhouse" smell was perceptible.

The inspectors were of the opinion that the superintendent and the keeper were doing about the best they could with an old building constructed on plans that have, happily, been obsolete for years.

The inspectors regret the continued occupancy of what is called the "crazy house," a detached building in which filthy cases and those offensively diseased are kept. It is a blot upon an otherwise very creditable institution that should be promptly removed.

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### TOMPKINS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

*Visited October 19, 1892.*

The total number of inmates on the day of visitation was twenty-four, of whom ten were women and fourteen men. This number is a little less than the average for this county. There was an infant about 4 weeks old and a boy about 11 years, the latter illegally retained in the poorhouse.

The board of supervisors of this county recently appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of constructing new apartments for the men, and for repairs to the old building, to be utilized for the women, and also as a residence for the keeper. The new building

is of brick, and on the day of visitation the walls were about two-thirds erected.

About the first day of February, 1892, I was informed that the county had made this appropriation of \$20,000 for building and repairs, and the day following I addressed the following letter to Dr. John E. Beers in regard to the matter:

Dr. JOHN E. BEERS:

My Dear Sir.—I understand that your county has made an appropriation for a new poor-house and that you are chairman of the committee on construction. If not too late, please allow me to make the suggestion that I be allowed to invite the Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, of the State Board of Charities, to appear before your committee with plans and suggestions. Mr. Letchworth has traveled widely through both this country and England, and has visited nearly all of the almshouses of both countries. He is probably the best informed man in this State upon proper poor-house construction. No expense will be involved in obtaining his views, and the result would no doubt save your county many dollars, and secure for you a most convenient and economical building.

PETER WALRATH,

*Commissioner.*

Neither Mr. Letchworth nor myself ever received any acknowledgment of this letter; but the committee proceeded with the construction of a building which has probably cost the county from five to eight thousand dollars more than would have been necessary, had the members availed themselves of the information offered. It is a surprise to your commissioner that the supervisors could have been induced to locate the building where it has been placed, to accept such plans, or to make so useless an appropriation for the accommodation of so few inmates. It will undoubtedly be a very expensive investment for the taxpayers of the county before it reaches completion, and it will necessitate a much larger annual expense to maintain the institution than would have been necessary with a suitable building.

**BROOME COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.**

*Visited October 18, 1892.*

I found that Secretary Hoyt had made an inspection of this institution about the first day of October, therefore did not make as thorough an inspection as I would have made under other circumstances.

I found the buildings in good order and repair. The county has built a very fine and commodious stable and barn during the past year. The insane kept by the county were removed to the Binghamton State Hospital during the past year.

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**SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY HOME.**

*Visited October 18, 1892.*

I found in this home on the day of visitation 130 children. One hundred and five boys and twenty-five girls, one hundred and twenty of the number in school. The buildings are in good condition, well provided with everything, except the very essential matter of room in the dormitories which are very much overcrowded. The oldest child in the institution was 14. The children all looked well, healthy and clean. Everything about the institution was in good repair and as well furnished as the means at hand would allow.

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**TIOGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.**

*Visited October 19, 1892.*

I found forty-one inmates present, viz.: Twenty-six males and fifteen females. The buildings, with the exception of the men's quarters, were found in good order.

The men's department is being rebuilt and the finishing coat of plaster was being applied to the interior walls. When completed and ready for occupancy this building will provide very comfortable quarters for the men. It has verandas on three sides, is well lighted and ventilated and has ample dormitory space, to which two independent stairways give access.

I am very much pleased to report that all the old wooden beds have been replaced by iron, and that most of the floors in the women's department are covered with carpets.

The keeper's wife has furnished most of the inmates with a good supply of new clothing. Sixty new shirts and new and comfortable underwear for all the men, and for each of the women new flannel underwear, two sets of underclothing and two dresses.

The county has just finished a new system of water supply, by building a reservoir on the hillside about 70 feet above and about 450 feet from the main buildings. The water can be used for fire purposes, as there is a main pipe laid to the house and barn with attachments for connecting hose. The water is supplied from springs in the vicinity, which flows into a well on which is a wind motor that will force the water to the reservoir when needed. The county farm has furnished very abundant crops the past season.

### CORTLAND COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES. }

Hon PRERR WALKATH, *Commissioner of the State Board of Charities:*

In compliance with your request, I visited and inspected the Cortland county poor house, December 12, 1892, and respectfully report:

The number of inmates at the time of my visit was sixty-three, viz.: Thirty-seven males and twenty-six females. They were mostly aged persons, and generally infirm and helpless. A few of the most feeble cases occupied the building formerly used for the insane, and the idiots, removed from the old frame structure, were also in this building. There were two epileptic girls among these, but no insane, all of this class having been removed to State hospitals. There are two rooms in the main building set apart for the sick — one for men and one for women. The former room

had five patients, one of whom was suffering from injuries and four with chronic diseases; the latter room had only two patients, both of whom were chronic cases. The inspection was in the absence of the keeper. The house is comfortably furnished, the beds and bedding were cleanly and well covered, and the institution throughout was in good condition. The supplies were wholesome and abundant, including a variety of well-stored vegetables and fruits cultivated and raised upon the premises. The attending physician visits the institution weekly, and also on telephone call whenever required.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. S. HOYT,

*Secretary.*

ALBANY, N. Y., *December 14, 1892.*

The assistant secretary, at the request of the commissioner of the district, visited the Otsego county poor-house and the Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, at Cooperstown, and has submitted the following notes of his inspection:

#### OTSEGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

*Visited on the forenoon of Wednesday January 4, 1893.*

The superintendent and keeper, Mr. Sliter, was present and gave from the register the census of the day, as sixty men, twenty-six women and two infants; total, eighty-eight.

Among the inmates is one epileptic, aged 50, three women said to be "mildly insane," and one man committed under sentence for vagrancy, whom the superintendent thinks insane.

In addition to the inmates of the poor-house, the county supports seventy-eight insane in State hospitals, two pupils in State institutions, and forty-five children in the Orphan House, at Cooperstown, making, as near as could be ascertained, a total of 213 dependents.

Besides the superintendent and his wife, who act as keeper and matron, there are of paid employes, two men who work on the farm and about the house as required, and two women, one of whom is a servant in the superintendent's family and one a general help about the pauper department.



The property includes the farm of 135 acres of good land, on which the poor-house is located, and a wood and pasture lot of ninety-five acres at Clintonville, a mile and a half distant.

The farm crops the past season are reported to have been very good, with the exception of the potatoes, which so far failed that the superintendent has been obliged to purchase a considerable quantity.

During the past year sixty-five single iron bedsteads, with woven-wire mattresses and comfortable overmattresses, have been put in, and, to that extent, the old wooden bedsteads displaced.

The women's department is now entirely furnished with these beds.

Two new bath-tubs have been placed, one in the superintendent's room and one in the men's department, making the number of tubs now in the house, three. A new range has been put up in the superintendent's kitchen, and seven new coal stoves in the inmates' rooms; most of the halls and rooms kalsomined and some of them newly papered. The "old men's building" and the hog pen and slaughter house have been newly roofed and the ice-house repaired.

On a survey of the buildings, the women's dormitories were found in good order, with beds neatly made and work done up. They were somewhat overheated, but fairly well ventilated and the air good.

The improvement effected by the removal of the partitions that formerly divided these dormitories into small rooms was again noted. The inmates' dining-room and kitchen occupy in common a room in the basement of the women's department. The room is not large enough for both, and the combined use is, for obvious reasons, very inconvenient and undesirable.

The superintendent stated that he intended, as soon as the season will permit building operations, to remove the old stone cellar which now adjoins this basement, and build a new and convenient kitchen and pantry and to repair the present dining-room.

The women's closets stand in the same position and condition as noted in previous visitations, but it is also intended to change

these in the spring to a more convenient position and put them in proper condition.

The condition of the men's department did not compare favorably with that of the women's. All of the rooms were greatly overheated, without proper ventilation, and the air in some of them so very bad that it seems a wonder that men could live in it. The visitor entering these rooms from the fresh, pure air of the winter morning had a taste of Falstaff's experience in the buck-basket; he met "the rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril."

The rooms are each provided with a large coal stove; the inmates have access to the store of coal and tend their own fires, and the only means of ventilation is by the windows. Under these circumstances the superintendent's statement that it was impossible properly to regulate the heat and ventilation is readily admitted. These two essentials should never be within the control of the inmates of a public institution.

One of the improvements most needed in connection with this poor-house is an approved system of steam-heating.

There is no established dietary; bread, salted meats and potatoes are the staples throughout the year. Fresh meat is furnished occasionally, and whatever vegetables the farm and garden can supply. The bread that was seen was of excellent quality.

The institution depends on wind-power for its water supply, and, as the storage tank is small, there are times when this supply is inadequate. To remedy this, the superintendent proposes to replace the present reservoir of 70 barrels with one of 300 barrels, which should be a sufficient storage capacity to insure a constant and ample supply.

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#### ORPHAN HOUSE OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, COOPERSTOWN.

*Visited on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 4, 1893.*

Some much-needed repairs and improvements have been made in and about this asylum since it was visited last year. The *exterior walls of the building* have been painted, and the interior

repaired and kalsomined; five new closets have been put in and also a new boiler for supplying water for bathing purposes; flooring has been renewed and repaired and other ordinary repairs, which have heretofore been too much neglected, have been properly attended to. The most important improvement is the provision of substantial iron fire-escapes from both the boys' and girls' dormitories. These additional safeguards against possible calamity in event of fire, relieve the management of grave responsibility.

A thorough inspection was made of the asylum and all the rooms and departments found in a commendable condition of cleanliness, neatness and good order. The dormitories were especially neat and attractive and, though that of the boys was overcrowded, the ventilation was good and the air pure.

The children were seen in the rooms and halls where usually engaged or employed at such hours, and they generally appeared well nourished, contented and cheerful, were cleanly in person and suitably and comfortably clothed. There were none sick on the day of visitation and the attending physician, who was present, stated that the general health of the inmates was excellent. There have been no deaths during the year.

During the spring there were twenty-five mild cases of scarlet fever among the children, and for several months the asylum was quarantined on that account. None of the children were seriously ill of the disease. The diet of the inmates, as reported, seems well suited to their requirements, ample in quantity and of good quality. The daily supply of milk is ninety quarts.

The matron reported eighty-one inmates present, viz.: Fifty boys and thirty-one girls, with a staff of fourteen officers and employes.

The asylum was in all respects in more satisfactory condition than on any previous visitation.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER WALRATH,

*Commissioner.*



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REPORT

ON THE

New York Institution for the Blind.

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By Commissioner STEWART.

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# REPORT.

## NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

(INCORPORATED 1831)

*Superintendent, WILLIAM B. WAIT.*

*Inspected December 29, 1892, and January 10, 1893.*

### Census:

Officers .....	6
Teachers .....	25
Employes .....	28
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<hr/>	
Pupils, male .....	121
Pupils, female .....	90
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>211</b>

On the day of inspection, with few exceptions, the pupils had gone to their homes for the Christmas holidays, and the census above given is that of December 22. Of the teachers, twenty-two reside in the institution, and six are blind.

The institution was incorporated as a private charity, and the title is vested in the corporation and is free from all incumbrances. Blind pupils are received on application from 8 years of age so long as they may be capable of instruction, but few are received over 18. Originally maintained as a private charity, the number of pupils increased to such an extent that it became necessary to obtain assistance from the State, which now makes an appropriation of \$250 per annum for each pupil educated and maintained in the institution; this appropriation has been annually made since about 1840; in addition to this appropriation from the State, fifty

dollars per annum is paid by the counties for the clothing of pupils admitted from them. Pupils are received from the counties of Long Island, New York and Richmond. The distinction of State and county pupils does not exist in the blind asylums in the State. No private pupils are received, and there is no limitation requiring indigency of pupils admitted.

The superintendent, who gave the above facts to your committee, stated that the per capita appropriation of \$250 by the State was scant, and that the cost of educating and maintaining each pupil amounted to about \$280, exclusive of any rent charge, or clothing; that the number of pupils had remained stationary, or slightly decreased, within the last five years, the decrease being among the girls; that the ratio of the blind to the general population of the State has somewhat decreased, and that this fact was attributable to the improved sanitary conditions of the children's homes, or orphan asylums, etc., and to a better knowledge of ophthalmic diseases, and an increased number and greater skill of specialists for eye trouble; the superintendent strongly condemned the use of the roller towel in institutions, and gave as an additional reason for the decrease of diseases of the eye, that this had been generally abandoned and the individual towel substituted in institutions for the care of children. The superintendent stated that the last census of the State showed about one blind person to a thousand of the population, and that only seven per cent of the blind were under 10 years of age, and that eighty per cent have become blind, or are blind, after 20 years of age.

The general health of the inmates had been good during the year, there had been no epidemics, contagious diseases, or deaths, and no one was in the hospital at the time. Special attention is paid to the sanitary conditions, all the water used by the pupils for drinking, is first boiled. The pupils go to Sunday-school and church on Sundays in the neighborhood; there are six churches of different denominations within four blocks of the institution. The pupils are taught to go about alone, and, if they can obtain the written consent of their parents for that purpose, they are allowed to go about in the streets alone and thus learn to be independent;

In some cases their Sunday school teacher or friends come for them on Sunday mornings. The school year began on the second Wednesday in September, and will end on the last Wednesday in June; pupils who have homes to go to are allowed the usual Christmas and Easter school holidays.

The blind asylum has always occupied its present site, on Ninth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The dimensions of the property are 200 feet front on Ninth avenue by 100 depth on each side, the institution is set back about 100 feet from Ninth avenue, and a large front yard has thus been reserved, which is in grass. The main building covers nearly the whole of the front, is a four-story structure built of stone, it has three extensions to the rear, a north wing, used mainly by the boys, a south wing, used by the girls, and a middle extension which contains the dining-hall, assembly-room, etc. The buildings were all inspected and found to be in good order and repair, exceptionally so considering their age.

The dormitories of the girls are in the south wing; on the fourth floor the older girls sleep in six rooms opening on a long corridor, each room containing four or five beds; there were twenty five beds in these rooms, these were of iron with wire springs, hair mattresses, good blankets, sheets, white spreads and pillows, a chair by each bed and two clothes closets in each room. A small room adjoining contained twelve beds for younger girls, was lighted from three sides by windows, and thus had good cross ventilation. All the dormitories are heated by steam which is not turned on at night, and are lighted by gas. On the third floor there was a dormitory, similar to that last described, containing twelve beds, and a larger one containing twenty-six beds, also others containing seven and seventeen beds. The second floor contained three small dormitories, one with seven beds, another for little girls with ten beds, and another with twelve; doors opening from the dormitories into the halls swing both ways and, in addition to these, heavy iron doors have been provided for use in case of fire; it was noticed that the stairways were generally fire-proof, being built of iron and slate with the use of

little wood in the halls; automatic sprinkling arrangements were ready for use in emergency on the lower floors. The superintendent stated that all the rooms in the girls' wing were used but that none of them were full, and that the institution had a comfortable capacity for 240 pupils. The count showed 127 beds on the girls' side for ninety pupils; some of the teachers sleep in the girls' wards; all, or nearly all, of them are women. The next wing, occupied by the boys, was next visited, the top floor contained six rooms, each having four beds used by the older boys; these rooms contained chairs and closets like those on the girls' side, but chairs and clothes closets are not provided in the other wards. The dormitories on the third floor contained respectively six, twenty-nine and twelve beds; those on the second floor contained thirty beds, eleven beds and thirteen beds; in all there were 125 beds on the boys' side for 121 boys, the boys' building being virtually full.

A second visit was paid to the institution on the 10th of January, 1893, to see the pupils who were absent on the first visit enjoying their Christmas holidays. The superintendent again courteously conducted the inspector. In a small room on the ground floor three girls were learning about cooking, seated side by side, while the teacher explained a receipt. Upon the teacher's request one of the pupils rose and went to another part of the room, turned a tap, and then went to one of the gas stoves used in the instruction of the cooking class, turned another tap, took a match box and lighted the gas. This was done almost as readily as if the girl had not been totally blind. In another room twenty-three of the older girls were assembled sewing on machines, and doing fancy work, they were talking quietly together and were sitting without regard to light, it was towards evening and the gas was not lighted. It was surprising to notice how well the work was done. When the pupils were not moving about it was hardly noticeable that they were blind. In another room some pupils were reading from point print about the invention of the piano, another pupil was taking an organ lesson in the large assembly hall.

The kindergarten class was especially interesting, fifteen of the younger pupils were seated at two tables playing and studying with square wooden blocks, and arranging these in accordance with the instructions of the teacher. In the mattress shop some of the older male pupils were at work, and in a large shop on an upper floor forty-three boys had just concluded their work for the day in weaving cane seats for chairs. This work is divided into parts and all the parts are taught each pupil in turn; some of the work shown was very good. It was sad to see these boys moving about, but they seemed contented, as did all the pupils who, on brief inspection, seemed to be in good health and comfortably dressed. Fifteen of the older boys were seen as they were leaving the typewriting room; in this there were fifteen machines in place, and the class consisted of fifteen boys. Considerable attention is paid to musical education, many of the pupils take piano lessons and fifty are taught piano tuning. There seemed to be a large number of pianos in the institution, which are used mainly for tuning practice, in all there are about twenty-five instruments. Pupils who had not been seen in the shops were seen at rest before supper in their rooms.

The superintendent showed with natural pride a geography room which contained fine sets of relief and sectional maps, some of which had been made by him.

From his inspection of the New York Institution for the Blind, made for a committee of the board, of which the undersigned is not a member, the undersigned is of the opinion that the institution is managed with wisdom and kindness, due regard being had to the misfortune of its inmates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART,

*Commissioner.*

NEW YORK, *January 10, 1893.*





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**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**New York State Institution for the Blind.**

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**By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.**

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# REPORT.

## NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

This institution was visited by the writer December 22, 1892. There were at that time 131 pupils — eighty boys and fifty-one girls. The number of pupils received during the last fiscal year was 157 and the number discharged twenty-seven. There had been no deaths, and the general health of the children appeared good. They were well clothed and cleanly in their persons. The dietary on the day of visitation was as follows: For breakfast, steak, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee, and milk; for dinner, roast beef, mashed potatoes, onions, gravy, bread and butter, and coffee; for supper, bread and butter, fried cakes, cheese, tea, and milk.

The following is a list of the asylum staff and employes, with their salaries:

Superintendent, per year.....	\$2,000 00
One male teacher in literary department, per year. . .	800 00
One female teacher in literary department, per year. .	500 00
Three female teachers in literary department, per year, each .....	400 00
One male teacher in musical department, per year. . .	800 00
One male teacher in musical department, per year. . .	400 00
One female teacher in musical department, per year. .	400 00
One female teacher in musical department, per year. .	300 00
One instructor in the kindergarten, per year.....	400 00
One teacher in the industrial department, per year. . .	560 00
One female teacher in the industrial department, per year .....	500 00
One female teacher in the industrial department, per year .....	400 00

One accountant, per year .....	\$1,200 00
Matron, per year .....	500 00
Two assistant matrons, per year, each. ....	300 00
Housekeeper, per year. ....	300 00
Visitors' attendant, per year. ....	300 00
One laundress, per month. ....	15 17
Two assistant laundresses, per month, each ....	15 00
One cook, per month .....	20 00
One assistant cook, per month. ....	13 00
Nine domestics, per month, each. ....	12 00
Butler, per month. ....	26 00
Engineer, per month. ....	45 00
Two firemen, per month, each. ....	40 00
Night watchman, per month. ....	45 00
Farm hand, per month. ....	35 00
Cookman, per month. ....	30 00
General assistant, per day. ....	1 50
Physician, per year .....	400 00
Special ophthalmic examiner, per year. ....	50 00

The present superintendent of the institution, Mr. Arthur G. Clement, has occupied the position for the past ten years.

Teachers are required to pass a civil service examination. They and the pupils were seen in the classrooms. The instruction appeared to be thorough, and the pupils were orderly and attentive. The school is divided into five grades, primary, intermediate, sub-junior, junior, and senior. In the primary grade are taught reading, both in line letter and point print, geography, arithmetic and calisthenics. The study of geography is assisted by the use of embossed and sectional maps. Object lessons are also given in this course. Studies in the foregoing branches are continued in the intermediate grade; and spelling, grammar, natural history, and language lessons, etymology and lessons on the human body in the intermediate grade, and spelling, grammar, natural history, physiology and point writing in the sub-junior grade. The course in the junior grade includes civil government, botany, rhetoric and composition, United States history, physiology, zoology,

geology, English literature and the completion of the study of arithmetic. In the senior grade are taught algebra, geometry, chemistry, physics, astronomy, logic, mental and moral philosophy, physical geography, history, political economy and Latin. Fourteen of the children are in the kindergarten.

The musical department is an important feature of the institution. Twenty pianos are brought into requisition, and seventy-five pupils receive instruction thereon. Six pupils are taught to play the organ, and various musical instruments are used by a band composed of fourteen pupils. Twenty-four are taught to tune pianos.

In the industrial department there were twenty instructed in mattressing, six in mattress making and eight in broom making. Forty girls were taught sewing, knitting, crochet work and bead work. Instruction is not given in culinary work, as would seem to be desirable. Each inmate is taught to make his or her own bed. Woven-wire mattress beds have not been introduced here and the old-fashioned iron strap bottom bedsteads are still in use.

The children are bathed once a week, the larger ones in ordinary bath tubs and the smaller ones in tanks capable of accommodating ten children at a time. The water is changed with each bath.

The ventilation in some parts of the building is faulty.

The dormitories, store rooms, water closets, bath rooms, etc., appeared to be in good order and the property of the institution well cared for.

The sewer which was constructing last year has been completed, and it is intended in the spring to put in operation a device for purifying the waste before discharging it into Tomawanda creek.

There is great need in this institution for increased facilities for object teaching, and it would seem that the appropriation of \$2,500 asked for by the managers for this purpose last year is reasonable and proper and that it should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

*Commissioner.*





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## MEMORIAL.

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Embodying Reasons why the Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, Should not be made a Receptacle for the Non-Criminal Insane.

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## MEMORIAL.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.*

The deep interest I feel in Assembly bill No. 320, introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Noyes, entitled "An act to establish and organize the Auburn State Hospital, and making an appropriation for the maintenance of said hospital," constrains me to address your honorable body in reference thereto. In order to understand the full import of this measure, it is necessary briefly to consider the history of the provision made for the criminal insane in this State.

The necessity for special provision for the criminal insane was felt in the State of New York long before the establishment of the asylum for such at Auburn. Previous to the opening of that receptacle, insane criminals were either retained in the State prisons, or sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica for medical treatment. In the State prisons the treatment could not be extended them which their peculiar condition required. The officers, keepers and guards are selected with reference to the care of criminals, and the regulations and discipline of such establishments are not in keeping with the needs of the insane. But in the attempt to deal humanely and justly by the convicts who had become insane, in transferring them to the lunatic asylum, a great injustice was done the non-criminal insane.

The admission of this class into State asylums greatly embarrasses the administration of these institutions, and their presence there is a constant menace and source of anxiety. The convict insane are usually debased and not infrequently extremely dangerous characters before becoming insane. Some are made so, or at least become dangerous, by efforts to discipline them in prison, and are so profane, defiant and abusive, as to make them improper associates for the insane ordinarily committed to

asylums. When it becomes necessary to deprive a respectable person of his liberty, it is neither just nor proper to compel him to associate with the guilty and corrupt, whose society would be intolerable to him if he were in a state of mental health. Such forced association creates a sense of personal wrong on the part of the non-criminal insane, and is an obstacle in the way of their recovery. In the care of the criminal insane a primary consideration is the safety of society. To make asylums sufficiently strong to retain them, cunning and ingenious as many of them are, and to provide an adequate system of watchfulness over them, give to an ordinary asylum too much the character of a prison.

In March, 1854, a committee of the Senate, in reporting upon that part of the Governor's message relating to the lunatic asylums of the State, set forth the fact that there were in the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, thirty-four inmates, or one in seven, who were "criminal lunatics." The committee regarded their association with the ordinary insane as highly objectionable, and expressed the opinion that they should be removed from the asylum at Utica to a suitable place provided for them in one of the State prisons. The committee presented a bill for the accomplishment of this object, but it failed to become a law.

In April, 1855, an act was passed requiring the board of State prison inspectors, who then controlled the State prisons, to provide suitable accommodations in one of the State prisons of the State, and to remove thereto from the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica all the insane convicts confined there. The same law made it the duty of the warden of any of the State prisons, whenever the physician of the prison certified to him that any convict was so insane as to make him dangerous to others, to remove him to the place provided; and the authorities of such place were required to keep such person there as long as he should remain insane. No appropriation having been made by the act of 1855 requiring that special provision be made for insane criminals, that important law remained inoperative until 1857, when the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated by the Legislature to carry it into effect.

The State prison, at Auburn, was designated as the place where provision should be made. In carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, as interpreted by the prison officials, eight acres of the prison ground at Auburn were set apart as a site for buildings, etc. This plat was closed in on three sides by a high stone wall, and on the fourth side by the wall of the prison. The principal entrance to this inclosure is through the wall on the street side towards the north; the main entrance to the prison proper is through an iron grated gateway, on the east. The original building erected on these grounds was begun in 1857, and was opened for the reception of patients in February, 1859. By an act passed in 1858, this department of the prison was separately organized, under the name of the "State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Convicts," and the board of State prison inspectors was authorized to appoint a medical superintendent and other necessary officers to the asylum. By an act of 1869 the name of the asylum was changed to the "State Asylum for Insane Criminals." This was done to meet the emergency of properly providing for and holding in custody a class of "persons accused of the crime of arson, or murder, or attempt at murder, who shall have escaped indictment, or shall have been acquitted upon the ground of insanity," such being designated as "insane criminals," in contradistinction to "insane convicts," or persons who have been sentenced to prison and there become insane.

Under existing statutes patients may be received into the asylum from the State prisons and other penal institutions, including the Elmira Reformatory and the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson; also, in certain cases, by transfer from the State institutions for the insane. They may also be sent to the asylum by the courts direct.

By a constitutional amendment made in 1876, the board of inspectors of State prisons was abolished and the office of Superintendent of State Prisons was created. The asylum is now controlled by him, and is still included in the State department of prisons. The superintendent is required to appoint a well educated physician of experience in the treatment of the insane as

a medical superintendent of the asylum; also, upon the latter recommendation, an assistant, who shall be a well-educated physician; also other subordinate officers.

The original asylum, designed to accommodate eighty patients, was enlarged in 1874, so as to provide for eighty more patients. Its present capacity is for one hundred and sixty-eight. When visited the institution, September 19, 1891, it contained two hundred and forty inmates — two hundred and twenty-three men and seventeen women. One hundred and fifty-one of these were from penal institutions and eighty-nine were committed by the courts.

As showing the dangerous character of this class, it is here necessary to state that of two hundred and eighty-eight of the inmates thirteen were committed for arson; twenty-one for assault; ten with assault with intent to kill; nine for manslaughter in the first degree; two for manslaughter in the second degree; forty-seven for murder in the first degree; ten for murder in the second degree; eighteen for robbery; forty-three for burglary; three for burglary and assault with intent to kill; fifteen for larceny in the first degree; nine for larceny in the second degree; eight for rape and attempt at rape. The dangerous propensities of the class to be provided for were considered when the building was originally designed, which presents, in its interior and exterior, the distinguishing features of a prison. Its close connection and association with the Auburn State Prison is, alone, a sufficient objection to its use as a hospital for any class of the insane.

Dr. John Ordronaux, the State Commissioner in Lunacy, in his report for the year 1874, said respecting the provision made here: "Insanity not being a crime, there is no logical reason why those suffering from it should be treated in a department of any prison. Indeed, the proximity of the prison has been a great disadvantage to the discipline of this asylum, by stimulating the weak and disordered minds in it to undertake acts of rebellion and violence with the hope of escaping. From the representations of others connected with the institution, it seems next to impossible, with the nearness of these two departments, to prevent attempts



communication between the prisoners and the criminal insane.

• • • Knowing themselves ("the patients") to be sick men and insane in the eyes of the State, they chafe and worry under the narrow restraints of confinement put upon them in this asylum. Nor is this to be wondered at, since there is less space given them by the limited size of the exercise ground than is to be found in any other of our State asylums. There are not sources enough of employment either for the majority, who are on this account compelled to drag out a weary, monotonous and vexatious life in the corridors of the institution. Such a protracted indoor life is harmful to any class of persons, and particularly so to the insane, and if the State places them there under the name of inmates and with the implied promise to treat them as their condition demands, it is bound in honor to make that promise good. Under existing circumstances very little improvement can be made in their condition because of these two incurable facts, viz.: the proximity of the prison and the paucity of the ground owned by the State in that locality."

In his report for the year 1876, Commissioner Ordronaux, after stating his objections to the asylum as then situated and governed, recommended the appointment by the Legislature of a commission to report upon the expediency of its removal to a more appropriate site and to consider a plan for its organization upon the same basis as other State asylums.

In his report for the following year, Commissioner Ordronaux again directed attention to the unsuitableness of the institution for hospital purposes. He said: "The commissioner would again call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of removing this institution to some locality more favorable to the purposes for which it was intended. Situated as it now is, in the most densely populated portion of the city of Auburn, in the proximity of a prison, and of manufacturing establishments, the noises constantly surrounding it are particularly disturbing to irritable and diseased patients, who are thus kept excited by external causes over which the superintendent can exercise no control. Improvement in such cases becomes very difficult, and relapses, on the other hand, very frequent. If the State really means to cure such

patients it should, above all things, secure them a quiet retreat. If it merely intends to secure their custody, apart from the labors of a prison, then the place may answer. But, in that event, its name is a misnomer: it is not a properly constituted lunatic asylum, for it lacks the first essential of such an institution, which is isolation from the noises of a dense population, grounds sufficient for exercise, and farm occupations and workshops for such as can practice mechanic arts."

In the report of the former superintendent of the asylum, Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, made October 1, 1879, he expressed the opinion that a mistake had been made in locating the asylum in proximity to a large prison, and offered other cogent reasons favoring a change of location. In his concluding remarks on this subject he recommended, as Dr. Ordronaux had previously done, the appointment, by the Legislature, of a commission to consider the question of increased provision and change of site.

Dr. Stephen Smith, successor to Dr. Ordronaux as State Commissioner in Lunacy, in his report for the year 1882, referred to the disadvantages attending the treatment of the insane here, and recommended that a location be selected outside the city limits, where the insane would be free from the disturbing influences to which they were almost constantly subjected. These repeated protests against the use of the buildings for the insane, and the judicious recommendation accompanying them, were at length heeded, and the Legislature, in 1886, created a commission for the purpose of determining the best method of providing additional accommodation for insane criminals, and the expediency of providing farming lands for their occupation. This commission made its report in February of the following year. Some of its criticisms upon the asylum at Auburn are as follows.

"The location of this asylum is, in many respects, an unfortunate one. Being in a thickly settled part of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of three railroads and numerous manufacturing establishments, its inmates are frequently disturbed at night by passing trains and the pounding of trip hammers, etc., in the adjacent factories, many of which are in operation at

night. Besides, the proximity of railroads offers an inducement to patients, many of whom are shrewd enough to ascertain the hour of arrival and departure of trains, to escape.

In view of the fact that the erection of the present structure was commenced nearly thirty years ago, when the question of separate provision for the criminal insane was still *sub judice*, and awaiting the light of experience to definitely determine as to the character of buildings, location, etc., that would best meet the requirements of this class, it is not surprising that mistakes were made, both in its location and construction. It was a mistake to locate it other than on a farm of at least one hundred and fifty acres; it was also a mistake to locate it in close proximity to a large prison, with which it is so intimately associated in the public mind that it is regarded, even locally, as but a part of the prison.

\* \* \* It is singularly lacking in facilities for employment and recreation within doors, such as all authorities concede are highly necessary for use in bad weather. The buildings are insecure and abound in irremediable structural defects. The main dining room is so situated that, in order to reach it, patients must pass through the central administration building, an arrangement which necessitates locking the doors of all the offices and apartments, and the stationing of a guard in that part of the building thrice daily, and subjects the officers and the superintendent's family to almost constant annoyance, inconvenience and anxiety. The officers proper, assistant physician, steward, etc., have no suitable dining room, and the subordinate employees have none at all being compelled to take their meals in the patients' dining room. There are no convenient workshops for patients, and the laundry facilities, ice house, mortuary, etc., are totally inadequate. There is also a lack of suitable accommodations for attendants and other necessary employees. In no ward is there room for more than two attendants, although the number and the character of the patients in most of them render it absolutely necessary to have from three to four; while employees whose duties are outside the wards are compelled to occupy quarters in the basement

that are dark, damp, gloomy and unwholesome. . . .  
Probably no one familiar with the situation at Auburn, and having a correct knowledge of the conditions which are essential to the well-being of the insane, would advocate the retention of the asylum in its present location."

After showing the unsuitableness of the Auburn asylum for the care of the insane, the commission made the following recommendation as to its disposal, should the insane be removed:

"Should a new asylum be provided, as herein recommended, the present building, being on the prison grounds, could readily be adapted to other purposes of which the department of prisons has need. From their own observations and the opinions obtained from experienced prison officials who are familiar with its structural arrangements, the commissioners are led to suggest that the institution could be advantageously utilized, without special modification, as a State prison for convict women, the State having none for that class, and for which no farm would be required."

The commission submitted with its report the draft of a bill providing for the purchase of an asylum site to contain not more than two hundred and fifty acres of land, also for the preparation of plans and the erection of asylum buildings adapted to the requirements of the insane and capable of accommodating four hundred and fifty patients, also appropriating \$300,000 for the purposes named. A bill containing these provisions was approved by the Legislature in June, 1887. A site for the new institution was selected at Matteawan, in Dutchess county. It embraces about two hundred and fifty acres of land. The appropriations that have been made by the Legislature for the establishment and furnishing of the asylum aggregate at this time the sum of \$770,746.74.

The question as to what use the buildings at Auburn shall be put after the criminal insane are removed from them is an important one. If, as recommended by the asylum commission just referred to, they be used as a prison for convict women,

each disposition of them would seem unobjectionable. But if the extraordinary proposition to utilize them as a State hospital for the non-criminal insane, as provided in the bill now under consideration, be adopted, the result must be disastrous to the interests of the insane.

The reasons given by the asylum commission and other authorities why the old asylum is lacking in the requisites for the criminal insane, apply with greater force to their use as a hospital for the non-criminal insane. Closely connected with, and forming apparently a part of, the State prison, structurally designed at the outset as a prison for the confinement of the most dangerous class of insane criminals and occupied for many years by convicts, closely surrounded by a high stone wall, with restricted grounds for recreation and employment, in the near neighborhood of manufacturing establishments and railways, with their unceasing and disturbing noises, these buildings with their forbidding associations seem in every way unsuited to the hospital treatment of mental diseases, especially of the sex claiming our strongest sympathy and first consideration.

The forced committal to this place of a person occupying a respectable position in society, particularly one having an acutely sensitive and diseased brain filled with shadows and delusions, cannot but have an injurious effect. Taken to the new hospital (should it improperly be called such), possibly in the same railway car with manacled convicts sentenced to State prison, brought in close proximity to the prison at the railway station, carried past its strongly iron-gated entrance and beneath the shadow of the high prison walls, along which are constantly pacing to and fro armed sentinels, the patient is usually conducted through a massive door in a continuation of the same wall, apparently into the prison itself. Such an experience must produce a fearful shock and ill prepare the excited sufferer for remedial treatment. The gloomy character of the prison structure, its long use for the confinement of perpetrators of terrible crimes, its utilization for the enforcement of the death penalty, all conspire to impress a bewildered mind with a sense of dread and apprehension.

The proposition to convert the Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, into a receptacle for the respectable and unfortunate insane, therefore, seems contrary to every sentiment of justice and humanity, and I earnestly beseech your honorable body not to approve this unjust and impolitic measure.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

*Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.*

BUFFALO, February 23, 1892.



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## CORRESPONDENCE

AND

**Matter Relating to the Proposed Conversion of the  
State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn into a  
State Hospital for Non-Criminal Insane.**

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF THE STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY,  
ALBANY, *March 24, 1892.*

DR. G. AIDER BLEMER, *Editor of the American Journal of Insanity*  
*Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.— I send you herewith a copy of a circular letter addressed to the finance committee, recommending the passage of the bill providing that the Auburn Asylum for Insane Criminals be transferred into a State hospital, in order that it may be inserted in the forthcoming number of the *Journal of Insanity*.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. MCGARR,

*Secretary*

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### STATE OF NEW YORK:

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY,  
ALBANY, *March 22, 1892.*

*To the Honorable the Finance Committee of the Senate:*

Gentlemen.— Impelled by a strong sense of public duty, we take the liberty to briefly address you on behalf of the bill to convert the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn into a State Hospital for Insane. Our warrant for taking this liberty, if it be one, is found in section 10 of chapter 126, Laws of 1890, commonly known as the State Care Act. That section reads as follows:

"§ 10. The state commission in lunacy, whenever it shall deem necessary and expedient, by reason of overcrowding, or in order to prevent the same, shall in its annual report to the Governor, recommend the erection of such additional buildings on the grounds of any or all State asylums then existing as shall in the

judgment of said commission provide sufficient accommodation for the immediate prospective wants of the insane of this state; *if said commission deem it more expedient, it shall recommend the establishment of another State asylum or asylums in such parts of the State as in its judgment will best meet the requirements of the pauper and indigent insane.*"

Believing that the time has come when, pursuant to this section, the commission ought to make its views concerning the above bill more fully known than was practicable in the brief hearing had upon the bill on March tenth, we call your attention to the following statement:

The reasons which make for the prompt report and early passage of the bill are:

The present buildings and grounds will be vacated within a few weeks.

They are in excellent order and condition, are completely furnished and equipped, and are ready for immediate use.

They will easily and comfortably accommodate 250 patients.

This accommodation for 250 patients at Auburn, when the criminal lunatics shall have been removed to Mattewan, was an essential part of the scheme on which the act (chapter 91, Laws of 1891), appropriating \$454,850 to carry out the State Care Act of 1890 rested for its successful accomplishment.

Had not this accommodation for 250 patients at Auburn been treated as a certainty of the future — it only failed of passage last year by reason of the dead lock — the Commission in Lunacy would not have certified that in its judgment 827 inmates of county poor houses would be all for whom the act of 1891 needed to provide accommodation, but it would have been obliged to raise the number to 1,077, which would have involved an increase of the appropriation for new buildings from \$454,850 to \$592,350.

There was a distinct understanding with the Finance committee and your predecessors, that by using the Auburn plant, as proposed in this bill, the number for whom accommodations were needed would be reduced to 827, and the cost of such accommodation would be kept down to \$454,850.

Upon this understanding the Commission in Lunacy accepted the responsibility for carrying the State Care Act into full fruition, agreeing that, with 250 patients provided for at Auburn, it would, for the further sum of \$454,850, erect good buildings and completely furnish and equip them to accommodate the remaining 827 patients which, according to its calculation, would be left in county poor houses.

The necessity will arise, should this bill fail, to appropriate \$137,500 for erecting and equipping other buildings on the grounds of one or more of the present State hospitals to be selected, in order to house the 250 inmates of county poor houses which it was intended to house at Auburn.

If this sum of \$137,500 were appropriated by the Legislature at its present session, it is not at all probable that the hospital or hospitals could be selected and the buildings constructed and furnished before the following winter or spring.

The inevitable effect of this delay would be to postpone the execution of the State Care Act for another year, thereby unnecessarily disappointing the just expectation and desire of the people of the State, and virtually breaking the pledge made to them that the wretched insane inmates of county poor-houses should be removed to State hospitals as soon as the needed accommodations for them could be provided.

The Commission in Lunacy will disclaim any responsibility for these results, should they ensue. It has for two years advocated the proposed use of the Auburn plant as soon as such use could be had, and its published recommendations to that effect have till recently stood unchallenged and unobjected to. It pressed upon the finance committee in 1891 the point that without such use of the Auburn plant, it could not provide for 250 patients who would need to be removed from county poor houses, and its consent to be charged with the fulfillment of the State Care Act was conditioned upon the enactment of the Auburn bill in substantially its present shape. It respectfully insists that the present finance committee should clearly comprehend the responsibility which will fall upon

it, should the bill be reported unfavorably or be suffered to fail by inaction.

That responsibility goes the serious length of keeping in county poor houses 250 of the hapless unfortunates now detained therein for at least a full year longer than, by the passage of this bill, could be avoided. It also involves the abandonment to idleness and decay for at least one year of property which has cost the State in round numbers a quarter million dollars, and which with its furniture and equipment, valued at \$18,000, can now be beneficially utilized without costing a single dollar. It also involves an eventual expenditure of \$137,500 for other buildings, while these good and suitable buildings at Auburn are lying idle.

The only objection that has been urged against the bill — at least, the only one that seems worthy of attention — is an overstrained sentiment concerning the proximity to the hospital grounds of the Auburn State Prison. Sentiment is sometimes a powerful factor in human affairs, and it is entitled to respect when kept within the line of its proper exercise; but sentiment, to be effective for any real good, must be founded on truth and reason. The sentiment which, claiming to be actuated by the loftiest principles of philanthropy, would prefer to leave 250 wretched human beings, bereft of reason and unable to help themselves, within the cheerless surroundings of a county poor house rather than transfer them to comfortable quarters in well furnished, well lighted, well ventilated and well warmed buildings, amid elegant grounds, simply because they might in some instances become cognizant of the fact that they were located near a prison, is a perversion of the proper sense of the word sentiment, and deserves to be regarded as merely maudlin and miserable sentimentality. In our judgment, there is nothing in this objection which ought to militate against the enactment of the bill. We, therefore, earnestly ask that you favorably consider and report the bill.

Respectfully yours,

CARLOS P. MACDONALD.

GOODWIN BROWN.

HENRY A. REEVES.



## Communication from the President of the State Board of Charities.

ROCHESTER, *March 30, 1892.*G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., *Editor of the American Journal of Insanity:*

My Dear Sir.—I acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the communication from the Lunacy Commission, to the finance committee of the Senate, dated March 21, with the note from them to you calling for its publication in the *Journal of Insanity*.

Of course, there should be no *ex parte* publication. The communication itself having been *ex parte* after the public hearing, without notice to me, justifies an *ex parte* communication from me dated March twenty-ninth. But, as I have said, there should be no *ex parte* publication.

I inclose a copy of my said communication of the twenty ninth inst., and a printed report of the said public hearing, both of which I ask shall appear in the *Journal*, if the requirement of the Commission for publication shall be complied with.

Very respectfully yours,

OSCAR CRAIG,

*President of the State Board of Charities, and ex-officio Member of the Districting Board.*

ALBANY, *March 29, 1892.*

*To the Members of the Finance Committee of the Senate:*

In the matter of the bill for a State Hospital at Auburn, the chairman of the board for districting the State with reference to State hospitals, convened its members in a meeting in New York, on the 26, which was adjourned to the 28, inst.

The three members of the Lunacy Commission, who are ex-officio members of that board, proposed that the bill should be amended so as to make the Auburn State Hospital temporary.

Believing that a temporary hospital would eventually result in a permanent hospital at Auburn, unless foreclosed, I required as

a condition precedent that all the members of the districting board should declare against making such hospital permanent before I should consent to a temporary hospital.

I therefore introduced the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That in view of the temporary expedient suggested in the proposed amendment to the bill relating to a State hospital at Auburn, whereby such hospital would be made provisional and temporary only, the same will, if adopted by the Legislature and Governor, remove the necessity, if any, of a permanent State hospital there; and that in the event of such adoption, we deem that it will be unwise to make such hospital permanent, or to establish any permanent State hospital within any county adjoining the county in which Willard Asylum is located.

When the vote on this resolution was taken, only two members of the Lunacy Commission were present, of whom Mr. Brown voted in the affirmative, and Dr. MacDonald voted in the negative.

This negative vote not only, but also other advices which I have satisfy me that the creation of such temporary hospital would be the beginning of an evolution of the institution into a permanent hospital.

I therefore voted in the negative on a resolution amending the passage of an amended act establishing such temporary hospital.

For the foregoing reasons I justify not only my negative vote, but my present attitude, which is one of uncompromising opposition to the passage of any bill creating any hospital at Auburn, no matter how provisional or temporary it may be in its terms. Even if the said resolution could now be passed unanimously by the Lunacy Commission, my present conviction would lead me to oppose such a bill.

I have, therefore, requested the chairman of your committee to grant me a further hearing before any favorable action on the bill, however amended; to which he has graciously consented.

With great respect, I am, your obedient servant,

OSCAR CRAIG,

*President of the State Board of Charities.*

Argument before the Senate Finance Committee March, 10, 1892, on Senate Bill No. 340, entitled "An Act to Establish and Organize the Auburn State Hospital, and Making an Appropriation for the Maintenance of said Hospital."

Argument of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald.

(Dr. MacDonald had started his argument before the stenographer came in.)

For the last two years, the State Commission in Lunacy, as I say, has recommended, in its reports to the Legislature, the utilizing of the buildings at Auburn, now about to be vacated by the State Asylum for Insane Criminals.

Of course, the projection and location of a new institution there, if the State had to go to the expense of establishing a new plant, would not be advocated by any one. But the fact is that there is a property there, worth about \$240,000 or \$250,000, and with furniture and equipment all complete, ready for immediate occupancy, valued at about \$40,000.

This bill provides for the creation of the Auburn State Hospital, at a cost of about \$30,000 for maintenance, to establish the institution and to start it off as established. It would have no source of income at the beginning, and it would have to have funds.

The furniture is there and is suitable for the purpose; it was left there in contemplation of a bill of this kind. Otherwise it would have been largely removed to the new asylum at Matteawan.

It is very important to pass this bill, so as to enable us to carry out the State Care Act. The grounds at Auburn are very limited, and as a former superintendent of that institution, and subsequently as a commissioner, I have reported in regard to the inadvisability of that location; and as I say, nobody would suggest to the Legislature to put a new plant there. But, having this property, that would take care of at least two hundred and fifty (250) of the patients now in the poor houses of the State, in a condition of wretchedness and squalor and filth, we advocate it as a step in the direction of State care.

I want to say that the buildings and grounds at Auburn were not well adapted to the care of the criminal insane. It was not strong enough; it was badly located with reference to escape. The wall is not nearly as high as the prison wall. While it adjoins on one side, the prison property, it is separated by a high wall on the other; it adjoins another street, and is entirely separated from the prison—absolutely. The conditions there, compared with what the insane poor now have in the county houses (there being about one thousand and two hundred in round numbers) would be partial; and the Commission in Lunacy feels that, with the opportunity of utilizing these conditions at Auburn, as soon as the Criminal Asylum is moved to Matteawan (as it expects to do next month), it will enable us, with the buildings now in process of erection at the State hospitals, to carry into effect, by the end of this year, the State Care Act; so that we will be able to say that the State of New York has no more insane in her poor houses.

To that extent the State Commission in Lunacy is interested in this matter. We have no personal interest in the matter beyond that.

My associate commissioners are here, and Dr. Allison, the superintendent of the institution at Auburn, is also here, and will say a word in behalf of the bill, if it is necessary.

#### Argument of Dr. H. E. Allison.

Gentlemen.—I was not prepared to come before this committee to-day, not knowing that there was to be a hearing on this subject. But I would say, as Dr. MacDonald has already stated, that the State Commission in Lunacy is in favor of this measure, and has been for two years, and has so recommended in its reports to the Legislature.

The Superintendent of State Prisons is also in favor of this conversion of the asylum into a State hospital for the insane.

It is not suitable for any other purpose. It was built some years ago (thirty years ago, a portion of it) and extended twenty years ago, as a lunatic asylum; and it has been occupied as such always. It was built at first to accommodate the insane convicts of the State, from the State penitentiaries and the State prisons. In 18

scope of the act was enlarged, so that prisoners from the courts could be sent there; so that now our population consists of a mixed class of inmates. About forty (40) per cent of them come from the courts, and belong to a very respectable condition of society, and are unfortunate by means of their crimes, and have to be put in a place of security.

It is not strong enough for a prison. The walls are about seven (7) feet high. The windows have to be screwed down, and we have no way of getting ventilation except by lowering them from the top. It is not suitable for a prison, but for an ordinary asylum for the insane. The State asylum at Utica, the State asylum at Willard, the State asylum at Poughkeepsie, or at Ogdensburg or Buffalo, would not be suitable for the purposes of a prison. Ordinary lunatics do not attempt to escape, but prisoners do, and, consequently, we need a strong structure to hold convicts and prisoners sent there by the courts.

Senator McCarren. - You propose to make it a non criminal insane institution?

Dr. Allison. - It is not strong enough for an institution of that character.

Senator McCarren. - I asked if you propose to make it a non criminal insane institution?

Dr. Allison. - We propose to make it a State hospital for the insane, non criminal.

Now, those asylums in the State which have been converted from other uses to the purposes of State hospitals have always proved the most economical in the way of management, and attained a high standard. The inebriate asylum, at Binghamton, was converted for the purposes of a State hospital; Willard asylum was converted into a State hospital, and, if we convert this asylum at Auburn into a State hospital, we can do it at a very small expense, and furnish proper accommodations for the insane of that district.

I have here some views of the institution, showing the general appearance of the buildings from the front, and also some smaller views, showing the grounds about the buildings and the interior of the various wards, which will indicate to you the character of

the asylum in general, showing that it is, in every respect, similar to the other asylums of the State.

The asylum is in no way connected with the prison. It is on an entirely different street, and it is quite a ways removed from the prison property, and no part of the prison premises is visible from the asylum grounds. There is a high wall separating the two, and cutting off the view entirely.

#### Argument of Commissioner Goodwin Brown.

I just want to say one word. In 1890, when we estimated the number of patients for which accommodations would have to be provided, the old State Asylum for Insane Offenders was estimated as a part of the system, in order to save accommodations for two hundred and fifty (250) patients. You will recollect that the State Care Act provided that these various buildings should be provided, including furniture and fixtures, at an expense of not exceeding \$550 per capita. That would save, in round numbers, \$137,000.

Again, the State Commission in Lunacy feels that it would be unwise, as long as this condition exists, to throw this over and ask for an appropriation of \$137,500. That is the point of this matter. If the Legislature is willing to appropriate that sum, we may throw that over. But the State Care Act cannot be carried out unless this institution is used. We have used every available bed in the State, and we lack two hundred and fifty (250). This has been included in the estimate made for the last two years. They cannot be removed out of the poor houses unless this bill is passed, unless the Legislature appropriates \$137,000 for new buildings elsewhere. This will accommodate 250, and it will be available at once.

Senator ———. - What are you going to do with the present inmates?

Mr. Brown. - They are going to be taken to the new asylum at Mattewan on the first of April. Everything will be left at Auburn; even the knives and forks and tables and chairs will be left in the institution; and I would be willing that any member of this committee should go there, and I will show them that this



is one of the most valuable grounds in the State; it is beautiful; there is nothing prison like about it. There is a wall between it and the prison thirty (30) feet high and five (5) feet thick. There are eight or nine acres of land.

We will leave it to the committee to say whether you will give us \$137,000 or turn over this property to us. Of course, personally, we feel no interest in it, but we cannot move the insane from the poor houses unless we have this institution or the appropriation I mentioned.

#### Argument of President Oscar Craig, in Opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman.—I shall endeavor to be short, though I have some statistics to present.

I wish to say in advance that I regret extremely that there should be any difference of opinion between my friend, the chairman of the Lunacy Commission, whose opinion I esteem so highly, with other members who have spoken here, and myself. But I do not feel any delicacy about it, because, really, we must expect differences of opinion on important matters.

The Lunacy Commission have recommended this measure, and the Governor of the State often recommends measures to the Legislature, but the Legislature does not think it depreciates the Governor or disparages his functions by neglecting to carry out his recommendations; and one house of the Legislature does not criticise the other because they do not agree.

It is true that the statute does impose upon the Lunacy Commission the duty of making certain recommendations, but I will show what the statute does say upon that subject. The State Care Act says that "the Lunacy Commission shall provide for the pauper and indigent insane of the district in which each State asylum is situated. Should the existing accommodations not be sufficient for this purpose, there shall be erected on the grounds of such asylum a sufficient number of buildings, of a moderate size, each being designed to accommodate not less than ten nor more than 150 patients. It shall be the duty of the managers or trustees of each State asylum," etc.

Now, the intent and the purview of this act is to provide for the chronic insane that were formerly confined in county asylums,

on the grounds of existing State hospitals, in cottage buildings. And, while I pay due respect to the Lunacy Commission, in making this recommendation I think that they have not kept themselves strictly within the spirit of the law.

I wish to say further that, as president of the State Board of Charities, I am ex officio a member of the districting board, which consists of the Lunacy Commission, the president of the State Board of Charities and the Comptroller.

Now, the act creating this board, in section 1, provides that the board shall consist as I have stated, and that "said board is hereby empowered and directed to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to define the boundaries of the several districts into which the State shall be divided; provided, however, that no county shall be divided in such classification, and that not more than one of the existing State asylums be embraced in any one district."

This proposed asylum to be created, if this bill passes, is in an existing district, which now contains the largest asylum in the State, and in an adjoining county. I will say more on that subject. Now I want to refer.

Senator McCarren.—What asylum?

Mr. Craig.—The Willard, with a capacity of 2,000. That is in Seneca county, and this is in Cayuga county—adjoining counties.

Mr. Brown.—If this bill were passed, the law also provides that the State shall be re-districted. It would be immaterial.

Mr. Craig.—I shall say more on that subject. It would require to be re-districted.

That introduces me to the first point of my statement and my argument (I may as well make the argument as I go along with the statement). Now I state, that there are in the central part of the State of New York, a great preponderance of hospitals for the insane, as will be apparent immediately upon an examination of the map which I have had marked, showing the present asylum districts. The exterior blue lines show the confines of the State. The red lines show the asylum districts. The red stars show the location of the present asylums. Here is the Buffalo State Hospital. Here is the Utica State Hospital; there is the Willard

State Hospital, with a normal population of 2,000 (2,200 now); there is the Binghamton State Hospital, with a population of 1,200. Then on the eastern part, is the Middletown State Hospital and the Poughkeepsie State Hospital, and up here north, is the Ogdensburg or St. Lawrence State Hospital. The blue star is the proposed new hospital at Auburn.

Now the largest two State institutions are Binghamton and Willard. Binghamton with a normal capacity of 1,200, and Willard with a normal capacity of 2,000. Only two counties southeast of the proposed new hospital at Auburn, is Binghamton State Hospital, with a capacity of 1,200; only one county, the adjoining county southwest, is Willard State Hospital, with the normal population of 2,000. Only two counties west, is Rochester State Hospital. Only two counties east, is the first asylum in the State, the famous Utica State Hospital.

You see, gentlemen, that these districts already give an undue proportion of hospitals in the central portion of the State.

Moreover, New York and Kings counties are not included in the hospital districts, because they are excepted under the State Cure Act, with the privilege, however, to elect to come under its operation. There is an agitation now going on in New York city; a committee has been appointed by the mayor to report. If they should report favorably and they should come under State care, you see that the disparity would be greatly increased.

Now I want to present some statistics with regard to Willard State Hospital, with a population of over 2,000, only one county from this proposed asylum—the adjacent county. The Willard State Hospital district includes the counties of Allegany, Cayuga, Chemung, Livingston, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates. On October 1, 1891, there were 2,070 patients in that hospital, and of those but 726 were from counties of the present hospital district. You see the bearing of the point, gentlemen.

Senator McCarren.—How many can Willard accommodate?

Mr. Cralg.—The normal capacity is about 2,000. It has about 2,200 now, I believe. Of the remaining number, 279 were from the Utica district; 40 from the Hudson River district; 196 from

the Buffalo district; 139 from the Middletown district; 77 from the Binghamton district; 196 from the St. Lawrence district; 49 from the Rochester district, and 37 were without settlement in any county.

Now, I proceed. At the same time there were in other State hospitals patients from the Willard district, as follows:

In the Utica State Hospital.....	45
In the Hudson River State Hospital.....	1
In the Buffalo State Hospital.....	53
In the Middletown State Hospital.....	11
In the Binghamton State Hospital.....	83
In the St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	
In the Rochester State Hospital.....	
<hr/>	
Total .....	193

And in the poor houses in the district..... 108

This makes the number of insane belonging to the district, exclusive of the criminal insane and those in private asylums, as follows:

In the Willard State Hospital .....	726
Other State Hospitals.....	193
In the poor-houses of the district .....	108
<hr/>	
Aggregate number .....	1,027

Thus you see, gentlemen, that when by deaths and discharges, the Willard hospital is left to provide for the pauper insane of its own district only, it has quite double the required accommodation.

Senator Erwin.—That is in this district?

Mr. Craig. That is in this district, which has an asylum with a costly plant and with a normal capacity of 2,000.

Mr. Brown. You are well aware that the statute provides for entire flexibility, that these districts may be changed from time to time?

Mr. Craig.— That is true.

Mr. Brown.— You should also state that there could not be a district big enough for this Willard hospital. And Binghamton is the same. And the State Care Act very wisely provided for a system of transfers. Take the St. Lawrence State Hospital, when it is completed in a year or two it will accommodate 1,500 patients; and it cannot be possible to give it a district large enough without intruding on some of the others. Therefore, the State Care Act provides that inmates may be transferred so as to equalize the population; and when the State Care Act buildings are completed that course will be pursued.

Mr. Craig.— The districting board consists of the Commission in Lunacy, the president of the State Board of Charities and the Comptroller. I am very glad that Mr. Brown interrupted me (and I hope the gentleman will interrupt me) because we have here the statement by him that it would be hardly possible to create a district large enough to correspond with the normal capacity of the Willard asylum. The argument is, therefore, brief and to the point—why create another hospital in the adjacent county? I could drop the argument right there. That is really the point of my argument.

Senator McCharron.— What use would you suggest that these buildings be put to?

Mr. Craig.— I will come to that in a moment. I want to demonstrate that it is not for the permanent advantage of the insane that this hospital should be created as a permanent hospital.

Senator ———.— You think the hospital should be constructed further down the river toward New York.

Mr. Craig.— Well, we are not called upon to indicate to-day perhaps. I do think so; but I hope to show that, for the insane that the commission expects to accommodate in these particular buildings, there can be temporary accommodations made by a very simple act to be passed by this Legislature, and thus the whole subject can come up and be debated and settled.

The gentleman who last spoke (the legal member of the Lunacy Commission), made a statement of facts; he stated that, in his opinion, this opposition was a mere matter of sentiment.



I want to say, gentlemen, that sentiment is a pretty powerful thing in this world. The parish priest, the minister of the gospel in caring for souls, act under sentiment. You act continually under sentiment as members of the Legislature. The very measure which is proposed by the commission is a matter of sentiment. It comes under the paternalism of the government. The father of the family in training his children is actuated by sentiment. Say what we will, all these measures that are designed for the benefit of the dependent classes of any sort whatever, imply paternalism in the government. I undertake to say, gentlemen, that all the reforms of the present day, in penology, in the care of convicts and criminals, and all the reforms of the present age in the care of the insane, and all the reforms of the present age in the protection of the poor and in the prevention of pauperism, are matters of pure sentiment.

Let me illustrate. In the old times we sent men to State prison, and we didn't care to reform them; we didn't think they could be reformed. They came out of prison and very soon went back again — what we call recidivous criminals — continually in the prison. It was a mere matter of sentiment, gentlemen, that came in and introduced that reform.

\* Senator McCarren. — Is not that more humanity than sentiment?

Mr. Craig. — Yes, sir; both; it is humane sentiment. This State Care Act is a matter of sentiment, and I do not concede to any gentlemen, to any member of this commission, or to the honored and respected superintendent of the Insane Asylum for Criminals, any precedence over me in my earnest endeavor to secure the passage of the State Care Act. The members of this committee know it — the chairman, Senator Erwin and others. I don't say that my efforts were as valuable as some of the others; but I say that I will not yield precedence in earnestness of endeavor and in persistence to secure the State Care Act. And I say, gentlemen, that my heart is in it now as it never was before.

So with reference to criminals, with reference to insane and with reference to all the reforms, they have been pure matters of sentiment.



Thus I say with reference to paupers and the poor, it is not very long ago, comparatively, that we encouraged pauperism. Every thing that we did, by public gifts, or individual gifts, and by our whole treatment of the poor, increased and encouraged pauperism. Now what do we do? We diminish pauperism by what we call sentiment. We try to cultivate in the breast of every poor family the notion, the idea, the sentiment of independence; that it is a disgrace to live upon public or private charity if it can be prevented. It is a disgrace to be associated with prisons or poor-houses.

This introduces me immediately to the subject, gentlemen. I acknowledge that it is a matter of sentiment; and I say that the poor insane of this State should be encouraged in their idea, in their feeling, in their sentiment (for sentiment is an idea informed with feeling — thought alive with emotion); they should be encouraged in the sentiment to be kept clear of all associations with prisons and all associations with poor houses.

Now, what is the association with the prison? I have a rough sketch, that I have just drawn; there is the prison fronting on one street, around which is a sentry wall, a high wall. There is the dividing line between the prison and the present asylum for convicts; and there is the opening to the prison. From the station of the Central railroad, very near, a few rods off, you come immediately up to this door; you cannot go around without passing this door of the prison; you pass this street and turn at right angles and you pass along the wall of the prison and you come to this dividing line.

Let me ask, Dr. Allison, is not the wall between the prison and the asylum the highest wall on the ground?

Dr. Allison. — Yes, sir.

Mr. Craig. — It is a sentry wall?

Dr. Allison. — There are two sentries, one at each corner.

Mr. Craig. — Would there not always be two sentries with loaded muskets in full view of the people in the establishment?

Dr. Allison. — Not always. There would at times.

Mr. Craig. — They could see these sentries with loaded muskets very often?

Dr. Allison.— From two wards and a portion of the grounds from five wards they could not see them.

Mr. Craig.— I want to say further that the wall in front of the present asylum is but a continuation of the wall of the prison on the street, and in no respect differs from it except that it is lower and thinner.

Now I have stated facts enough to show, I think, that the impression that this asylum is in no way immediately connected with the prison is a mistake. Just that fact, then, that you can come from the Central station to the door of the asylum only by going past the door or the gate of the prison, and going along that high wall, with sentries on the wall, and then coming to the wall of the asylum, from which, or from the grounds of which and two wards of which, you can see the sentries with loaded muskets on the wall —

Dr. Allison.— That is not wholly true, because from the southern section of the Central road you don't come that way.

Mr. Craig.— Based on the facts which I have stated, I assert as a matter of feeling, and therefore a matter of sentiment, that to compel the poor insane to come to this asylum with its present relations to the prison, would be an inhumanity of an extreme sort. That is my opinion and my sentiment.

The argument refers not only to the insane, but to their families, who should be encouraged to recoil from the past associations and the present relations of the prison, and from the imprisonment of their relations and friends within sentried walls with such prison associations and relations.

I shall not take up your time further on this branch of the subject, as Mr. Letchworth's memorial addressed to the Legislature is convincing and conclusive against compelling the honest poor of Cayuga county, if insane, to be domiciled in this building heretofore reserved for convicts and criminals.

Senator — Give us your idea as to what it should be used for.

Mr. Craig.— I say it would be good for a woman's prison.

Senator Cantor.— Are there not a number of women in the penitentiaries somewhere that could be sent to this institution?

Mr. Craig.—The law could be amended, permitting women to be sent to prison, as well as to penitentiaries, and should be so amended.

Senator ———.—Not to apply to those who have already been sentenced; it could apply to those sentenced in the future.

Mr. Craig.—That is a measure relating to procedure perhaps, not a matter of right.

Senator ———.—We could not do that by a legislative act. It would be void by the Constitution, which says that you shall not pass any *ex post facto* law. The women all have to be sent to the penitentiary.

Senator Cantor.—A woman who is simply sent to a penitentiary, without designating it, could be transferred; but a designated institution probably she could not be transferred from.

Senator Hunter.—May I interrupt you?

Mr. Craig.—Certainly.

Senator Hunter.—I see the drift of Mr. Craig's argument, and to a very large extent I agree with him personally; but the point with me is just this: Here is that property that belongs to the State; the State needs just such accommodation for its unfortunate wards, and needs it now above all times; there is not any thing to prevent in the future the Legislature that makes this hospital or asylum or whatever you please to call it, it can make it something else in the future, if it is no longer necessary.

Mr. Craig.—If you establish a hospital there it will always be there.

Senator Hunter.—I don't understand that that is the expectation, that it is to be increased in any way at all; and I don't understand that it is the hope of the people there that it is to be added to. It would be almost impossible to add to the grounds. I understand it to be merely an emergency act, for the present necessities. I say frankly that I am in favor, or was last winter in favor of making it a woman's prison—entirely in favor of it. I appreciate the sentiment of Mr. Craig and it has a strong effect upon me personally; but I don't think in my capacity as a legislator, I have the right to let my personal feelings interfere with my duties to my constituents or my duties to the State.

I think here is a place that will provide for 250 of these unfortunates. It will soon be empty. Then it will be of no use. It is of no use as a prison. It might be used as a hospital for the sick that might be in the prison; but I can safely say it is entirely useless. It cost \$40,000 or \$50,000 to establish it. It is very much needed. I understand from Dr. MacDonald and others here that they need it.

Mr. ———.— It originally cost a quarter of a million dollars.

Senator Hunter.— This will lie idle if this bill does not pass. It asks for an appropriation of \$30,000; and that \$30,000 is ample for the maintenance of the inmates until the counties from which they are sent will commence to pay.

Now I don't want to take up the time of the committee; but when it is stated that Warden Durston was opposed to this thing, why he is not opposed to this bill any more than I am. He occupies just exactly the same position as I do. He is in favor of devoting it to this purpose in this emergency. I think myself that the sentiment of the people would change, and as the necessities of the case are done away with, by providing other places for these people, I think it could be turned into something of that kind, a prison for women. The sentiment ought to be educated up to that and at once. I think that if there is a crying need for the criminal classes of this State, it is somewhere to put the criminal women.

Mr. Craig. — I was just coming to the point with regard to the permanency of the institution at Auburn. I have been advised, but I did not intend to state it until the gentleman had introduced his statement - but I have been advised that there is an ulterior purpose in future years to ask the Legislature to provide a new plant in Cayuga county, for the proposed State hospital, and that would be at a great expense, and in a county contiguous to Willard. But I will assume the purpose to be as the Senator says is his idea and recommendation, that it should be only temporary.

Gentlemen, that is all I ask. I ask to have the legislation on this subject show that it is only a temporary expedient, for domiciliary residence of the poor insane, if they are to be domiciled temporarily at all. The moment you pass a bill establishing a State district, or a State hospital, that moment you make it permanent.

There is not any use quibbling over this proposition. If you pass this bill, there is going to be a permanent State hospital at Auburn or in Cayuga county. I am no prophet, but any man of common sense can see that.

Now, gentlemen, I have an expedient. You have been asking me questions, and I am going to answer them all. I am ex officio a member of the board for the appraisal of county insane asylums, as well as of the board for districting the State; and I state facts now, which are very pertinent and very important on this whole matter. The appraisal board has appraised the farm in Erie county, which was intended for a county asylum, at \$50,000. A bill was introduced last winter, but did not pass; a bill could be passed, and that would be a good place for a temporary domicile for the insane.

Senator Erwin.— There is a bill pending before our committee, to buy the farm up there in Buffalo.

Mr. Craig.— It would be better than this plan. Again, we appraised the insane asylum in Oneida county, and that has a capacity of 350. While it is adjacent to the poor house, it is on independent land with a farm; and I say, gentlemen, that it is infinitely preferable to the association with the prison.

Now, better still, in Ulster county, we appraised the new building, with lands, of the insane asylum there, at \$30,000; and if I am advised correctly, I think that the bill for the transfer of its title to the State has passed. If not, it will pass, because there is a general statute for it. That is a new building, and it is an admirable plant. It has a capacity of about 125. The defect there was in the administration.

Better still, and best of all, Cattaraugus county has cottage buildings, on the cottage or colony plan, for the insane, and it will accommodate 135.

Now, actually or potentially, all these plants are or will be the property of the State.

Gentlemen, the State Care Act, and its success, is as near my heart as it is Mr. Brown's or Dr. MacDonald's. In its behalf, and to maintain its principle, and to avoid a blot on its fair fame, I propose that there be a short act, taking some property for the

temporary accommodation of the chronic insane to the number of 250.

Senator Erwin.—I understand that you are in favor of having this turned into a hospital, if it is only temporary?

Mr. Craig.—If at all it should be made temporary, and provision should be made for permanent care of the inmates in cottages on the grounds of existing State hospitals.

My final proposition, which should be regarded as conclusive, is, that whereas the proposed building now under the government and control of the Superintendent of State Prisons has only about eight acres of land, of which only part is available; and whereas it is conceded as a maxim among alienists and asylum specialists that for the sake of economy as well as of humanity, every hospital or asylum for the insane should have at least one acre of land for every patient; therefore any attempt to give proper care and treatment to the honest poor of Cayuga county, when insane, in this adjunct of the prison system, on any proper basis of economy or humanity, must prove abortive.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention. In my protest against this bill, which, in my opinion, is an unnecessary departure from the policy of the State Care Act, and a prostitution of the spirit, I have appeared not only in my capacity as member of the districting board, and a member of the appraisal board, but also in my representative capacity as the president of the State Board of Charities, which has directed me to voice the unanimous opposition of its members and officers to this unjust and impolitic and immature bill now pending before your committee.



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**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**Inspections of Orphan Asylums in the City of New York.**

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**By Commissioner DE PEYSTER.**



# REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

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## HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ALYLUM SOCIETY.

Founded in 1833.

AMSTERDAM (TENTH) AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.

Maintains an asylum for the support, education and industrial training of Hebrew orphans and half-orphans of both sexes.

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	751
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 .....	13
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892 .....	130
Received from city in 1892 .....	\$64,520 70
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	3,314 97

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Census October 1, 1892:

Paid officers .....	5
Paid servants .....	30
Boys under 12 .....	263
Boys over 12 .....	107
Girls under 12 .....	204
Girls over 12 .....	144
Orphans .....	85
Half-orphans, as far as known .....	536
Boys receiving industrial training .....	8
Girls receiving industrial training .....	5

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*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster September 8, 1892.*

This institution presented a very satisfactory appearance. The children looked well and healthy, neatly clothed and the building was in excellent condition. A center house with two large wings;

boys and girls are entirely separated. The larger children attend public school; the smaller ones are taught in the institution. Two resident teachers; two come in every day.

The girls wear blue and white gingham in summer; grey dresses in winter; the boys wear grey suits.

The dormitories are large and in excellent order, well ventilated and well lighted, beds neatly made. The children wash in running water; towels are at the foot of the beds. The bath-rooms are on the lower floors; a large tank is used; about twelve children are bathed at a time, which is very objectionable on the score of health, as well as modesty. The supply of clothing is excellent. The boys have a military drill once a week, one battalion consisting of four companies, forty boys in each. They find it difficult to keep their band, for as soon as a boy is well trained to time is up and he has to leave the asylum, their musical progress is often interrupted. But in spite of all the hindrances they have a very good band and speak with great pride of the different places they have played in the city.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Founded 1832.

Under Charge of Sisters of Charity, New York City.

Objects: "To receive orphans and children of poor widows and widowers."

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	1,074
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	.....
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	84
Received from city in 1892.....	.....
Received from school fund in 1892.....	\$3,878 10

#### Boys' Department.

Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets

Census October 1, 1892.

Sisters of charity.....	3
Paid officers and servants.....	2
Boys under 12.....	34
Boys over 12.....	12

Half-orphans .....	313
Orphans .....	152
Receiving industrial training .....	.....

*Inspected by Commissioner de Pyster, October 3, 1892.*

This institution was found in excellent order. The class-rooms are large, bright and cheerful. The dormitories were in good condition, large, with plenty of windows; beds good. The closets are outside the dormitories; they were in excellent order, with a splendid flow of water.

The boys were all seen in these class-rooms; they presented a good appearance. The supply of clothing was ample. The lavatory is in the basement; each child has his own towel; they wash in running water; they bathe once a week; the rain baths have just been introduced.

The dining room was bright and cheerful; kitchen and laundry in good order.

The infirmary was a very light, pleasant room, with dining-room and kitchen on the same floor.

The quarantine was upstairs, with all the necessary attachments to make it complete.

The whole institution presented a very good appearance. The children looked well and happy, not a sick child on the day of my visit.

The trade schools so long thought of by the managers, are fairly under way; they are on Madison avenue, adjoining the asylum. They will be a great addition. Boys, who formerly left the institution at 14, will now be kept until they have learned some trade.

### The Girls' Department.

MADISON AVENUE.

Census, October 1, 1892:

Workers of charity .....	26
And officers and servants .....	13
Girls under 12 .....	369
Girls over 12 .....	60
Half-orphans .....	316
Receiving industrial training .....	200

*Inspected by Commissioner de Poyster, September 23, 1892*

This institution was found in very good condition, the children were all seen in their class-rooms, and looked well and healthy, and were neatly dressed; in some cases their hair was untidy, which might be attributed to the length of it; children's hair should be kept short for health as well as cleanliness.

The dormitories are large, well ventilated; beds good and neatly made; children wash in running water; separate towels on the lower floor are the bath rooms, which were in splendid condition, with the tiled floors and porcelain bath-tubs, it certainly was very attractive. Children are bathed every week. I was told that each child had clean water.

The hospital and quarantine arrangements are most excellent. Several rooms are at the disposal of the physicians in charge, baths and closets, also wash-tubs for laundry purposes; nothing could be more complete. They are reached by a separate staircase; a door in the hall leads to the fire-escape.

Both the Roman Catholic orphan asylums are supported mainly by private contributions, the only public money is from the school fund.

## NEW YORK INFANT ASYLUM.

Founded 1865.

New York City and Westchester County.

Objects: "The objects of said corporation are to receive and take charge of foundlings and other infant children of the age of 2 years and under, which may be intrusted to their charge, and to provide for their support, and moral, physical, intellectual and industrial education; also to provide such lying-in wards and methods of care and guidance as shall tend to prevent the maternal abandonment of homeless infants, and diminish the moral danger and personal sufferings to which homeless mothers are exposed."

Total number of inmates (children) in 1892.....	101
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	10



## City Institution.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET AND TENTH AVENUE.

Census, October 1, 1892:

Paid officers .....	4
Paid servants .....	12
Adult inmates (women) .....	77
Infants .....	45
Children between 1 year and 2 years.....	2
Children over 2 years.....	8

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, May 28, 1892.*

This institution labors under great disadvantage from its old and dilapidated buildings, but notwithstanding everything was in excellent order and scrupulously clean, reflecting great credit on those in charge. The main building is an old dwelling-house, cut into small rooms and closets, nothing could be worse. There are two other buildings built for wards that are much better adapted to the purpose. The quarantine above the laundry was very much out of repair.

This institution is almost entirely a lying-in asylum; two maternity wards are used alternately. The mothers and infants, after six weeks, are transferred to the country branch at Mt. Vernon; only those required to do work are kept here with their children.

There are two resident physicians who are women, a most desirable thing with the class of women received for confinement. I wish that women physicians might be placed in all institutions of this kind. It would be a most excellent thing if the whole institution could be moved, or a new building put up, as the present buildings are not suitable and very much out of repair.

## Country Branch.

MT. VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Census October 1, 1892:

Paid officers (institution), including nurses .....	13
Paid servants (institution) .....	17
Paid servants (farm) .....	3

Adult inmates (women) . . . . .	82
Infants . . . . .	80
Children between 1 and 2 years . . . . .	82
Children over 2 years . . . . .	136

*Inspected by Commissioner de Poyater, June 10, 1892.*

In this institution women, infants and older children are cared for; it was found in very good condition when one considers the difficulties of such a mixed population. There are a number of separate cottages with children of different ages; the children all looked very well; they go to the main building for their meals; and they are out of doors most of the day. I saw them at dinner; they made a very good appearance; their eyes and skins were clean; hair neat.

The children are bathed every day; each child has its own towel. The older children go to school; the younger ones have a kindergarten teacher. In the reception cottage all women and children received from the institution in Sixty-first street are quarantined for two weeks; should any contagious disease develop they are moved to another building used entirely for such cases. Two cases of measles in the institution on the day of inspection. A new hospital building has been added in the last year. There were no board of health permits in the wards. On the whole, the institution presented a favorable appearance.

### THE INSTITUTION OF MERCY.

New York City and Westchester County.

*Under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy.*

Objects: "The protection of young girls and children of unblemished morals whose circumstances render them fit subjects for the institution — Home for Homeless Children. The children are provided with the comforts of a home, receive a plain English education and are taught some useful or remunerative occupations."

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	1,299
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 .....	335
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	346
Received from city in 1892 .....	\$82,882 29
Received from school fund in 1892.....	Nothing.

### St. Joseph's Industrial Home.

Founded in 1869.

EIGHTY FIRST STREET AND MADISON AVENUE.

Census, October 1, 1892:

Sisters having charge of children .....	25
Paid servants ... ..	25
Girls under 12 .....	375
Girls over 12 .....	215
Orphans .....	116
Half-orphans .....	276
Receiving industrial training .....	215

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 26, 1892.*

This institution is entirely for girls; their institution for boys was burned at Balmville, near Newburgh, last year; the sister told me they were looking for a site to build an asylum for the boys; they are in temporary quarters in Westchester county.

The building in Eighty first street is well suited for the use of the large family now occupying it. All the rooms are very large and airy, with plenty of windows. The dining-room on the first floor is a large pleasant room, as is also the work-room on the same floor. The large class-room above and four large dormitories on the upper floor.

On each floor, four sisters sleep and there is a night watch to take charge of the younger children.

The whole house was very fresh and neat; the beds are straw, but were in good order. I would advise wire springs with blankets, both for health and cleanliness.

There is a fire-proof stairway from the top to the bottom of the house in a fire proof tower, and two other staircases beside.

The girls looked well cared for; they are taught to cook, cut out, knit, crochet, etc. The older ones (after 12 years) in school only from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.

The wash-rooms in the basement are well kept. Each has her own towel, which is washed every day. There thirteen bath-rooms. All the children are bathed once a . . . The clothes-rooms are well stocked with the work of the dren; each child over 14 has her own private press, where keeps her own clothes and is obliged to keep it neatly. A good plan.

The infirmary is separate from the house. The children quarantined for two weeks when first admitted.

### Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy.

PELHAM BAY PARK.

Opened in 1875.

Census, October 1, 1892:

Sisters .....	
Paid servants (institution) .....	
Paid servants (farm).....	
Boys under 12 .....	
Boys over 12.....	
Orphans .....	
Half-orphans .....	
Receiving industrial training.....	
Land belonging with institution, acres, in Newburgh.. .	

*Inspected by Commissioner de Pyster, October 1, 1892.*

This institution was formerly at Halmville, near Newburgh, but, unfortunately, the buildings were destroyed by fire about a year ago, and the sisters decided to come nearer New York. They are now in rented houses in Pelham Bay Park, a beautiful situation on the sound; the houses are entirely unfit for the use that is now made of them. There are six houses; one used for the sisters' house, one for class-rooms, with dormitories above, which were in good order. The beds were very close.

part every available spot had a bed. The boys had their separate bowls and towels for washing.

One building is used for laundry purposes or for quarantine, and one for hospital, and one for dormitories. The supply of clothing was good, and everything was in as good order as possible under the circumstances. The sisters purpose buying in the neighborhood, and building, as soon as possible.

The boys looked well and clean. About 200 have to be taken care of.

The sisters are greatly to be pitied, as they are working under great difficulties.

Only boys are received in this institution.

### THE MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

Founded in 1870.

New York City and Staten Island.

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	1,882
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 ....	534
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892 .....	312
Received from city in 1892 .....	\$135,437 48
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	

#### City Institution.

LAFAYETTE PLACE AND GREAT JONES STREET.

Census October 1, 1892:

Sisters .....	48
Bad officers .....	5
Child servants .....	49
Boys under 12 .....	78
Boys over 12 .....	200
Girls under 12 .....	
Girls over 12 .....	
Orphans .....	25
Half-orphans .....	165
Receiving industrial training .....	130

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 28, 1892.*

This is a very large building, ten stories high, entirely fire-proof. The dormitories are on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth stories; the arrangement is very unlike any other institution. Each boy has a small inclosure, within which are his bed, wash-stand and hanging closet; it is divided from the next boy, on each side, by a partition of corrugated iron about six feet high, while the other two sides have an open wire partition, with a door on one side, closing with a spring lock, which opens with a handle from the inside and a key outside. Thus every boy can open his own door, but the lock registers whenever it is opened, so that if a boy leaves his section in the night it is known. The door opens from the outside by means of the key only. There is much more privacy than in an open dormitory, and also better order and discipline.

The larger boys help to make up the beds, sweep the dormitories and corridors and assist in the kitchen, but never interfering with the class hours.

The class-rooms are on the ninth story; teachers come in for the purpose. The infirmary on the tenth. Children when admitted are kept two weeks in quarantine. I saw all the boys at dinner; they seemed very happy.

The whole institution was in excellent order; the appearance of the children shows that they have good care and testify to the interest of those responsible for them.

### Mount Loretto.

#### PLEASANT PLAINS, STATEN ISLAND.

Census October 1, 1892.

Sisters .....	....
Paid officers (farm) .....	3
Paid servants (institution) .....	....
Paid servants (farm) .....	25
Boys under 12 .....	956
Boys over 12 .....	500
Girls under 12 .....	124



Boys over 12 .....	20
Orphans .....	202
Half-orphans .....	1,202
Having fathers and mothers living .....	200
Receiving industrial training .....	460
Land connected with institution, acres .....	640

*Inspected by Commissioner de Pyster, October 7, 1892*

This institution is most beautifully situated about one mile from the station.

The boys are divided into five divisions: The first, nursery boys under 7 years; the second, boys from 7 to 9 years; the third, boys from 9 to 10 years; the fourth, boys from 10 to 14 years; the fifth, boys at work, and over 14.

These boys are in the old buildings. In one building there are seven dormitories, all in good order. Each boy has his own basin and separate towels. Another building, with fourteen dormitories, sixteen class-rooms. All the boys go to school part of the day. The dormitories are large, with plenty of windows, good ventilation; the class-rooms are bright and pleasant; the bath-rooms were found in good order. The children bathe once a week in winter; in summer, they go in salt water oftener. The sheets were clean, with a good flush of water.

I saw the children in their play-rooms and play-grounds; the latter are courts with board floors; the sun shines in all parts; the children were without hats and seemed to enjoy it very much. The large boys have a ball-ground. All the boys are drilled. I saw them go through their drill, which seemed to me to be very well done.

The children all presented a remarkably neat appearance; well clothed, their hair was cut short, eyes and skin in good condition.

The little boys have a kindergarten; they were neat and looked remarkably happy. There are three new buildings, the trade schools, the laundry and printing house. In the trade schools the boys are taught shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering and stocking knitting. They seem to be thoroughly taught in every branch of the trade they choose.

In the upper part of the printing-house is a dormitory for the older boys, bright and fresh as possible; marble washstands. The plumbing was done by the boys. A beautiful new church is partly finished, erected as a memorial to Father Drumgoole. The boys did the greater part of the carpenter work. The majority of the inmates are committed by city judges and supported by the city funds; and others are received from all parts of the country and supported by the private property of the mission. In all the dormitories the sisters sleep, except where the very large boys sleep, there a prefect takes charge.

There were no sick children in the institution, which seemed very remarkable for such a large number. All the children seemed very happy and looked well. At their play they are allowed to make as much noise as they like.

The girls are in a separate house about one-half mile from the boys and entirely under the care of the sisters. Their house is old, but very homelike indeed; it seemed like a large family. The older girls are taught to sew; they do all the work of the house; they all were very neat and looked well and happy; some were at play in the fields overlooking the bay; nothing could be better than their condition and care. Everything about the house was in excellent order. These children live almost a home life, they work and play and study under the care of the sisters; many of them are much better than they would have been if left in their own homes.

Great are the opportunities of this institution, and if the present director is able to carry out all his plans, it will become one of the finest homes for boys and girls in this country. Happy are the children that have Mt. Loretto for their home.

### FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Founded 1856.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE WORTH STREET.

Objects: 1. To assist the destitute to support themselves by providing for them employment, protection and instruction, according to their necessities.

2. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support, and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

3. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect.

Number of inmates in 1892.....	365
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	208
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	195
Received from city in 1892.....	\$17,196 07
Received from school fund in 1892.....	3,414 28

Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers and teachers in institution .....	33
Paid servants in institution.....	5
Boys under 12.....	286
Boys over 12.....	32
Girls under 12.....	228
Girls over 12.....	39
Orphans .....	3
Half-orphans .....	102
Boys receiving industrial training.....	23
Girls receiving industrial training....	100

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, October 27, 1892.*

This institution is something over thirty years of age, and it is carried on upon an entirely different plan from any other.

It is a large institution, having from 200 to 300 children from 4 to 14 years of age, taken from the tenement-houses, and constantly changing. A large number of children attend the school and live outside. The boys and girls are together in class, and in the play-room, in the yard and in the hospital ward. There is a certain sense of freedom, which is both interesting and encouraging to find in an institution. The children are under the charge of a man during play hours. In school they are taught by women; seem bright and intelligent. The contract with the

outside children, who come in for the day, probably has a very good effect, and prevents that dullness which is so often found in institution children. The buildings were found in good order; the children looked well and neatly dressed. The yards are necessarily small, owing to the situation of the institution, and I was very glad to learn that they intended having a roof garden.

The hospital building has had an addition of two stories, giving ample room for isolating any disease that they may have. The wards are remarkably bright and sunny.

There are two resident physicians and three nurses and a night nurse.

The children that were in the wards were not very sick. Great care is taken of eye disease.

It is not to be wondered, that this institution is occasionally visited by disease, for they are, of course, more liable than most institutions, because of the daily incoming of so many children from the tenement-houses.

The little children in the main building, have a very pleasant day-room, and a large and airy dormitory. They are well cared for, and have toys to play with.

The dormitories and lavatories were all found in excellent order, and the closets clean and fresh. Six hundred gallons of water run through the soil pipes every hour.

An oblong white-tile bath-tub is built in the center of the room, with jets of water round the inside edge to be turned on for daily washing. Each child has a comb and brush, and tooth brush in a separate little compartment, and a mirror runs around the room at the right height for the children's use. The combs and brushes are chained to each compartment. The whole arrangement is very attractive.

The bath room is on the lower floor. The rain baths are used. The children are bathed once a week.

The children who come in for the day are washed twice a week.

The institution has no doubt a powerful civilizing effect on the crowds that are in that neighborhood.

# ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Founded in 1806.

WEST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET AND ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Objects: To receive and care for orphan children.

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	278
Admitted through application as destitute and orphans.....	38
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	28
Received from city in 1892.....	..
Received from school fund, 1892.....	\$1,851 17

Census, October 1, 1892:

Head officers.....	14
Head servants.....	15
Boys under 12.....	107
Boys over 12.....	39
Girls under 12.....	71
Girls over 12.....	21
Receiving industrial instruction.....	154

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, October 25, 1892.*

This is the oldest institution for children in the city, and is a very attractive home for them. The building is well arranged, and well kept up and cared for; the situation is most beautiful, on Riverside drive. On the opening of Seventy-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, they lost some of their ground, but they still have good play grounds.

The children all look well and happy.

The washing arrangements and closets were excellent, the latter were absolutely clean and free from odor. The superintendent took care to have the rain baths.

Each child has her own towel, comb, brush and tooth brush.

All the dormitories were in perfect order; the beds well made and very clean. (The boys and girls both make their own beds.)

The night closets are separate from the dormitories, near them in the halls.

The boys wear night-shirts.

A teacher or officer sleeps next to each dormitory, and has charge at night.

The infirmary is at the top of the house, and cut off from the rest of the house. It is very pleasant. Also the nursery, a large room with carpet in the middle, and pictures on the wall; here the little ones play and seem to enjoy themselves; they certainly look well and happy.

The dining-room is in the basement; all the children eat there. The tables are covered with white oilcloth; the room is very pleasant and bright.

The children, under the rules of the institution, were sent away at 12 years. The trustees have changed that rule, and now keep them until 14 years; enabling them to give the children some industrial training. The girls are taught sewing, cooking and all kinds of home work. The boys are taught carpentering. A house has been put up for the purpose.

The entire asylum was found in the most satisfactory condition. The children show that they have excellent care. Great credit is due to those who have the care of them.

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## THE SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL ORPHAN ASYLUM

. Founded 1856.

Under charge of the Sisters of the Order of the Marianite  
Sisters of the Holy Cross.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.

Objects: "To receive and provide for destitute and unprotected orphan and half-orphan children of both sexes, of French birth or parentage and others, and to educate them in the Roman Catholic faith.

Total number of inmates during 1892.....	304
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	23
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	65
Received from city in 1892.....	\$11,978 14
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	



## Census October 1, 1892.

Sisters .....	19
Paid officers and servants .....	1
Boys under 12 .....	90
Boys over 12 .....	..
Girls under 12 .....	89
Girls over 12 .....	60
Orphans .....	47
Half orphans .....	130
Receiving industrial training .....	85

*Inspected by Commissioner de Puyster, May 5, 1892.*

This institution was found in good order. The dormitories are large; one sister sleeps in each. The arrangements for washing with separate faucets, towels, etc., were good. The supply of clothing in the store-rooms was ample.

The boys and girls are kept entirely separate, in school as well as play. All those under 12 years (which includes all the boys) have school morning and afternoon; learn both French and English. After 12 years, the girls have school only from 8 to 10 a. m. and study only one language. After school they go into the sewing room, where they are taught fine sewing and embroidery, and they assist in the work of the house; some of them sew beautifully.

Their work room is large, well lighted and ventilated, as are all the rooms in the house. The yards are small, but in summer they are taken twice a week into the country for the day, and in winter, on Saturdays, they play in the park.

## PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Founded in 1835.

MANHATTAN AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH STREET.

Extract from charter:

Section 1. The persons hereinafter named, and such others as now are, or hereafter shall become members of the society herein mentioned, shall be and hereby are, constituted a body corporate by the name of The Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and

Destitute Children in the City of New York, the sole object of which shall be to relieve, provide for, instruct and protect such children.

Total number of inmates, 1892.....	270
Committed by magistrates as destitute, 1892.....	None
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	57
Received from city in 1892.....	Nothing
Received from school fund, 1892.....	\$1,770 98

Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers .....	7
Paid servants .....	13
Boys under 12.....	111
Boys over 12.....	8
Girls under 12.....	96
Girls over 12.....	2
Half-orphans, as far as known .....	All
Receiving industrial training.....	246
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	About half

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, October 24, 1892.*

This institution is one of the oldest in the city, and is supported mainly by private contributions and by money paid for the board of children by their friends.

They moved from their old quarters in West Tenth street, one year last June, to their present one on Manhattan avenue at One Hundred and Fourth street.

The building is a large center house with two wings. The first floor is used for matrons' rooms, office, board room and babies' dormitory with bath and water-closets.

The second floor for classrooms and teachers' rooms.

The third and fourth for dormitories, which are very large and bright; plenty of windows; the ventilation was good; beds clean and neatly made. A caretaker sleeps in a connecting room and takes charge at nights.

There is a fire-proof tower running from top to bottom of the house, with a stone staircase, and shut off from the house by

very heavy doors said to be fire proof. In this tower are the bath rooms and water-closets. An excellent arrangement.

The girls wash in running water in a room next to their play room. Each child is supposed to have its own towel, but they were in such confusion, that I hardly think it was possible. The towels were very much soiled and many were very ragged.

The boys and girls are taught together in classes. One room is devoted to industrial training. The boys are taught modeling, carpentering, cooking and sewing; the girls modeling, cooking and sewing, and all by the same teacher, and that teacher a woman. I hope they will be made proficient, but it seems doubtful to me.

The dining-room is on the lower floor. It is not large enough for the institution and not pleasant.

The boys wash down stairs in running water, and the rain baths are used both for girls and boys.

They have very good play grounds.

The hospital is on the upper floor, not very good. On the day of my visit I found five in the hospital with sore eyes. There is no quarantine. The children as soon as admitted are placed with the other children, a very dangerous thing to do, and I believe against the law. They certainly should be isolated for ten days, at least.

The children were not as robust and healthy looking as I should like to see them.

### ST. JAMES' HOME

Founded, 1879.

Under charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

No. 21 OLIVER AND 26 JAMES STREETS.

Objects. "To receive homeless and destitute children committed by the magistrates of the city of New York."

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	105
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 .....	12
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892 .....	16
Money received from city in 1892 .....	\$11,325 71
Money received from school fund in 1892 .....	Nothing.

## Census, October 1, 1892:

Sisters .....	8
Paid servants .....	None
Girls under 12 .....	67
Girls over 12 .....	32
Orphans .....	39
Half-orphans .....	65
Receiving industrial training .....	82

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 30, 1892.*

The buildings run from Oliver to James streets and are connected by a wooden passageway.

The building on Oliver street is three stories high, built of brick.

The third or top floor is used as an infirmary; is large, clean and airy; on third floor is a bath room and water closet; the lower part of the house is used by the sisters.

In the middle house are the sewing room and three large dormitories; all very pleasant and fresh, with painted walls, and very comfortable beds, springs and felt mattresses. The girls play on the roof of this house, which is high.

In the house on James street are the school-rooms and two more dormitories.

There are only girls in this institution; they do all the house-work with the help and supervision of the sisters. They wash in running water; have separate towels. Once a week they are bathed, the children looked very neat; their hair was long, but was neatly combed; many of them had it braided. The children are taken out to walk on the Brooklyn bridge. The ventilation in all the houses was excellent.

The dining room and kitchen are on the lower floor; both lavishly furnished floors and painted walls, which make it very attractive. The dining room is small; the dinner is served to the younger ones and older ones separately. The clothes-room was full and well kept.

# DOMINICAN CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

Founded in 1879.

Under charge of the Dominican Sisters, New York City and Rockland County.

Objects: "Religious, charitable, educational and reformatory work."

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	812
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	210
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	156
Received from city in 1892.....	\$64,389 40
Received from school fund in 1892.....	

NEW YORK CITY, HOUSE OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, SIXTY-THIRD STREET AND FIRST AVENUE.

Census October 1, 1892:

Sisters .....	30
Paid officers and servants in institution.....	6
Boys under 12 .....	2
Girls under 12 .....	256
Girls over 12 .....	84
Girls receiving industrial training .....	120
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	99

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 27, 1892.*

The children in the city branch looked well, seemed bright and active. They were extremely ragged and dirty in their dress; their hair was long and very mussy.

There are four dormitories, which were in good order, well ventilated, but the beds were poor, in some instances the bedding was ragged. Two sisters sleep in each dormitory.

There is but one small lavatory with slate troughs, and I saw no towels, but was told that the rule was to hang one on each bed.

The infirmary and quarantine are upstairs. The yard is small,

but the children go on the roof for air and exercise. There is no sewing class and the children do no work except the housework. The older girls should be taught to mend their own clothes.

The boys under the care of the sisters are sent to Sparkill.

### SAINT ANN'S HOME.

Founded 1879.

Under charge of the Sisters of Good Shepherd.

NINETIETH STREET AND AVENUE A.

Objects: "To receive orphans and destitute children."

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	370
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	114
Discharged to parents' or friends in 1892.....	75
Received from city in 1892.....	\$25,123 40
Received from school fund in 1892.....	

Census October 1, 1892.

Sisters .....	13
Paid officers in institution .....	....
Paid servants .....	....
Girls under 12 .....	200
Girls over 12 .....	91
Orphans .....	113
Half-orphans .....	124
Receiving industrial training .....	100
Attending school .....	225
Having both parents living .....	31

This institution receives children from 2 to 16 years. It was found in excellent condition. The children all looked well and were clean. The large girls sew and help with the housework. The supply of clothing was good. There are three large open dormitories, well ventilated and in good order. The children wash in running water; each has a towel. They are bathed in separate bath-tubs once a week.



Play-rooms and school-rooms on the second floor; dining-room on the first floor.

The yard in which the children play is flagged, and very good size.

It is proposed to build a home at Peekskill for the younger children.

Only girls are cared for in this institution.

### HOUSE OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls.

Founded in 1869.

Nos. 134 AND 136 SECOND AVENUE.

House of Nazareth, White Plains, New York. In charge of the Sisters of the Divine Compassion.

Objects: "The objects of the association shall be to rescue the daughters of poor and dissolute parents in the city of New York from the evil influence which surround them, by providing houses where the most necessitous are exposed may be cared for, or by gathering them for daily instruction, religious or secular."

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	240
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 .....	60
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892 .....	52
Received from city in 1892 .....	\$7,865 13
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	1,429 05

Census October 1, 1892:

Sisters .....	23
Seculars .....	3
Paid officers .....	
Paid servants .....	6
Girls under 12 .....	61
Girls over 12 .....	179
Orphans .....	95
Half-orphans .....	90

Received industrial training, all except sixteen.

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 27, 1892.*

This institution occupies two houses which were built for private families, and the managers labor under the disadvantages inseparable from such circumstances.

The objects of the association are carried out by giving the girls placed under their care a good moral and industrial training. There were about seventy girls in the institution on the day of inspection. They are taught to wash and iron, which they do very well, some sewing and mending. The institution occupies 136 Second avenue, 138 was given up a few years ago; 134 is used by the sisters as a convent. The house used for the institution is old; the dormitories were clean and well ventilated; the beds were good; each girl had her own wash basin and towel, the water-closets on each floor were in a dark closet with little or no ventilation, which is very unpleasant, besides being unhealthy. The bath-rooms are on the lower floor; the girls are bathed every week. The sisters have under their charge an institution at White Plains built about a year ago; all the children are sent there, which institution was not inspected.

### HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

American Female Guardian Society.

Founded 1849.

THIRTY-TWO EAST THIRTIETH STREET AND 29 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

Objects: To befriend and save destitute children and to encourage and aid respectable young women, married or single, to lead honest lives by the work of their own hands.

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	460
Committed by magistrate as destitute, 1892.....	205
Discharged to parents or friends, 1892.....	141
Received from city, 1892 .....	\$25,000 00
Received from school fund, 1892.....	22,609 64

## Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers .....	2
Paid servants .....	18
Boys under 12.....	64
Boys over 12.....	..
Girls under 12.....	101
Girls over 12.....	4
Orphans .....	7
Half orphans .....	47
Receiving industrial training.....	..

*Inspected by Commissioner de Poyster September 22, 1892.*

This is a very pleasing and attractive institution, the children look very happy.

The house is very neat and homelike; the furniture is plain and suitable; the painted walls, pretty colored pictures and the toys that are found in every play room give a most attractive look to the house.

There is not enough yard room for the children to play in; it would be an excellent thing if the institution could be moved into the country. The hospital is in the attic and has separate laundry.

There are seven departments: The boys, the girls, larger nursery, smaller nursery, babies, hospital and convalescent, with a head in charge of each, one or two assistants, as the case may be.

The appearance of all in the house proved the good care they received. They do not wear uniform, but are comfortably dressed.

The lower part of the house is used as kitchen, laundry and janitor's office. A new laundry has been added, with new slate tubs, making all look fresh and clean. A laundry used on one of the upper floors has been given up; a bath tub and closet put in its place, which I should think is a great improvement. Children newly received are quarantined two weeks.

# ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW YORK.

Founded 1859.

FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND LEXINGTON AVENUES.

Objects: "To receive orphans and half orphans from 3 to 8 years of age."

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	146
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	None.
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	32
Received from city in 1892.....	Nothing.
Received from school fund in 1892.....	Nothing.

Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers.....	5
Paid servants.....	14
Boys under 12.....	62
Boys over 12.....	1
Girls under 12.....	40
Girls over 12.....	6
Orphans.....	21
Half-orphans.....	44
Received industrial training.....	None.

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, June 1, 1892.*

This institution is under a board of managers, and has a good endowment fund.

The building is old but in very good repair.

The children looked well, notwithstanding they had had a great deal of sickness during the winter; the institution was quarantined for several weeks by order of the board of health. The boys and girls are in classes together, taught by teachers who come in for the purpose. At 12 the children are sent away to places or to their friends.

The dormitories are large and well ventilated, with very good beds; each child has its own bowl, with running water, their own towel, brush and comb; they are bathed every week. The supply of clothing is ample. The upper floors are used for the younger

children; dormitory and dining-room were in good order. The rest of the floor is used for the servants, which were very untidy the day of inspection — beds were unmade; it was 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The lower floor is the kitchen, laundry and children's dining room. All were in good order.

### FOUNDLING ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF NEW YORK.

Founded in 1869.

Under charge of the Sisters of Charity.

SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

Objects: "To receive, care for, maintain and support deserted children or foundlings and needy or homeless mothers and lying-in women."

Total number of inmates children, in 1892.....	2,931
Discharged to parents, friends or placed in families in	
1892 .....	516
Received from city in 1892 .....	\$242,561 26
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	Nothing.
Total number of needy and homeless mothers in 1892..	675
Received from the city in 1892 .....	\$23,466 38

Census, October 1, 1892.

Sisters of charity .....	42
Paid officers and servants .....	50
Adult inmates (women) .....	225
Infants under 1 year .....	654
Children between 1 and 6 years .....	1,046
Children over 6 .....	44

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 26, 1892.*

This, for so large an institution, is admirably well managed. The personal influence of the sisters is apparent everywhere and the healthy appearance of the children in the institution is very satisfactory. cleanliness and order are found throughout the whole series of buildings.

Each ward is under the direct charge of a sister, and she is responsible for its management; she had a matron and nurse under her, a young girl to take the children out to play in the yard; each ward usually includes sixteen women, each nursing two infants, and from twenty-five to thirty-five small children from 3 to 5 years; each ward has all the conveniences for the use of its inmates who are a distinct family, as it were. There is the pleasant dining-room, the neat bath room and necessary closets, clothes-rooms attached to each.

Besides the wards for the infants and small children, there are two wards for older children; they have their dining-room in the basement and attend school and kindergarten in the institution.

The sisters have great success in finding homes for the children, they are taken very young from the institution.

A very important branch of the work of the asylum is the putting out to nurse of the infants who can not be accommodated in the asylum. One thousand one hundred of these are under the charge of one sister and have to be supplied with clothing and medical treatment, and their foster mothers bring them every month to be seen and paid for.

A tremendous duty it is, merely to supervise these out-door children.

These out door nurses receive in the aggregate about \$140,000 annually.

### ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

In charge of the Sisters of the Notre Dame.

Founded in 1858.

Eighty Sixth Street and Avenue A.

Object: "Support and educate poor orphans, half-orphans and homeless and neglected children, especially those of German origin."

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	679
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	597
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892 .....	108
Received from city in 1892.....	\$51,494.78
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	Nothing



## Census October 1, 1892.

Sisters .....	35
Paid servants .....	10
Boys under 12 .....	288
Boys over 12 .....	50
Girls under 12 .....	184
Girls over 12 .....	73
Orphans .....	109
Half orphans .....	324
Receiving industrial training .....	43
Destitute, but have father and mother living .....	162

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 26, 1892.*

This institution has three buildings, in which are distributed between 500 and 600 children of different ages; the children are all committed. The dormitories are large, with plenty of windows; the beds were straw. I would suggest wire springs and blankets; they are more cleanly. The beds have colored spreads. The sister said she had ordered white ones. The children wash in running water; each has its own towel. In two instances the washing arrangements were in the dormitories, which seemed to me very wrong. No matter how careful one is with the plumbing, there will some foul air arise; the plumbing is not the best in this institution. The girls' bath-rooms are on the upper floor, while boys are bathed in large wooden tubs; six boys go in at a time. These tubs are in a dark place next the laundry; it certainly was a terrible arrangement; in one tub they use salt water. The day I visited, the floor was covered with soiled clothes; it was Monday, so, I suppose, there was some excuse, still I do not think a bath room should be so near the laundry.

The buildings are very much out of repair; they presented a very unsatisfactory appearance. The quarantine is not good. The infirmary had three children. It was not very attractive; the buildings were crowded; the play grounds were small for the number of children. The sister said she sent them out to walk.

## THE DEBORAH NURSERY AND CHILD'S PRO- TECTORY.

Founded in 1873.

Nos. 95 AND 103 EAST BROADWAY—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE  
STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

Objects: "The support, treatment, care and maintenance and education of pauper destitute, delinquent and indigent children of the Jewish faith committed to us by duly authorized justices, or taken charge of by this society voluntarily."

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	33
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	84
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	94
Money received from city in 1892.....	\$32,937 00
Money received from school fund, 1892.....	None

### Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers .....	3
Paid servants .....	39
Boys under 12.....	175
Boys over 12.....	57
Girls under 12.....	29
Girls over 12.....	22
Orphans .....	30
Half-orphans .....	155
Boys receiving industrial training.....	3
Half-orphans, having fathers living.....	73

### Boys' Department.

Nos. 95 AND 103 EAST BROADWAY AND 85 HENRY STREET.

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, September 30, 1892.*

There are three houses occupied by the children, two of which extend from East Broadway to Henry street with yard connecting.

The dormitories looked clean; the beds were good; two beds were in a closet; it seemed very close; the only ventilation coming from the room. They wash in running water; they said that each child had a towel, but I did not see any.

The bath-room was on the lower floor of one house; a large sink which was very dirty and two tubs that were not fit for any child to get in. The older boys were at school, but the younger ones were in the yard; they did not look clean.

It is well that the older boys go out to school, for the houses are small for the number of boys they have. The yard is partly occupied by the closets, which were not clean; they said they were flushed with water several times a day, but I doubted it.

At 10:1 East Broadway, where the smaller children are, the sleeping arrangements were much better. In both houses the sitting-rooms are in the basement, which were dark and very unattractive. The children looked comparatively well; they said one had had no sickness all summer. They have very poor hospital arrangements; their quarantine is very defective. The whole institution presented a very unsatisfactory appearance, everything looked dirty. I think the managers should move the institution in the country or to some more suitable buildings.

### Girls' Department.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.

*Inspected by Commissioner de Poyster, October 15, 1892.*

This department moved from Eighty-third street near Avenue A about thirteen months ago to its present quarters. The property is owned by the society. It is pleasantly situated on a hill with good play ground for the children.

A large four-story house, with wing on either side of three stories, formerly a private dwelling, is used for the institution.

There are 148 girls in this house, from 2 to 16 years. Girls over 5 years attend public school, which is very good for them. After school they sew and mend. They looked clean; hair was neat.

The younger children, who did not attend school, lead a very idle life. They should have kindergarten training. They were sitting on the ground, not even playing, the day I visited the institution.

On the first floor is a class or sitting-room for the older girls and one dormitory for the babies; the office and superintendent's living room.

The babies are left in care of a servant at night.

Second floor, there are four dormitories; beds were good. The governess' room was on this floor.

Third floor, four dormitories, and fourth floor, three dormitories, all the dormitories were well ventilated, bright and cheerful. In two cases wash-stands were in the dormitories, with beds very close to them. The matron said they were not used; but no matter how well trapped, a certain amount of sewer gas is sure to escape.

The closets are on the first floor adjoining the babies' dormitory. They were in a wretched condition. There was no water to be had for flushing them, except from 12 to 1 o'clock in the day and during the night. The porter said that the factories in the neighborhood used all the water. The closets in the yard were a little better.

The dining-room is on the lower floor. The children were seen at dinner. The younger ones are served first, as there is not room for all at one time. The room is poorly lighted and ventilated.

Next to the dining-room is the wash room; the children wash in running water, each child has its own towel. They are bathed once a week in a large tank, which is very objectionable.

The kitchen and laundry are on the same floor.

There were two cases of eye trouble among the children, but not serious, and eleven sore heads. The children with sore heads were hooded; they were with the other children, indeed there seemed no way provided for isolation. The managers had made an inclosure that the matron said was to be used for contagious diseases but it was directly in front of the laundry windows cutting off the air from the laundry if it should ever be used. I have called Dr. Morris' attention to the institution.

One very serious defect in the Deborah Nursery is the incompetent women who are engaged, not only for the housework, but for the care of the children. At night the children are left to the care of the house servants. Two porters are engaged in the house. It is most undesirable to have such young men

It seems to me to be a house without a head.

**THE HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK CITY,**

Founded in 1879.

ELEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST STREET.

Objects: "To receive destitute, etc., children committed by courts and magistrates, pursuant to the laws of the State."

Total number of inmates in 1892 .....	704
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 .....	265
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892 .....	140
Received from the city in 1892 .....	\$61,005 92
Received from school fund in 1892 .....	Nothing.

**Census October 1, 1892.**

Paid officers .....	5
Paid servants .....	52
Boys under 12.....	282
Boys over 12.....	110
Girls under 12.....	222
Girls over 12.....	90
Orphans .....	80
Half-orphans .....	254
Half-orphans having fathers living.....	108
Destitution .....	370

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, October 24, 1892.*

This institution was in excellent order. The children looked well and healthy, very neatly dressed.

The dormitories were all in excellent order, well ventilated and well lighted. The beds clean and neatly made; sheets changed every week. Caretakers sleep in each dormitory to care for the children at night.

All the work of the house is done by hired servants.

The children wash in running water, and clean towels were hung at the foot of each bed. Every day each child has a clean towel. There are 3,000 in use.

The stock of clothing is abundant; also the stock of house linen and all well kept.

The children wear night-gowns.

The rain baths have lately been introduced into the boys' department.

The closets were scrupulously neat, with a good flow of water.

Last June the new building for the girls was completed, it is connected with the boys' by two passageways, one inside and one outside. The building is most beautifully planned, and well adapted for the work. There are two very large dormitories which can be divided by folding doors, if it is thought necessary. There are eleven windows in each. The day I visited, the sun was shining very bright, and everything looked very cheerful. The ventilation was perfect. The washrooms and closets are outside; they were in excellent order, as in the boys' department, each child has a clean towel every day.

In this building are the hospitals. There were several children sick with colds, nothing serious. A good quarantine, with everything separate. Two trained nurses are employed, one for day and one for night.

Besides the fire escapes, which are good, they have a fireproof tower with stone staircase running from top to bottom of the house.

The dining room and kitchen are in the new building and the laundries in the old.

The children were seen at dinner, the boys on one side and the girls on the other. They all said "good morning" to me as I entered. They presented a very fine appearance; all looked well and rosy.

The dinner was beautiful, soup first, then meat with bread. They have all the milk they want.

Their play ground is very good, near the river with large shade trees.

The children attend public school. They march up in the morning under the charge of a policeman, and the attendants from the asylum; they return for dinner at 12 o'clock and return to school at 1, and remain all the afternoon.



The managers are to be congratulated on the great improvement in this institution since the removal of the girls from Avenue A; and also on having a superintendent and matron to give such excellent care and watchfulness to both institution and children.

### COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN.

Founded in 1837.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET AND TENTH AVENUE.

Objects: This institution is for the care of orphan, half-orphan and destitute colored children, between 2 and 12 years of age.

Total number of inmates in 1892 . . . . .	390
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892 . . . . .	19
Discharged to parents and friends in 1892 . . . . .	94
Received from city in 1892 . . . . .	\$15,698 99
Received from school fund in 1892 . . . . .	2,438 67

#### Census October 1, 1892:

Paid officers in institution . . . . .	12
Paid servants in institution . . . . .	29
Boys under 12 . . . . .	168
Boys over 12 . . . . .	12
Girls under 12 . . . . .	100
Girls over 12 . . . . .	6
Orphans . . . . .	75
Half-orphans . . . . .	183
Both parents living . . . . .	28
Receiving industrial training . . . . .	78

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, October 24, 1892.*

This institution was found in fairly good condition.

The dormitories are not large; a nurse or caretaker sleeps in a room next the dormitory. Each dormitory has a play-room with a bath and water-closet between; the bath-room might almost

be in the dormitory. Only eighteen children sleep in each dormitory; they were light and well ventilated. The beds were good. In some cases the pillow-cases were soiled. Beds are changed every week.

The children wash in running water and are bathed in large tanks.

The superintendent said he hoped soon to have the rain-bath for the boys and separate tubs for the girls.

The children are all taught in the institution. One large class-room and three smaller ones. The class-rooms were bright with growing plants in the windows, making them very attractive. One class-room is devoted to industrial training. On the day of our visit the class was for girls in cane-sewing; the boys and girls are taught alike.

The children looked and seemed well; only one sick.

The dining room was pleasant and bright.

The supply of clothing is good.

The play grounds are large.

The boys and girls are taught together and eat together; other times they are kept separate. On the whole the institution presented a very good appearance.

## NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

Founded in 1845.

NEW YORK CITY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Objects: "The maintenance and care of the children of wet nurses; the care of lying-in women and their infants, and the support and maintenance of destitute children entrusted to their care, or admitted therein."

Total number of inmates in 1892.....	98
Committed by magistrates as destitute in 1892.....	None
Discharged to parents or friends in 1892.....	18
Money received from city in 1892.....	\$73,806 07
Received from school fund in 1892.....	692 47

## City Institution.

FIFTY-FIRST STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers .....	7
Paid servants .....	61
Adult inmates (women).....	155
Infants .. .. .	122
Children between 1 and 4 years.....	91
Orphans .....	None.
Half-orphans .....	83
Half-orphans with fathers living .....	23
Both parents living .....	130

*Inspected by Commissioner de Poyster, October 3, 1892.*

This is a very difficult institution to manage; there are several branches which require different qualifications in those in charge of each.

It contains a reformatory, a lying-in asylum, a hospital and an asylum for children; the work must be done to a large extent by women who come into the institution as objects of charity, and this makes it very difficult to maintain the best of order.

As a rule, the institution was in good order; there was evidently much carelessness in the use of towels; several of the children had sores on their faces, which trouble is very easy spread if there is not great care used with towels.

The cellar was in good order. The wards are very pleasant, light and well ventilated, and not crowded. The play-room and dining room and school-room of the older children (none over 4 years) was very cheerful and pleasant. The children looked well and happy.

The isolation of sick children in the annex or hospital building is excellent.

The servants all sleep in the basement, which seems a very poor arrangement from the point of health and character, for many of the rooms are dark and they must be left to themselves very much at night.

The lying-in department is all in the best of order and very pleasant; the home has been quite free from fever for several months.

## Country Branch.

## CASTLETON, ST. JOHN ISLAND.

Census October 1, 1892.

Paid officers .....	8
Paid servants in institution .....	34
Paid servants on farm .....	7
Adult inmates (women) .....	41
Infants .....	6
Children between 1 and 4 years .....	75
Children over 4 years .....	118
Orphans .....	39
Half-orphans .....	99
Children receiving industrial training.....	35
Amount of land connected with the institution, acres.....	47
Half-orphans having fathers living .....	7
Children in school .....	118

*Inspected by Commissioner de Peyster, November 14, 1892.*

There are different buildings of this institution, consisting of the main house, used for office, matron's, doctor's and assistants' rooms, and dining-room for the school children, and ten cottages; two are used for hospital purposes. The various buildings were found in good order. The children looked well and happy, and seemed to be well cared for.

There were separate basins and towels for each child; the bath tubs were not in very good condition. I do not think the bathing facilities for the institution are as they should be. I believe the managers think of putting up some new buildings.

A new schoolhouse has been built within a year. There are two resident teachers, and one comes in every day, and a kindergarten teacher for the little ones.

The younger children have a dining-room in one of the cottages.

The children are out-doors when the weather is pleasant; it seems very good for them.

There were three very sick children in the hospital and several with colds, but nothing very serious.

caretakers and assistants seemed to be very inferior . The matron said she had great difficulty in getting ent help to stay in the country. I would suggest a trained for the hospitals. The reception cottage at the institution und in good order. New cases are quarantined for three

resident physicians, who are women, a most important age, especially in an institution dealing with women of the ter of many received here.

Respectfully submitted. .

ANNIE G. de PEYSTER.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring the integrity and transparency of the financial system. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and reliability in the information gathered.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of the regulatory body in overseeing the financial system. It details the various responsibilities and powers of the regulator, including the ability to enforce rules and standards, conduct investigations, and impose penalties for non-compliance. This section also discusses the importance of public participation and transparency in the regulatory process, ensuring that the interests of all stakeholders are protected.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by the financial system and the measures being taken to address them. It identifies key areas of concern, such as the need for improved risk management, enhanced supervision, and the development of a robust legal framework. This section also outlines the various initiatives and programs being implemented to address these challenges, including the establishment of new regulatory bodies and the strengthening of existing ones.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records, the role of the regulatory body, and the need for improved risk management and supervision. This section also highlights the various challenges faced by the financial system and the measures being taken to address them, emphasizing the need for continued vigilance and collaboration between all stakeholders.



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# REPORT

IN THE

of the Investigation of the S. R. Smith  
Infirmary.

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By President CRAIG.

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# R E P O R T.

## SUPREME COURT

IN THE MATTER OF S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY.

*To the Supreme Court:*

In pursuance of the order of the court, made at Special Term, in the county of Kings, on the 3d day of August, 1892, appointing "Oscar Craig, president of the State Board of Charities," commissioner for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the said S. R. Smith Infirmary, in his discretion, if, on his "examination of said petition, depositions and exhibits, he shall deem it advisable so to do," and providing that the trustees of the S. R. Smith Infirmary might file an answer to the petition on which the matter was presented to the court, I, Oscar Craig, president of the State Board of Charities, as such commissioner, respectfully report as follows:

On examination of the petition with the answer, which was verified August 23, it was by me deemed advisable that such visit and inspection as, in my discretion, was provided by the order, should be made. Accordingly, on the morning of the eighth day of September, after due notice, the respective counsel for the petitioner and the infirmary, the petitioner in person, members of the late medical staff, who were colleagues of the petitioner, several trustees and managers, and the superintendent of the infirmary, and Clarence T. Barrett, Esq., of New York city, sanitary engineer, with others, were present before the commissioner at the infirmary; and, on his invitation, accompanied him in his inspection of the infirmary, some of whom, including the respective counsel and the sanitary engineer, continued with him during the whole inspection.

As defects of plumbing and ventilation were discovered, the oral allegations and denials and explanations of the respective

parties were received, if not objected to, during the progress of the actual inspection; but on account of objections to receiving all that was then offered, and the nature of the points left open, there appeared doubts respecting the responsibility for such manifest defects.

The commissioner, therefore, proposed to continue the inquiry by examining witnesses under oath; and this course was finally adopted, though the authority for it was at first questioned by the counsel for the trustees. In the discussion of the question, it was suggested that neither the Supreme Court, nor any visitor appointed by it, had power to examine witnesses under oath in the matter. The commissioner expressed his opinion that there is no doubt of the chancery power of the Supreme Court, or a justice thereof, in any such matter, and on any visit to a charitable institution, to examine witnesses under oath, or appoint a visitor or commissioner to do so, and that in this case, the common law power of the commissioner, derived from the equity side of the court, is supplemented by this statutory power in his capacity as president of the State Board of Charities.

Reference is here made to authorities on the common law power and to the statutes on the power of the board and its president, as follows:

Chancery power: Constitution, art. 6, § 6; Rev. Stat., Banks & Bros., 8th ed., vol. 3, pp. 1922-3, § 8; Birdseye, vol. 1, p. 262, § 11; Laws 1848, chap. 319, § 8; Laws 1847, chap. 280, § 16; *Utica Ins. Co.*, ads. Atty. Gen., 2 John., chap. 384; *Bascom v. Albertson*, 34 N. Y. R., 384-613.

Statutory power: Laws of 1867, chap. 951, §§ 4 and 8; Laws of 1871, chap. 699, §§ 1 and 2; Laws of 1873, chap. 571, § 4; Rev. Stat., Banks & Bros., 8th ed., vol. 3, pp. 2138-9, §§ 1 and 8, p. 2140, § 4, and p. 2147, § 1; Birdseye, vol. 1, pp. 458, 459, 460, §§ 1-8 and 15; Code Civil Pro., §§ 1783, 217, 851; Angell and Ames on Corp., 7th ed., pp. 646-7, §§ 689, 690, 691, 694, 695.

The counsel for the petitioner furnished the following additional authorities on the chancery power:

Com. Dig., "visitor," A. 3; Cok. Litt., 96 A; Story Eq., §§ 1187-8; 2 Kyd Corp., 180; 2 Roll. Abr., 230, C 1, 17, 20, 24; *Re Hathaway*,

71 N. Y., 238; 2 Kent Com., 302; R. v. Bishop of Ely, 1 Blacks., 82 (S. C. S. 5, T. R. 475); Phillips v. Barry, 2 T. R., 348; Com. Dig., visitor C. and A., 10; Murdock's Appeal, 7 Pick., 382; Bouvier Law Dic., "visitation."

On the hearing, the parties obtruded personal and professional issues, which the commissioner endeavored to exclude, holding that the examination and inquiry were for no purpose other than to ascertain the general condition and administration of the hospital.

The petition presents the condition of the hospital and the administration of its trustees in unfavorable lights. It avers that "A new site well adapted to the purpose has recently been purchased and buildings have been erected costing over \$60,000; that said buildings are wholly unsuited to hospital uses, that they are ill ventilated and the plumbing is imperfect and dangerous, and especially the room and table furnished for surgical operations in the building known as the 'Bechtel ward' are so unskillfully connected with the sewer that unwholesome air is supplied to patients and surrounds surgical wounds so as greatly to interfere with the success of such operations, prevent healing and produce septic diseases.

"That in addition to this serious condition and the great outlay of money donated to merciful ends for these unwholesome buildings, the trustees of this institution have failed to supply proper and useful facilities for cleaning and preparing surgical instruments for use, thereby increasing the risk of unsuccessful operation and of professional and pecuniary responsibility to the medical men connected therewith and to the institution itself."

The answer of trustees puts the allegations of the petition in issue, and raises the question of negligence on the part of the late staff of surgeons and physicians, as conducive to the defects and evils averred in the petition.

The inspection of the buildings and appliances discovered the alleged defects and evils in plumbing and ventilation, but did not reveal the persons accountable for such state of things.

The responsibility for the defects elsewhere found respecting the plumbing and ventilation of the buildings, appears by the examination to be divided between the trustees and members of

the late surgical and medical staff, of which the petitioner is one. Such responsibility on the part of the late surgeons and physicians relates to both carelessness in failing to obtain knowledge of said defects and evils, and negligence in remedying or reporting such evils and defects when known.

That the petitioner and some of his colleagues on the late surgical and medical staff, were ignorant of the facts complained of until a few days or weeks before the complaints were made in the petition to the court, and after the report of Mr. Barrett, the sanitary engineer, made to the trustees, who had retained him to investigate and remedy all defects and evils in plumbing, ventilation and construction, is evident from the testimony of surgeons and physicians late members of the staff. (Minutes, Dr. Thompson, p. 16; Dr. Van Rensselaer, pp. 17, 34, vol. 2, pp. 40-50, Dr. Conley, vol. 2, p. 70.)

That some of the said surgeons or physicians endeavored to remedy or even to report such of said defects and evils as were known to them respectively, is also evident from their testimony.

Dr. Van Rensselaer said: "I am not aware that the medical staff ever made any complaints." (Vol. 1, p. 15.)

To the question of the commissioner, "Have you ever stated anything to any of the trustees with reference to any defects in construction or otherwise?" Dr. Conley answered, "No, sir; I never have." (Vol. 1, p. 16.)

Referring to the operating room in the Bechtel pavilion and to the question of the commissioner, "Was there any advice or action given by the medical staff to the trustees, of the defects of the operating room," Dr. Van Rensselaer, the petitioner, answered: "Not that I am aware of, except the stairway, which was taken in case anybody died he could be taken right down to the cellar. By request of the doctors that was closed." (Vol. 1, p. 33.)

Dr. Walzer, Jr., knew defects in operating-room in North pavilion, but did not notify the trustees, though there was a better room available. (Vol. 1, p. 51.)

The same surgeon, before his resignation, discovered the serious defects in the sewer trap under the operating table in the Bechtel pavilion, but did not advise the trustees. (Vol. 2, pp. 167, 170.)



Dr. Walzer, Sr., knew of serious defects in ventilation of Norton pavilion two years ago, and so soon as it was used, but never brought the same to the attention of the trustees. (Vol. 3, pp. 48-49, 57 to 60.)

That the defects in plumbing in the operating room and other parts of the Bechtel pavilion were not due to the alleged rejection of plans submitted by the surgeons is evident from the fact that such plans utterly ignored the subject of plumbing, the most important one from a surgical or sanitary point of view. (Vol. 1, p. 47; vol. 2, p. 11; vol. 3, p. 9.)

Dr. Walzer, Sr., testified to the effect that the operating-room in Bechtel pavilion is substantially on the Frost plan, recommended by the surgeons, and that he approved it. (Vol. 3, pp. 56, 57.)

See testimony of petitioner, Vol. 1, pp. 46, 48, 49, who testifies that drainage pipe under operating table in Bechtel pavilion was put in at his request. (Vol. 2, p. 10.)

The petition avers that "the trustees of this institution have failed to supply proper and useful facilities for cleaning and preparing surgical instruments for use, thereby increasing the risk of unsuccessful operations and of professional and pecuniary responsibility to the medical men connected therewith, and to the institution itself."

That this averment is not well founded in fact, is shown by the testimony of the petitioner and other surgeons on the late staff. It does not appear that the trustees ever received any advice from any of the surgeons as to what were the "proper and usual facilities for cleaning and preparing surgical instruments for use," or any notice of defects in the facilities or appliances in actual use. But the contrary, so far as the surgeons testified on this point, is established.

Petitioner says that he never told the trustees there were not proper appliances for cleaning instruments, and never asked them to supply any, and to his knowledge none of the staff ever did. (Vol. 1, pp. 65, 66.)

He further testifies that he was never cognizant of defects in apparatus for cleaning instruments, prior to March, 1892. (Vol. 2, p. 21.)

And he further testified as follows:

"Q. What is the proper apparatus for a hospital of this kind to have? A. I could not state; I have not looked up with reference to the sterilizing of the instruments; I do not know.

"Q. How then did you come to state in your petition that the proper apparatus was not supplied for the sterilizing of instruments? A. There was no proper boiler here.

"Q. If you did not know what the proper apparatus is why did you state in your petition that no proper apparatus was supplied? A. Because there was not.

"Q. Why didn't you report to the trustees and ask them to procure an apparatus for cleaning and sterilizing instruments? A. For the reason that I supposed the instruments were clean enough for ordinary uses. Our attention was never called to it till the letter -

"Q. You thought the instruments could be kept clean with the facilities in the hospital? A. My attention was never called to any dirty instruments before that.

"Q. If you did not have the proper apparatus, it was your duty to inform the trustees of the fact, and the staff never did it? A. Not that I am aware of.

"Q. The trustees never had any knowledge from the staff of medical men? A. No, sir; not that I am aware of."

On the same examination, to the commissioner's question, "Will you say that instruments cannot be properly cleansed without the modern appliances that are in the modern hospitals?" the petitioner's answer was: "No, sir; they can be cleansed;" and to the commissioner's question, "All the surgeon needs for boiling instruments is a spirit lamp?" the petitioner's answer was: "Yes, sir." (Vol. 2, pp. 46, 47; see, also, pp. 74, 75.)

In Dr. Coonley's examination, to the question, "Did you notify the trustees that there were not proper facilities for cleaning and sterilizing instruments in this hospital at any time?" he answered: "No, sir;" and to the question, "Did you ever have *any difficulty* in getting the instruments clean, to your satisfac-

tion, with the appliances here?" he answered: "I never found any fault; the most marked cases were those that occurred this year, notably, the O'Neil case; that was a case I could not understand." (Vol. 2, pp. 68, 69.)

The following is an excerpt from the examination of Dr. Walzer, Jr.:

"Q. Did you ever have any difficulty in keeping the instruments clean and in good order for use with the appliances furnished by the hospital? A. No, sir.

"Q. Did you have any complaint to make in regard to there not being proper appliances furnished for keeping the instruments clean? A. No, sir.

"Q. You never asked for anything more? A. No, sir.

"Q. Does it require some complicated machinery? A. It does not, although at present there are some beautiful instruments for sterilizing in the market; I didn't think it necessary to ask the trustees to obtain one for use.

"Q. How long have you been on the staff? A. Four years, I think." (Vol. 2, pp. 170, 171.)

• • • • •  
That some of the surgical instruments, on the day of first inspection by the commissioner, were, by the surgeon who, at the request of the commissioner, examined the same, found, under the microscope, with foreign substance adhering thereto, is shown by the testimony of Dr. Coonley. (Vol. 2, p. 56.)

But that such foreign matter may have been the result of the process they had undergone in the house of the instrument-makers, where they had been sent to be polished and from which they had just been returned; and that such process is not intended to leave them surgically clean or to do away with subsequent boiling and antiseptic treatment in the hospital, before operations, appears from the testimony of Dr. Coonley, already cited, and his further testimony, and the evidence given by Dr. Leonard, a witness called by the counsel for the petitioner. (Vol. 2, p. 67; vol. 3, pp. 25-33.)

• • • • •  
The board of trust, however, is not justified, as it is not exempted from neglect of duty, in the matters of plumbing and

ventilation, but, on the contrary, is with the late surgical and medical staff, jointly responsible for all the defects and evils in these respects, as they were discovered on the inspection by the commissioner, with the sanitary engineer, the respective counsel and others, and designated in the minutes as follows, to wit:

In matter of plumbing of administration building, vol. 1, pp. 2, 3, 4, 7, 15, 18, 19, 21, 25; of Bechtel pavilion, vol. 1, pp. 26, 27, 29, 31, 45; vol. 2, pp. 148, 149, 150, 151; and, in matter of ventilation of administration building, vol. 1, pp. 13, 14, 21, 23, 25; of Bechtel pavilion, vol. 1, pp. 27, 32; and of Norton pavilion, vol. 1, p. 54.

It is pleasant, however, to turn from these evils to their remedies. Before the examination and prior to the petition, as we have already seen, the trustees had retained Mr. Bartlett to reform the system of plumbing and ventilation and to put the infirmary in sanitary condition. (See also Records of Hospital, vol. 2, p. 90.) The results at the close of the examination were satisfactory. A second inspection made by the commissioner on the last day of the investigation, and the examination of the sanitary engineer under oath on the same day, disclosed radical and thorough measures which had been adopted for the correction of the errors before discovered in this system of plumbing and ventilation, with the work finished or in progress. (Vol. 3, pp. 73, 74, 75.)

That in these matters of construction, the trustees are responsible, is a presumption arising from their relations to the institution, and also a conclusion following from all the proofs on the whole case; but that their past negligence has been relieved by their present diligence in radical remedies and reforms, is of more interest and consequence to the benefactors and the beneficiaries of the infirmary.

The petition avers that "the funds donated to the institution have been spent in extravagant and useless and dangerous buildings." The only specifications relating to the allegation of dangerous character of the buildings are those respecting the plumbing and ventilation already considered; and the only evidence

received or offered under this averment is confined to these matters.

The testimony of Mr. Barrett, the sanitary engineer, is to the effect, that the administration building, if devoted to general uses, inclusive of offices, reception rooms, dormitories for officers and nurses and servants, and exclusive of wards and rooms for patients, is not too large for a hospital of 200 patients, and that the grounds are suitable for additional pavilions; and that the reasonable cost of the administration building is from \$48,000 to \$50,000; of the Bechtel pavilion, from \$9,000 to \$9,500; and of the Norton pavilion, from \$8,000 to \$8,500. (Vol. 1, pp. 69 to 73.)

These estimates of proper cost agree well with the actual cost. The opinion as to proper size of the administration building is to be considered in relation to the testimony of Mr. Marsh, one of the executors of Dr. Frost, showing that the land was purchased by the testator in his lifetime, that the building was erected under the supervision of the architect selected by the testator, being, however, three stories instead of two stories as designed by the testator and a little larger on the ground plan than the original design contemplated. (Vol. 2 pp. 75 to 80.)

Assuming that the administration building is larger than modern ideas of hospital construction require, it is in the opinion of the commissioner, considered with reference to its present and provisional uses for patients, as well as its prospective uses exclusively for administration, not such a departure from the normal or absolute standard as seriously to detract from its relative excellence or reflect upon the good faith or ordinary prudence of the trustees. It is of some significance that there do not appear to be any complaints from the representatives of the testator, Dr. Frost, respecting the administration building, or from the benefactors, Mrs. Bechtel or Mr. Norton, concerning the respective pavilions erected mainly if not wholly from their gifts.

One matter not mentioned in the petition, the answer or the order appointing the commissioner, was considered by him on the examination, viz., the general finances and accounts. On the 22nd



first hearing he requested the counsel, respectively, to appoint experts to examine these matters, and renewed such request on the second day of the hearing. (Vol. 2, pp. 2 to 6.)

On the last day of the examination these matters of the finances and accounts were considered as follows:

"Commissioner Craig stated that the report of the expert accountant, Mr. G. D. L'Huilier, had been sent to him instead of to the counsel within a day or two of the continuance of the hearing. He called attention to his original proposition, that the expert accountant representing the petitioners, and the expert accountant Mr. Townsend, representing the trustees, should go over the accounts together. In so far as their minds might meet regarding them, there would be no necessity for further consideration to either counsel or commissioner; but if they should differ on any points, they could state the points on which the variance existed, and those points of variance could be considered by the counsel, and be by them presented to the commissioner. It seemed, however, that only one of the experts, namely, Mr. L'Huilier, representing the petitioner, had presented any report, and that had been sent to the commissioner in the first instance without having been submitted to the respective counsel. The commissioner suggested that the original understanding should be carried out.

"Mr. Stafford explained that what the commissioner had stated was the original understanding, and said: 'I ought to say, however, that the account was, in June, 1891, when the former treasurer, Gen. Livingston Satterly, retired from office, thoroughly and fully examined by Mr. Townsend on behalf of the trustees, and he reported at that time no misappropriation of funds.'

"Mr. Shortt: 'I submit, on behalf of the petitioner, that since the assumption of the office of treasurer by Mr. Alexander, nothing could be more admirable than the system and accuracy with which the books of accounts have been kept, that is from June, 1891. With respect to the accounts prior to that period, I admit on behalf of the petitioner, that as far as I can see from this report, which is the only source of my knowledge, that there is no evidence of misappropriation of funds, with the exception of \$247, which should have been credited to the infirmary for interest, and which was credited on the books of the trust company where the deposit was



and a further sum of \$9.27, which is still in the trust company, the existence of which the officials were apparently unaware of."

Mr. Shortt then goes on to criticise the methods of bookkeeping by the former treasurer, prior to June, 1891, whereby moneys appearing on the trust company's account as deposits to the credit of the infirmary, do not appear on its account (Vol. 3, pp. 4 to 12.)

The point of these supplemental remarks by the counsel for the petitioner is stated in the minutes, as follows:

"Commissioner Craig. I understand this to be the situation, that while counsel for the petitioner does not charge dishonesty or misappropriation, he says that the method of keeping the accounts was such as to put them upon the inquiry as to whether there have been any misappropriations."

"Mr. Shortt. That is the point." (Vol. 3, pp. 10, 11.)

Had the investigation been further continued, the line of inquiry thus vindicated might have been prolonged. But in the opinion of the commissioner it was not worth while to adjourn the general examination, in order to make such supplemental investigation, for the following, among other, reasons:

(1.) Mr. L'Huilier, the expert employed by the counsel for the petitioner, states in his voluminous report, that "while the accounts show no proof of misappropriation, they disclose gross carelessness in the handling of trust funds, which applies to the account only prior to June 1, 1891," and explaining, says: "The excess of deposits and trusts as shown by the trust company and the treasurer's books arose from various payments - \$2,500, drawn from one fund of the depositors and put back again would increase his deposits \$2,500, but would not increase his money. It is simply a case of moneys drawn out and then put back again" (Vol. 3, pp. 3 and 8.)

(2.) The counsel for the petitioner makes substantially the same concession already cited.

(3.) Mr. Townsend, the expert accountant for the trustees had made his report prior to the examination and the petition, to wit: In June, 1891. From this report it appears that there was no misappropriation by the former treasurer, and no substantial error

in his accounts. (Vol. 3, p. 2, and printed report of the trustees for 1891, pp. 34 to 48.)

(4.) The criticism of this expert by the petitioner's counsel seems to be unsubstantial, in view of his commendation of the accuracy and method of the same accountant, who appears to have done the work for the present treasurer, Mr. Alexander, since June, 1891, whose accounts the same counsel characterizes as follows: "I submit on behalf of the petitioner that since the assumption of the office of treasurer by Mr. Alexander, nothing could be more admirable than the system and accuracy with which the books of account have been kept, that is from June, 1891."

(5.) The fact that Mr. Satterlee has not been treasurer or trustee since June, 1891, and the fact that the trustees were diligent in procuring a trustworthy expert to examine his accounts make the further investigation of the same impertinent upon any inquiry into the management of the institution.

(6.) There is neither in the written pleadings nor in the order of the court any references to such matters.

. . . . .

The commissioner of the court is led to say, that as an officer or member of the State Board of Charities, he will after, as well as before, the termination of these proceedings, hold himself bound to examine any charges or complaints which may be made in writing, respecting the finances and accounts prior to June, 1891, against the present trustees who were then in the board of trust, by the petitioner or any of such surgeons or physicians or any of the contributors to or benefactors or beneficiaries of the infirmary.

The final results of the inspection and investigation under the order of the court, are stated in the following summary of findings of fact and general conclusions.

### SUMMARY.

#### First Findings of Fact.

(1.) The administration building, the Beechel pavilion and the Norton pavilion, at the date of the petition, were, and each of them was supplied with imperfect and improper appliances for ventilation, and defective and dangerous plumbing.

(2.) The said buildings were not, and none of them was at that time, in other respects, "unsuited to hospital uses," or to such extent or degree in departure from a relative, reasonable and fair standard as to be grossly "extravagant," or "greatly impaired" in "usefulness;" and while not in all respects absolutely conformable to modern and approved ideas, they do not appear to be in opposition to the designs of the respective benefactors who, by bequest or gifts, provided the respective funds for their construction.

(3.) The trustees then had not furnished the most modern "facilities for cleaning and preparing surgical instruments," but they had supplied sufficient facilities for such purpose, which, if used with proper or ordinary care, were adapted and ample to insure surgical cleanliness of all surgical instruments for all surgical operations.

(4.) The superintendent was a professional and skilled nurse, and was not "unfit for said position," or "unfit to care for patients," but was in all respects competent, efficient and trust worthy.

(5.) The acting house physician at the same time, though introduced by the late staff of surgeons and physicians, was not a graduate of any medical college, and was not licensed as a physician or surgeon.

\* \* \* \* \*

(7.) The trustees, prior to the petition, employed a competent and trustworthy sanitary engineer to discover the defects and dangers in the system of plumbing and ventilation, and to remedy the same.

(8.) The petitioner and most of his colleagues on the late surgical and medical staff were ignorant of the principal defects and dangers in such systems of plumbing and ventilation, until they learned the same from the report of the said sanitary engineer to the trustees, which was made just prior to the petition.

(9.) Such defects and dangers in such systems of plumbing and ventilation as said petitioner or his said colleagues knew before

said report of the sanitary engineer, were not by them communicated to the trustees.

(10.) The petitioner and his said associate surgeons, did not, and none of them did at any time advise the trustees respecting proper appliances for ventilation or proper plumbing or proper apparatus for cleansing and preparing surgical instruments and did not, and none of them did, at any time notify the trustees of any imperfections or evils relating to any such things or uses of the institution.

. . . . .

(15.) The accounts of the present treasurer ever since his appointment in June, 1891, have been correct and perfect.

(16.) The accounts of the former treasurer prior to June, 1891, as shown by the petitioner's expert, were kept in a careless manner, but it does not appear from the report of this expert, or of the expert previously employed by the trustees or otherwise, that there was ever any misappropriation or loss of the funds of the infirmary; and the said officer has not been since said date, treasurer, accountant or trustee of the institution.

(17.) The members of the late surgical and medical staff and the said acting house physician resigned prior to the petition, and bore no connection with the institution during the examination.

(18.) The superintendent severed her relation to the infirmary after the order appointing the commissioner and during the examination.

(19.) All persons charged with negligence or responsibility respecting the defects, abuses or evils averred in the petition, or revealed in the evidence, have ceased to hold any office or relation to the institution, except the trustees, who remain responsible for its administration and condition.

(20.) A system for the complete correction of all errors, defects and evils in the plumbing and ventilation of the buildings of the infirmary, had been adopted by the trustees, under the advice of the sanitary engineer, and entirely committed by them to his direction, prior to the petition, and by him introduced and applied or put in process of execution, at the close of the examination.

which system of radical reforms and remedies will, it is expected and believed, put the institution in the best sanitary condition.

Second — Conclusions.

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(3.) The trustees should be directed by order of the court, to report to the State Board of Charities, on or before the first day of May next, the sanitary condition of the infirmary, including the changes and results in the systems of plumbing and ventilation of each ward and building, the condition and care of the surgical instruments, the practice respecting case books and clinical history, the facts with reference to healing of surgical wounds by first intention with specifications regarding failure, if any, and to make such special reports semi-annually on the first days of November and May thereafter, in addition to the annual report to the State Board for each fiscal year now required by statute, and to cause such special reports to be signed and acknowledged by the president and secretary of the trustees, and signed and verified under oath by the superintendent and house physician of the infirmary.

Dated *February 23, 1893.*

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR CRAIG,

*President of the State Board of Charities, as Commissioner of Court.*

The foregoing report has been filed with the clerk of the court, and in the office of the State Board of Charities. Exceptions to the report have been filed in behalf of the petitioner, with the clerk of the court. Such exceptions not having been brought to a hearing, the parts of the report to which such exceptions more particularly refer have been here omitted.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the report, a certified and verified return to the State Board has been made, of which the following is a copy:

*To the State Board of Charities:*

The board of trustees of the S. B. Smith Infirmary, respectfully make the following report, pursuant to direction of Hon. Oscar Craig:

First. That the sanitary condition of the infirmary is good.

Second. That such changes in the system of plumbing and ventilation in each of the wards and buildings have been made and completed, as were suggested by Clarence T. Barrett, sanitary engineer, with the approval of Mr. Craig. All of whom changes have been made by said sanitary engineer and under his personal supervision and direction, and, as above stated, the hospital is, as said trustees are advised by said engineer and believe to be the fact, in good sanitary condition.

Third. That by a rule established by the trustees, the house physician is now made responsible, under direction of the surgical staff, for the condition of the surgical instruments belonging to the hospital, and as trustees are informed and believe such instruments are kept clean and in proper condition for use.

Fourth. That since May 11, 1892, as said trustees are informed and believe, there has been no case of a surgical operation performed in the hospital on a healthy patient when the wound has failed to heal by first intention.

Fifth. That proper books have been prepared by the present staff and clinical histories are now kept of each patient in the hospital, according to the practice and custom in the best hospitals in the State.

Sixth. That the number of patients to be cared for has largely increased and the trustees believe they receive as good treatment, care and attention as do patients in other hospitals of the State.

Dated New Brighton, States Island, May 1, 1893.

O. S. WOOD,

*President*

E. C. BRIDGMAN,

*Secretary*

E. R. SAMSON,

*Superintendent*

H. A. COBBS, M. D.,

*House Physician*



STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
County of Richmond, } ss.:

On this ninth day of May, before me personally came Orin S. Wood, president, and Edward C. Bridgman, secretary, of the board of trustees of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, to me known, who acknowledged to me that they signed the foregoing instrument as such president and secretary respectively.

DEWITT STAFFORD,

*Notary Public, Richmond County.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
County of Richmond, } ss.:

Eben R. Sampson, superintendent, and H. A. Cohrs, M. D., house physician, of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, being severally duly sworn, say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing instrument by him subscribed is true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

E. R. SAMPSON,

*Superintendent.*

H. A. COHRS, M. D.,

*House Physician.*

Sworn to before me, }  
May 9, 1893. }

DEWITT STAFFORD,

*Notary Public, Richmond County.*



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# REPORT

OF AN

**Examination of the Oswego County Poor-house and its  
Administration.**

By Commissioners CRAIG, LETCHWORTH AND WALRATH.

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# REPORT

## STATE OF NEW YORK, STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

We, Oscar Craig, president, and William P. Letchworth and Peter Walrath, members of the Board, submit the following report:

Complaints against the management and the keeper of the Oswego county poor-house, and against its general administration by the superintendent of the poor, were received by your president through the State Charities Aid Association, on the 31st day of October, 1892. On the day following, November first, the president laid these complaints before Commissioners Letchworth and Walrath, who, with him, were, as your committee on the Epileptic Colony, inspecting proposed sites for the colony in Jefferson county. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee that the opportunity of their presence in the adjoining county should, by them, be improved to investigate the facts respecting these charges and also all facts relating to the general administration of the poor-house and the condition of its inmates. Accordingly, notice of their intention so to do was given to the commissioner for the fifth judicial district, with their request that he be present at the examination, but he was unable to attend.

The procedure at the investigation included inquiries personally made of prominent citizens in Mexico, where the poor-house is situated, embracing visitors appointed by the State Charities Aid Association, and an inspection of the poor house and its inmates and the examination of thirteen witnesses under oath. The following witnesses were sworn and examined in the order stated, viz.:

Dr. Strong H. Bennett, the physician; William S. Lansing, late keeper; Jane Lansing, his wife, late matron; Dr. George P. Johnson, late physician; Lucy Brinklow, servant of William S. and Jane Lansing; Julia M. Brown, an inmate of the poor-house; Mary Morehouse, cook in the poor-house and late attendant in its insane department; John D. Spencer, the keeper of the poor-house; William B. Ellsworth, an employe; Sallie A. Spencer, the matron; Henry V. Spencer, the superintendent of the poor; Edwin E. Parsons, late farmer of the poor-house; Cora Parsons, late cook in the keeper's kitchen.

The minutes of the examination, reported by the law stenographer, Willis H. Porter, of Watertown, containing 137 pages, are herewith produced to be filed.

### Facts Found.

From the evidence, inspection and examination, the following facts are found:

#### I.

The poor-house, including the building lately used for the chronic insane, though badly arranged for ventilation and for the classification and care of the inmates, is in good order and the inmates appear to be cleanly.

#### II.

The superintendent of the poor, with his wife, resides in the poor-house; but he gives little personal attention to its actual management. (Minutes, pp. 5-6-7-123.)

His wife, Sallie A. Spencer, as the matron, is entitled to the credit of the cleanly and sanitary condition of the buildings and inmates. (Min. pp. 6-123-125.)

Their son, John D. Spencer, is the keeper of the poor-house. (Min. 124-125.)

#### III.

The keeper, when appointed, was, or lately had been, an attendant in the men's ward of the insane department; and, when appointed such attendant, he had been recently discharged from



the Onondaga county penitentiary, where he had been imprisoned, under conviction and sentence of a court of record, for feloniously taking money from a woman with whom he was traveling. (Min. pp. 30 31 32 85 to 121.)

He has been, during his official service as attendant and as keeper, of drinking habits, and of irregular and immoral life. (Min. pp. 9-15-17 21 32 33-34-37 42-91-120 121.)

#### IV.

The superintendent of the poor was cognizant of the tendency of his son to become drunk, before he appointed him keeper of the poor-house; and of his imprisonment and immoral life, before he appointed him attendant in the insane department. (Min. p. 121.)

#### V.

One of the inmates, Julia M. Brown, an epileptic woman, testified, that in the winter or early spring of 1892, the keeper attempted illicit intercourse with her. There was no witness present. She made no outcry or complaint at the time. (Min. pp. 50 52 53.)

Some days afterward she told another inmate in confidence. (Min. pp. 23 25 51.)

This confidante reported the matter to the late matron, Mrs. Lansing; and thereupon Mrs. Lansing and the present matron, Mrs. Spencer, had an interview with the complainant, Julia M. Brown.

The complainant testifies that, at this interview, she affirmed the truth of her former confidential statement; and Mrs. Lansing confirms the same, but Mrs. Spencer denies it. The main contradiction is thus between Mrs. Spencer and Mrs. Lansing, as to the interview. (Min., pp. 54 to 57, 22 to 24, 114 to 116.)

No investigation was ever made by the superintendent of the poor, who seeks to justify his failure to do so, on the statement of Mrs. Spencer that the charge was recanted.

But as to this act charged against the keeper, he makes a total and absolute denial under oath. (Min., pp. 89, 90, 91.)

Testimony affecting the reputation of the witness for truth and veracity, and also her moral character, was received. (Min., pp. 27, 28, 35, 44, 74.)

The finding is that this charge was not proven.

#### VI.

Of charges of similar nature against the said John D. Spencer while he was attendant in the insane department, were told by patients in the department. (Min., pp. 34, 35.)

But he denies the same.

As the charges were not made definite or certain, and the inmates of the insane department have been removed to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, no finding or investigation is practicable.

#### VII.

Patients in the insane department were frequently punished by dashing water against their faces and into their mouths and noses, while they were held on their backs, and in other positions, with always the liability, and sometimes the actual occurrence, of producing temporary strangulation in the subjects. (Min., pp. 69 to 70, 75 to 79, 92, 93, 98, 102 to 104, 108 to 113.)

#### VIII.

Two of the attendants, who practiced these punishments in the insane department, are now retained in the poor-house, viz.: John D. Spencer, as keeper, and William B. Elsworth, as helper. (Min., pp. 85, 92, 93, 102.)

#### IX.

The matron, who practiced these punishments in the insane department has, within the last year, subjected the said epileptic Julia M. Brown, in the poor-house, to the same treatment. (Min., pp. 60, 112, 113.)

But, in her behalf, the commissioners making this report do not refrain from saying, that they find in her onerous and exacting duties and overwork, without sufficient help, as is the case with so many matrons of poor-houses, mitigating circumstances, and that they find, from their general examination, that in

disposition is to be kind and self-sacrificing in the administration of her office.

#### X.

The superintendent of the poor, who, from attention to other things or inattention, has given little time or supervision to the poor-house, or the insane department thereof, never saw any of these punishments by water; but he knew of the infliction of them and of their frequency, and he approved them. (Min., pp. 94 122 to 125.)

#### Second.

From the facts as found and all the proofs, there follow general conclusions, viz.:

##### I.

The appointments by the superintendent of the poor, of his son, John D. Spencer, to be first an attendant in the insane department, and afterwards the keeper of the poor-house, were inexpedient and morally wrong.

##### II.

The punishments described in the findings of fact, are inhuman and cruel.

##### III.

The superintendent of the poor is censurable for said appointments, for said punishments, and for general negligence in administration of the poor-house.

#### Third.

Upon the foregoing facts and conclusions, there must be made the following recommendations, viz.:

##### I.

The keeper of the poor-house should be immediately dismissed from office.

##### II.

The said punishments should be discontinued and forbidden, in practice and by rule.

##### III.

The superintendent of the poor should reform all abuses, and remedy his own defects and errors, in administration of the poor-house.

IV.

The authorities of Oswego county should bring proper legal and moral influence to bear upon the management and administration of the poor-house.

V.

A certified copy of this report, with any action of the State Board of Charities thereon, should be sent to the secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and to each one of the following officials of Oswego county, viz.:

The superintendent of the poor; the chairman of the board of supervisors; the clerk of said board; the county judge and the county clerk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DATED *December 1, 1892.*

OSCAR CRAIG,  
*President.*

PETER WALRATH,  
WM. P. LETCHWORTH,  
*Commissioners.*

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# REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities on the Selection of a Site for  
and the Organization of an Epileptic Colony.

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## REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Legislature:*

The State Board of Charities respectfully submits its special report, as follows, under chapter 503, of the Laws of 1892:

In pursuance of the said act of the Legislature, the Board duly constituted a committee composed of three of its members, viz., its president, Oscar Craig, and State Charity Commissioners William P. Leitchworth and Peter Walrath, and charged its said committee with the duty of inspecting sites, examining plans, and ascertaining facts relevant and important to the object of the statute, namely, the establishment, in a proper situation, with a proper organization, of a colony for epileptics.

The circular issued by the committee gives the law, and the essential points to be considered in determining the selection of the site, as follows:

### STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, 1  
ALBANY, N. Y., *October 13, 1892.*

Dear Sir.—The act providing for the selection of a site and plan for an epileptic colony, being chapter 503 of the Laws of 1892, is as follows:

"An Act providing for the appointment of a commission to locate an institution for epileptics in the State of New York.

"APPROVED by the Governor May 12, 1892. Passed, three-fifths being present.

"*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

"Section 1. The Commissioners of the State Board of Charities are hereby directed to select a suitable site in the State of New York.

York, on which to establish an institution, on the colony plan, for the medical treatment, care, education and employment of epileptics.

"§ 2. The said Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, shall have power to receive by gift, or to contract for the purchase of such site for the location of buildings of said institution, subject, however, to the approval of the next Legislature, to whom they shall report their action in the premises within ten days after the commencement of the session, together with plans and estimates for constructing buildings suitable for the purpose named in section 1 of this act: such site to include not less than 300 acres, and such plans to provide for the accommodation of 600 inmates, and to admit such further extension of the buildings as may be necessary to meet future requirements of the State in providing for the epileptics.

"§ 3. The said commissioners shall be entitled to the payment of their traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties under this act, and their account for such expenses shall be audited and paid out of the treasury, but they shall receive no compensation for their services. And the sum of \$1,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, payable on the warrant of the Comptroller, for the purposes of this act.

"§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately."

The commissioners present the following points to be considered in the selection of the site:

1. A tract of good land, including not less than 1,000 acres, and embracing numerous situations for a colony or village of small shops and residences with one or more larger buildings for hospital and administration uses, to accommodate a population of 1,000 to 2,000 patients.

2. A healthy location, with climate inviting outdoor work and life, and pleasant scenery.

3. A sufficient supply of pure water for distribution throughout the buildings by gravity.

4. Facilities for the easy and final disposal of all sewage, without danger of polluting waters that are used for drinking purposes; and for good surface drainage, with freedom from seepage springs and sub-moisture.

5. Railway communication for passengers and freight, with advantages for side track or switch to the grounds.

You are earnestly invited to make suggestions of proper sites, and statements of market values of lands, proximity of towns and other particulars.

Respectfully yours,

OSCAR CRAIG,

*President.*

The circular, of which the foregoing is a copy, was mailed from the office of the Board in Albany, to the Senators, the Members of Assembly, justices of the Supreme Court, the county judges, and the clerks of the boards of supervisors in each of the following counties, to wit: Columbia county, Dutchess county, Greene county, Orange county, Putnam county, Rockland county, Sullivan county, Ulster county, Westchester county, and New York county.

The counties named are included within lines drawn with reference to the center of population of the State and a good climate for the colony; and the circulars were issued to no other county.

Responses to the circulars were received from the following counties, to wit: Sullivan, Dutchess, Greene and Orange counties.

Special applications were also made in behalf of two sites in Livingston county, one at Sonyea, about three miles from Mount Morris, the other being the county farm, about two miles from Genesee; and several sites in Jefferson county, situated, respectively, near Watertown, Adams, Sacketts Harbor and Cape Vincent.

Each of the sites proposed, whether in response to the circulars or on special application, has been duly considered by the committee and the Board.

Land in Sullivan county, between Port Jervis and Summitville, was, through the Senator from the district, brought to the atten-

tion of the committee; and two of their members, Commissioners Walrath and Craig, went to Port Jervis for the purpose of examining the same, but were turned aside by a description of an unsuitable situation and soil, from the general manager of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad Company, a writing, dated November 17, a copy of which is hereto appended and designated Exhibit 1.

Another parcel of land in the same county, recommended by Cox Brothers, of Ellenville, was referred to Commissioner Letchworth of the committee, who proceeded to its vicinity, and obtained representations from persons acquainted with the facts, showing that the land is wanting in the fertility and natural advantages required for a colony settlement.

Land near Summitville was recommended by Mr. Rose, in a letter to Mr. Thornton, dated November 17, and transmitted to the committee subsequently to both of said visits of the members in the vicinity, but was considered by the committee, on the said statements made to them and other information, to be unadapted in soil and situation and natural conditions to the proper requirements of a colony.

A farm about four miles from Poughkeepsie, recommended to the county judge of Dutchess county, was visited by Commissioners Walrath and Craig of the committee, with the county judge, and was found to be objectionable on account of the rocks coming near the surface, which would make sewers unduly expensive, repeating the experience at the Hudson River State Hospital. If other lands adjacent could be obtained they would not present the requisite conditions.

Several adjoining farms in Greene county, recommended by the board of trade of Coxsackie, were inspected by Commissioners Walrath and Craig of the committee, with representatives of the board of trade; and, though their inspection was cut short by an accident, an impression was obtained in some respects not unfavorable; but no further examination has been made, on account of the prices of the farms, in the aggregate, over \$105,000 for 782 acres, which, in the opinion of the committee and the Board, is more than the sum which should be expended for the

quantity of land, with the probability of corresponding excessive expenditures for buildings and improvements.

A situation near Windham, on the western slope of the Catskill mountains, recommended by Edward M. Cole, has not been listed, as Mr. Cole's statement shows that it is not near any existing railroad.

A site near Warwick was proposed in a letter from the Orange county judge to the president of the board, dated November 21, and, as the proposition came so late, and without specified aims or definite statements on essential points, it was not respected, but has been duly considered.

All of the proposed sites in Jefferson county have been examined by all of the members of the committee, with prominent representatives of the respective localities, except that near Cape Vincent, which was brought to their attention after their visit to the county, but with which or its immediate vicinity members of the committee and other members of the Board are acquainted.

It is considered that none of the said situations in Jefferson county are proper for the following reasons:

By the terms of the statute the provision for epileptics is to be on neither the old institution plan, nor its ordinary modification by the substitution of detached buildings, as at Willard State Asylum. The colony idea is essential, as is shown by the express language of the law as well as its spirit, and by the needs and requirements of the proper care and treatment of epileptics in community life. This colony design includes not only the separation of the patients into detached buildings, but the arrangement of the cottages upon irregular lines and at different distances in accordance with the situations of the various building sites, adapted to the self-support of the inmates through natural advantages for economy of administration, and for the successful prosecution of trades, industries and agricultural labors. In a climate such as belongs to each of said sites in Jefferson county, the advantages within the purview of the statute and its general design, as well as the proper purposes of a colony, would be seriously compromised not only by deep snows and high winds interfering with free communications by invalid patients among the shops,

barns and dwellings of the settlement, but also, except in the short summer season, by winter weather interfering with the labor and life of the invalids out of doors, quite indispensable to the humane and economical and proper treatment of this class of patients.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the committee and Board, that northern New York, while peculiarly adapted to other State institutions, is not the proper section for an epileptic colony. The general conclusion is that the natural advantages of the sites in Jefferson county are not such as should overrule the disadvantages of remoteness from the center of population on routes of travel and geographical lines, as well as the said disadvantages of climate.

The poor-house farm, including the insane asylum, in Livingston county, is excluded from extended consideration by the impracticability of securing a railroad track to the premises.

#### **Sonyea Property.**

This property, situate in the Genesee valley about three miles from Mount Morris, in Livingston county, is owned by the Sonyea Society of United Christian Believers, the members of which have within a few weeks joined the similar society, near Watertown, N. Y. One of the original purposes of the society, many years ago, was to take and train children, some of whom would take the places of deceased members, but as the multiplication of orphan asylums in the regions around about has interfered with the supply of recruits to the society, of which one of the practices is celibacy, its present members are generally advanced in years and unable to continue its existence. Their expressed wish is to have the Sonyea property dedicated to some public work of a charitable nature; and their representatives state that they now offer it for less than they would sell it in parcels or in bulk for other purposes.

It is the opinion of the committee and Board that the original offer, which after prolonged negotiations has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000, is less than the market price or the potential value or fair consideration for the property. The request for sale



reduction is however justified, on the ground of possible difference of opinion respecting values, and the expressed preference of the society to secure the property to continued charitable uses.

An option contract is on file in the office of the board, and a copy of it is hereto appended, designated Exhibit 2.

The land is in one tract, comprising over 1,800 acres, traversed by two streams, one spring brook or creek issuing from springs which are situated partly on the premises, and the other, the Cashanqua creek, rising about thirty miles above, and flowing through the land in question, in a deep gorge with a fall of 100 feet on the premises, dividing them into nearly equal parts. This gorge with creek is of immense advantage for the complete separation of the sexes in free colony life.

As shown by the report of Mr. Nelson Tubbs, an eminent hydraulic engineer, made to the Board, and dated December 24, 1892, the spring brook or creek is sufficient to supply over 200,000 gallons of water for domestic and fire purposes, at all seasons of the year, with a small outlay not to exceed \$25,000 for elevation and storage in dry weather; and the larger creek affords excellent facilities for drainage and disposal of sewage, and mechanical power for electric lighting and manufacturing purposes.

The original report of Mr. Tubbs is on file in the office of the Board, and a copy is hereto appended and designated Exhibit 3.

Reference is made to said report for other points and a general description of the property.

A report from Samuel A. Lattimore, LL.D., professor of chemistry in the University of Rochester, dated January 7, 1893, showing that the water of the spring is almost ideal for domestic purposes and fairly good for steam boilers; and that the waters of both the spring brook or creek and of the larger creek are also pure and wholesome for domestic purposes, with the certificate of the surveyor identifying the waters, is filed in the office of the Board, a copy whereof is hereto appended, and designated Exhibit 4.

The water power on the larger creek avoids the use of the water of either creek in steam boilers except for heating purposes.

A report from George J. Metzger, of Buffalo, a competent architect, showing general design and ground plans for new build-

ings and improvements to accommodate a population of 600, with future increase as indicated by the statute, is also filed in the office of the Board, and a copy thereof is hereto appended and designated Exhibit 5.

Reference thereto is hereby made as a part hereof, and is hereby approved and adopted.

This report has been made by the architect under the supervision and approval of Commissioner Letchworth of the committee, and Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York city, who has on several occasions visited the site for inspection, and Albany and Berlin for consultation, refusing all compensation for his time or services. Dr. Peterson is a specialist skilled in the treatment of epilepsy and nervous diseases, and acquainted with the Colony for Epileptics, at Bielefeld, Westphalia, who has lately been consulted in the establishment of an institution for epileptics in the State of Ohio. His advice and cooperation with the Board, from the beginning, have been of great benefit, and have been as freely accepted as given, inasmuch as Dr. Peterson would not seek himself to be included in any list of possible candidates for the office of superintendent of the colony, or any position of responsibility relating to it.

His written memorandum of his first inspection of the colony, made at the request of the committee, with his conclusions is in the form of a letter to the president of the Board, dated November 1, 1892, and on file in its office; and a copy of the same is hereto appended, designated Exhibit 6.

A highway passes through the land, and other highways skirt its borders.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad also runs through the land, with switch as well as main track, and with a Sonyea station on the property. The New York and Erie railroad is about one mile easterly of the said main line of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad; and the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad is about one mile easterly of the New York and Erie railway, measured from the Sonyea station. Thus there is one trunk line of railroad passing this property from Buffalo to New York city, and connecting with the town

in southern New York and central New York; and a branch of the Erie railroad passing near; and another line of railway crossing his property, and connecting with the Lehigh Valley railroad, and so running directly to Buffalo and to Rochester, with their connections on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and the West Shore railroad, and their branches with New York city, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Newburgh, Kingston, Albany, and the cities and towns of northern, central and southern New York.

The soil is very fertile and easily tilled, inviting the light labors of invalid patients, for their own physical and mental benefit, as well as for their maintenance. It is of various qualities adapted respectively to grains, vegetables and fruits. Mr. Alexander, one of the elders of the United Society of Christian Believers, and a trustee of its property, states that in one year the society sold \$10,000 worth of crops from the land, besides those consumed on the farm by the community. On file in the office of the board is a written memorandum of statements made by Mr. Alexander, and a copy is hereto appended, designated Exhibit 7.

This memorandum relates to the soil and crops considered in the foregoing, and to the stables and barns.

These stables and barns are of magnificent proportions, and are substantially built upon approved plans.

The other buildings are also on good foundations and are well built of good materials. They are of sufficient capacity, in the opinion of the committee and the board, to accommodate between 50 and 100 patients at the present time.

Reference is here made to the said Exhibits 3, 5 and 6.

The buildings which, as represented, cost about \$80,000, present the following essential features, viz.: First. They are plain and economical, though substantial and attractive, and afford an assured basis for future expenditures in buildings and improvements with due regard to economy, of which many State institutions have not been duly careful. Second. The buildings include a chapel or church, a school house, a structure adapted to an infirmary or hospital for those coming directly and constantly under medical treatment or care, a laundry, a dining hall, and numerous cottages for dwellings, and a shop for the teaching and profitable prosecution of trades,

with the complete and extensive barns and stables already alluded to; and all the said structures and improvements are on the statutory plan, namely, that of a colony.

The healthfulness of the site and general sanitary conditions are attested by four affidavits, respectively of three physicians of the standing in the county, and a member of the society, which are filed in the office of the board, and of which copies are here appended, designated Exhibits S, A, B, C and D.

The only disadvantage of the situation is its distance from the center of population. But this is more apparent than real on account of the excellent railway accommodations already mentioned; and, in the judgment of the committee and board, is overruled by the foregoing considerations which make the site on other respects not only relatively but absolutely good.

The Sonyea property in its entirety far surpasses any of the other proposed sites; and from the nature of the case it must be unrivalled in any part of the State, and except as to its relation to the center of population fulfills ideal conditions.

### Recommendations and Conclusions.

From the foregoing considerations and on general principles, and in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 503 of the Laws of 1892, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits to the Legislature the following recommendations and conclusions:

#### I.

There should be established in Livingston county in this State a colony for epileptics, to be known as the Sonyea Colony.

#### II.

There should be excluded from the colony, at least in its beginnings and formative stages, all insane epileptics, for two reasons, viz.:

First, Their presence would throw a cloud over the brightness and joyousness that should prevail so far as possible; and would set limits to the free life of the colony; and would tend to restrict commitments and intrustments of non-insane patients.

Second. Proper buildings and accommodations for insane epileptics would cost more than due provision for the insane at the existing State hospitals; inasmuch as there buildings and appointments for administration are already provided; and any saving to the State at the said hospitals by transfers of patients from them to the colony would be more than offset by increased expenditure at the colony.

### III.

The objects should be to secure a community, for the humane, curative, scientific and economical treatment and care of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics; to fulfill which design there should be provided, among other things, a tract of fertile and productive land, in a healthful situation, with an abundant supply of wholesome water, sufficient means for drainage and disposal of sewage, and sanitary conditions; and there should be furnished, among other necessary structures, cottages for dormitory and domiciliary uses, buildings for an infirmary, a schoolhouse and a chapel, workshops for the proper teaching and productive prosecution of trades and industries; all of which structures should be substantial and attractive, but plain and moderate in cost, and arranged on the colony or village plan.

### IV.

There should be a board of nine managers of the Sonyea Colony, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The full term of office of each appointed manager should be eight years, after the first appointments; and the term of office of one of such managers should expire annually. To effect such order of expiration of terms of managers, the first appointments should be made for the respective terms of eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two and one years. Appointments of successors, and of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation or failure in attendance at meetings, should be made without delay.

Failure of any manager to attend the whole of two consecutive stated meetings of the board, should, at its election, cause a vacancy in his office.

The qualifications of such managers should be as follows: Two of said managers should be well-educated physicians; one or two of the managers should be women; and all of said managers should be citizens of the State, and residents, respectively, as follows: One in each of the eight judicial districts of the State, with one additional manager for the city and county of New York; but no manager should reside in the town where said colony is located, or in Livingston county; the object of such restriction being to prevent local influence for local expenditures of State money, beyond general requirements or necessary uses.

The managers should receive no compensation for their services, but should be allowed their reasonable traveling and official expenses, when duly verified and approved by an auditing committee of the board, and duly presented to the treasurer of the colony for payment.

#### V.

The board of managers, within sixty days from their appointment, should submit to the Attorney-General, the land contract with option in the State, reported to the Legislature by the State Board of Charities at its session, and an official search and abstract of the title of the tract of land described in said contract, containing 1,800 acres, more or less, lately occupied and owned by the United Society of Christian Believers, situate in Groveland in Livingston county; and if such title shall be approved by the Attorney-General, and certified by him to be good and free from incumbrance, the board of managers should, within thirty days thereafter, accept a good and sufficient deed of conveyance of said tract of land, to the State, to be approved by the Attorney-General; and thereupon the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller, should pay therefor, in manner to be provided, the consideration of \$125,000, with proportionate reduction for deficiency, if any, in the quantity of land, which is assumed in said contract, to be at least 1,800 acres for said purchase price.

Provided, that if such title shall not be approved, or such deed with a good title, free from incumbrance, cannot be secured, the board of managers should, so soon as practicable, report the facts to the Legislature.



## VI.

Upon securing the conveyance of said tract of land to the State, with the approval of the Attorney-General as aforesaid, the board of managers should immediately put the premises thus conveyed into proper condition for reception of patients; and should receive them gradually and as rapidly as practicable; and for such uses and purposes, should utilize the present buildings and improvements upon said premises, and adopt a general design including the same and the recommendations in this report, embracing Exhibit 5, and subsequently from the beginning to the end, make all buildings and improvements subserve such design and recommendations and true economy.

## VII.

The act establishing the colony should contain, among other things, provisions prescribing the duties and powers of the managers, and of the officers, including a medical superintendent and a treasurer, neither of which two officers should be a manager; regulating the designation, commitment, reception, discharge and support of public and private patients; apportioning State patients, and governing all the officers, assistants, inmates and inhabitants of the colony.

Such provisions are formulated in a bill which will be offered by the State Charities Aid Association, and approved by the State Board of Charities.

## VIII.

The act establishing the colony should appropriate the sum of \$150,000 or upward out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and should provide that the Treasurer of the State shall, on the warrant of the Comptroller, pay to the treasurer of the board of managers of said colony such sums as may, from time to time, be required for the purchase of land, improvements and betterments, erection of buildings and furnishing the same, heating, lighting and ventilating the same, and putting the same and buildings into proper condition for the reception of patients and beneficiaries, not to exceed \$125,000 for the purchase of the land as hereinbefore stated, and not to exceed \$25,000 for such



other purposes; provided that such purposes and all requirements upon which such payments may be made should be certified to the Comptroller by said board of managers in writing, specifying its items, the purposes for which the said sums are required, and should be verified by the affidavit of the superintendent and treasurer of the colony, and of the president and secretary and majority of the said board of managers; while other necessary sums for maintenance in the next fiscal year, and during the residue of the present fiscal year, and for water works and sewers, and for extensions to meet the immediate capacity of 600 patients, as required in the act under which this report is made, and future increase of population as therein also directed, should be provided in the appropriation and supply bills of this and succeeding sessions of the Legislature.

#### IX.

The direct effect of the establishment of the colony would be the relief of a numerous class of sufferers, of which there are over 500 in the almshouses of the State, and as many thousands in its families of the relatively poor and indigent, to promote which benefits, New York should be quick to follow where Ohio has taken the lead and precedence in this work of humanity.

#### X.

The indirect results of proper provisions for the medical treatment and education of epileptics, and their employment in the profitable prosecution of trades and industries and agricultural labors in colony life would be to remove from the almshouses duties which they cannot discharge; and to release poor and indigent families from their tendencies to become dependent upon charity, on account of their infirm members; and thus to promote a wise and true economy and public policy in the prevention of pauperism.

By direction of the board.

OSCAR CRAIG,

*President.*

Dated *January 11, 1893.*

## EXHIBIT 1.

PORT JERVIS, MONTICELLO AND NEW YORK R. R. CO.,

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., November 17, 1892.

DEAR SIR:— I am the general manager of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York R. R. Co., and represent the site in Sullivan county proposed by Hon. W. P. Richardson, of Goshen, from whom I have this day received a telegram suggesting that I arrange to convey you to the site by special train. But I am free to acknowledge that the site will not answer your requirements or the needs of such colony for the reasons that its soil is unproductive and is situated on a rocky hillside.

I advise that you do not take the time personally to examine the site.

Yours truly,

BENJ. RYALI,

*General Manager.*

TO MESSRS. OSCAR CRAIG, AND PETER WALKRATH,

*Commissioners.*

## EXHIBIT 2.

For and in consideration of one dollar to us, Alexander L. York and Hamilton DeGraw, trustees of the United Society of Christian Believers, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, we, the said trustees, agree to sell and convey to the State of New York at the option of the State at any time between now and the 15th day of February, 1893, 1500 acres of land be the same more or less, situate in the town of Groveland in the county of Livingston and State of New York, known as lands belonging to the "Shakers" so-called, described in three deeds, one from Hugh Boyle for himself and his guardian and the wife of said Boyle to Lucius Southwick, dated the 21d day of August, 1837, recorded in the Livingston county clerk's office on the 2d day of November, 1839, in liber 19 of deeds, at page 469, purporting to convey 120 acres of land.

The other deed from Justus Harwood to Lucius Southwick and Joseph Pelham, trustees of the United Society of the People,

commonly called Shakers, bearing date the 6th of October, 1841, recorded in the said clerk's office on the 19th day of October, 1841, in liber 24 of deeds, at page 395, purporting to convey 1,681 and 94-100 acres of land.

And one other deed from Justus Harwood to Lucius Southwick and Malachi Sanford, trustees of the United Society of the People, commonly called Shakers, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1846, and recorded in said clerk's office on the 18th day of June, 1846, in liber 30 of deeds, at page 441, purporting to convey 70 acres of land.

The title to be made perfect in the State and shown by official searches and abstracts to be free and clear of incumbrance.

Such sale and conveyance to be made at the price and for the consideration of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000), to be paid upon the delivery of the conveyance and when the title is made satisfactory to the proper officers representing the State.

The said lands are to be surveyed by the grantors before said conveyance, and if the quantity of land falls short of 1,800 acres there shall be deducted from the purchase-price of said land sixty-nine dollars and forty-four cents for each and every acre which the said land falls short of 1,800 acres.

If there should not be time after the State shall exercise its option to take said lands, or give us notice thereof to make such survey and perfect the title and conveyance of said lands, it is understood that reasonable and sufficient time shall be given therefor, provided notice shall be given to us on or before the 15th day of February, 1893, and a proper contract shall be made and entered into by the State with us for such purchase.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 6th day of December, 1892.

ALEXANDER L. WORK,

HAMILTON De GRAW,

*Trustees.*

In presence of

ISAAC ANSTATT, *Trustee*, }  
JOSEPH HOLDEN, *Ministry*. } *Witnesses.*

For and in consideration of the further sum of one dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, we, Alexander L. Work and Hamilton De Graw, trustees of the United Society of Christian Believers, at Groveland, having due authority in the premises, do hereby extend the option heretofore given to the State of New York, a copy of which is hereto annexed and made part of this agreement, until the 1st day of September, 1893, hereby granting to the State the right to take the property on or before that day at the price of \$125,000, named in said option upon the condition that the crops then growing upon the premises shall be reserved, and if not taken by the State at a price agreed upon to be paid us in addition to said purchase price that we may remove the same from the premises at maturity.

Witness our hands and seals the 10th day of January, 1893.

ALEXANDER L. WORK,  
HAMILTON De GRAW.

*Trustees.*

ISAAC ANSTATT, *Trustee,* }  
ELDER JOSIAH BARBER. } *Witnesses.*

The articles of association or covenants of the members of the United Believers, commonly called Shakers, and the several declarations of trust under which the trustees, Alexander L. Work and Hamilton De Graw, hold title are in my possession, to be held by me for the purpose of passing title to the premises upon a sale pursuant to the within option.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 10, 1893.*

E. A. NASH,  
*Attn, N. Y.*

### EXHIBIT 3.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *December 24, 1892.*

*To the Honorable the State Board of Charities:*

Gentlemen:—At the request of Hon. Oscar Craig, president of your board, I visited the Shaker property (so-called) at Snyea, Livingston county, and spent the two days of Tuesday and Wednesday of December 20 and 21, of the present year in making

a rapid, but somewhat detailed reconnoissance, examination and study of said property with reference to procuring an abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and also for fire protection, for an eventual population of 2,000 persons, to be there gathered and located in the manner contemplated by the plans of your board; which plans were quite fully detailed to me by Mr. Craig, at that interview.

### DESCRIPTION.

As you are aware, the property in question is situated about three and one-half miles southerly from the village of Mt. Morris. It is said to contain 1,872 acres of land, of which about 1,272 acres is cleared and 600 acres is woodland. About 500 acres is located in the broad valley of the Canaseraga creek, the balance is of a gently rolling character, rising at the highest points to an elevation of 200 feet above the valley of said creek.

The Cashaqua creek, which flows into the Canaseraga about a half mile easterly from the land in question, flows from the south ward in a generally northerly course through this whole tract of land dividing it into two nearly equal portions. The stream has bluff banks and generally a rocky bed composed of shale.

The substratum of the elevated portion of the tract, is shale rock from which numerous springs appear, at very many locations, which springs are said to be mostly perennial, never becoming entirely dry at any time during the year of least rain, or in the driest portion of such a year. This I should also assume to be the fact from my observation of the geological formation.

There are two principal groups of buildings now located on the tract, popularly known as the East House and the West House. The East House location is about 800 feet southerly from the highway leading from Mt. Morris to Dansville, and is about sixty feet above the valley land to the northward. The West House location is about 1,500 feet southwesterly from the East House and about forty feet above it. Any additional buildings on the west side of the Cashaqua creek, which might be necessary to subserve your proposed enterprise, would naturally be erected on land adjacent to a line drawn between the East and West House locations.

Any buildings and constructions required for said purpose on the east side of the Cuskaqua, would naturally be erected on a natural plateau southeasterly from the East House location at a point approximately 2,000 feet distant therefrom and at an elevation about nine feet above that of the West House location.

The highway running along the front of the West House, is the boundary line between the towns of Groveland and Mt. Morris, and is also the westerly boundary of the original Shaker tract, said original tract being situate in the former town. At a period subsequent to the original purchase, an additional parcel of land containing about seventy acres was purchased on the westerly side of said highway and wholly in the town of Mt. Morris, presumably, and as is stated, for the purpose of controlling and utilizing the waters of several copious springs on said parcel, situate in the immediate vicinity of the West House.

#### Possibilities of a Water Supply.

Among other instructions received, I was advised, that, in the judgment of your board, it was deemed prudent to seek for a source of water supply which would be deemed ample for the domestic supply of a population of 2,000, and also which would furnish a liberal amount for fire service, delivered under such a head as would produce effective fire streams at any location where buildings are likely to be erected for any purpose. A provision of 100 gallons per head per day is now regarded as ample for all the uses of a village population, and which uses include sprinkling streets, roadways and lawns, and for fire protection, besides the usual domestic uses to which water is applied in modern village or town life.

#### The Cuskaqua Creek.

In making an examination for such a water supply, the attention of the most casual observer would be at once attracted to the Cuskaqua creek, heretofore described as flowing northerly through said property and dividing it into two nearly equal portions. This stream rises, I am informed, in Allegany County, about thirty miles southerly from this property, and, hence, has an extensive water-

shed and a flow of water through the Shaker property, abundant at all times and seasons for a much larger population than 2,000, or any other number that is likely to be gathered at this location for any cause. The natural qualities of the water flowing in the stream would be regarded as admirably adapted for a supply for domestic uses, and I should not hesitate a moment in recommending its use in the case in question, were it not from the fact that, in its course, it flows through or near the settlements of Hunt's Hollow, Oakland and the villages of Nunda and Tuscarora, and is the natural receptacle of whatever sewage or surface water may flow from said centers of population. It is probably true, that by the use of modern mechanical filtration appliances the water could be made on all ordinary occasions perfectly acceptable and practically pure, yet in an unusual crisis, such as the prevalence of an epidemic of zymotic disease on the watershed, even the devices of mechanical filtration might not prove entirely effective in removing all the pathogenic germs from the flowing water.

I have therefore believed that a watershed of less capacity, and not exposed to pollution by accretions of population would be most desirable for your purpose, providing one could be found on the tract, which would unquestionably meet the important condition of abundant quantity.

### Spring Brook.

On the seventy acres of land, heretofore described as located west of the town-line road and in the town of Mt. Morris, are many springs of pure water flowing from the shale rock substratum into the valley and stream of Spring Brook, which rises about two and one-half to three miles to the southwestward, and flows in two branches to the Shaker property, at which point the two valleys unite and the united streams then flow northerly along or adjacent to the town-line road, and thence to the Camaseraga creek. The most westerly branch of this stream flowing through a deep rocky gorge above its junction with the other branch and numerous springs flowing out of the shale rock, were seen and examined by me, on my visit there at the date heretofore named.



The course of this branch is also largely through woodland, and is thus thoroughly protected from human pollution.

The other, or more easterly branch, extends principally through cleared agricultural lands, in a gorge of considerable depth. From information received from residents, verified by a personal reconnaissance, the area of the water-shed of this stream is estimated at from two to three square miles. The large springs which have heretofore been used by the Shakers, for a domestic supply, are located near the West House, and discharge their surplus waters into this stream.

Adjacent to the town line road, the valley of Spring Brook widens out into a natural basin of several acres, which again contracts in width near the point where the stream crosses the highway. This would furnish an excellent location for a storage reservoir, having a capacity of from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons, and would only require the construction of a dam about 200 feet in length across the valley near the highway bridge.

#### **Quantity of Water which May be Collected on the Spring Brook Water-shed.**

The water-shed of Spring Brook is not less than two square miles. In the locality in question, such a water shed will produce, on an average, not less than 600,000 gallons per day, per square mile, or 1,200,000 gallons per day for the two square miles of this watershed. Of course, this estimate is based upon the supposition that all the water could be stored.

The percentage of the whole rainfall, which may be collected in the streams, varies very largely with the several months. While in February and March, the collection ranges from 100 to 200 per cent of the rainfall, in September the average is about eight and one-half per cent. From the foregoing statement it will be apparent that the watershed in question will produce during some months a very large excess of water above the 200,000 gallons per day required in this case, and that there may be a deficit during some of the dry months of a dry season, or one of minimum rainfall, which deficit must be made good by sufficient reservoir storage.

Fortunately a rain gauge has been kept for a period of about ten years, by John E. White, on his premises within one mile of Spring Brook. Mr. White is one of the observers for the State meteorological station, and his reports are made to the State director of that station, at Cornell University.

I have carefully examined the records of rainfall thus kept by Mr. White, and have selected therefrom the minimum for the dry months of July, August, September and October, during the period of his observations. To these minimums, I have applied the percentages of rainfall collection, which may be rendered available for a water supply, and which percentages have been heretofore determined by me for an adjacent locality, after a long continued and elaborate gauging, the results of which have also been verified by other careful observers.

The results of this process indicate, that in a year of minimum rainfall, there will be a deficit in the amount of water furnished by this watershed for the four dry months named, of 1,250,000 gallons of water, to maintain a constant daily supply of 200,000 gallons. This deficit would be made good by a storage reservoir with a capacity to the extent of the deficit, to wit, 1,250,000 gallons.

As it is desirable that a reservoir for such a purpose should have a greater depth than would be obtained by so small a storage as that above indicated, to prevent the growth of aquatic plants, and as a storage capacity of six to eight million gallons may be obtained at this location almost as cheaply as for the smaller quantity, I am prepared to make the following recommendations:

1. That the valley of Spring Brook be selected as the source of a water supply, assuring you that a supply abundant in quantity and desirable in quality may be obtained from this source.

2. That to utilize this water for your purpose to the best advantage, it will be necessary to construct an earth dam across Spring Brook valley, near the town-line road, with a masonry spillway connected with said dam of about fifty feet in length. The depth of the reservoir at the dam to be about twelve feet, and the storage capacity about 7,000,000 gallons. Some deepening of the

ches, and four stories in height; a kitchen building thirty inches by eighty seven feet three inches, eight; a meeting house forty-five feet four inches four inches, two stories high; a sewing-house, inches by fifty feet five inches, and two stories high; a building thirty four feet four inches by seventy two stories high; an office building twenty-four feet five inches (with wing), two finished basement; a broom shop thirty-two feet four feet three inches, and two stories high; a joinery twenty feet four inches by four stories high; also a fruit-house, very large ice house, old ice house, and three store buildings, and east of the same, are a wagon shed; and on the west, the

about 1,500 feet southwesterly from the following buildings: A main building thirty inches by twenty-five feet two inches, wing forty nine feet one inch by two stories high, and with full finishing sixteen feet three inches by feet one and one-half story high; a building inches by thirty feet five inches, twenty two feet three inches high; a sewing house and wood house feet six inches, and two stories high; inches by thirty feet five feet dry-house, large horse and sheds.

Building of East House are contained buildings above mentioned are of the old ice-house are dilapidated removed. All other buildings on the interior, but have been and require immediate paint-

### Plan Recommended for Disposal of Sewage.

After a careful study of the question of the disposal of the sewage, in case this tract of land is selected by you for the purposes you have indicated, I am satisfied that not only are there no serious obstacles to a solution of the problem, but that nature has supplied all the elements to enable you to achieve a cheap, easy and perfect success.

I am of the opinion that the sewage-carrying system should be entirely separate from any surface, storm water or subsoil drainage, which it may be deemed advisable to provide. These latter may be discharged into convenient ravines, adjacent to points where the surface water may be accumulated, while the sewage, either before or after special treatment, must be discharged into Cashaqua Creek north of the highway and railway.

On the valley portion of the Shaker tract, west of the Cashaqua Creek, there is a plateau containing several acres of land elevated from four to six feet above the flats to the northward. It is but a few hundred feet westerly from Cashaqua Creek, and about 1,500 feet northerly from the East House. It is about eight feet above the creek and between fifty and sixty feet below the level of East House, and 100 feet below the West House.

The situation, character and porosity of the soil admirably adapts it to the purposes of intermittent filtration of the sewage collected on the said tract on the west side of the Cashaqua Creek, and its proximity to the creek renders it convenient for the discharge of the purified effluent water.

The treatment of the sewage here recommended, consists in the discharge of the sewage over the surface of a specially prepared area of ground, at regular intervals, allowing a period of rest after each dosing of the area. In other words, if 100,000 gallons of sewage is discharged in one day upon one acre, it should be allowed a rest of three days before the same amount is again discharged upon it. This involves the necessity of preparing several small parcels which may be used intermittently.

The preparation of the filter grounds consists in properly grading the surface, providing necessary carrier drains and ditches, the proper underdraining the land, and providing effluent ditches or pipes discharging into the Cashaqua Creek.

I have thus detailed a simple, cheap and easy method for the treatment, purification and disposal of the sewage which may be collected from the colonies upon the west side of the creek, and in a similar way may the sewage be treated which may be collected from colonies which may be established on the east side of the creek.

The foregoing described method is, however, advised only as an ultimate eventually. I am of the opinion that no nuisance will ever be created or harm arise from the discharge of the raw sewage directly into Cashagua Creek, which has, at all times, a large volume of flow, and there are no settlements or industries along its course, or that of the Canaseraga, into which it empties, which could be seriously injured or affected thereby. I do, however, deem it wise to be prepared for thus treating the sewage in case serious exception should be taken by the public, or the local or State Board of Health, to its discharge in a raw state into the creek. This preparation will only require that the outlet sewer, in its course of the creek, shall be carried along and adjacent to the treatment grounds I have described, and which course will not at all increase the present cost of said sewer.

The cost of collecting the sewage from the west side colonies and its discharge into Cashagua Creek ought not to exceed \$2,000.

#### Cashagua Creek may be Utilized for Water Power.

The Cashagua Creek, as heretofore stated, rises in Allegany County, and flows northerly a distance of at least thirty miles, and empties into the Canaseraga Creek about three miles from its junction with the Genesee River. It has an extensive watershed and a considerable volume of flow during the driest part of each year. The fall in the bed of the stream through the Shaker property is 106 feet. For a major part of the distance the banks of the stream are bold and high, rendering the erection of several dams easy, cheap and practicable.

The flow of the stream is sufficient at all seasons to produce abundant power for electric lighting for any colonies which may be located on the tract, and for transmission by cable or electricity to any desired point for light power, for various mechanical and

manufacturing purposes. It may also be used for producing power to be directly employed on the stream itself for manufacturing at several locations.

### Summary.

a. Spring Brook will furnish, at all times, an abundant supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and for fire protection for any colonies of patients which may be located on the Shaker tract, to the number of 2,000 persons or more. That only a small amount of storage will be required during the dry months of a year of minimum rainfall. The estimated cost of a complete water-works plant for the west side of the Cashaqua Creek will not exceed \$25,000.

b. The natural advantages, etc., for the collection and disposal of the sewage for the west side of the creek could not be improved, and will call for a present expenditure for the west side of the creek of only about \$2,000.

c. The water power which may be developed from the flow of the water of Cashaqua Creek through the said tract, with a total fall of 106 feet, will prove of great value for electric lighting and manufacturing purposes.

d. The situation is such that no damages can accrue to other properties situate below this tract, by the diversion of the waters of Spring Brook for water-works purposes.

Information in relation to the relative elevations of the several locations were obtained from the notes of A. M. Baker & Son, civil engineers, of Mt. Morris, N. Y., which elevations were many of them verified by myself, by the aid of an Aneroid barometer. The distances stated are only approximations.

For detailed information in relation to the general plans of your board, as to the location of colonies, in case the tract should be selected for the purpose, I am indebted to Geo. J. Metzger, Esq., architect of Buffalo, N. Y., who kindly met me at Sonyea, for the purpose and for general consultation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NELSON TURBES,

*Mem. Am. S. C. E., Hydraulic Engineer.*



## EXHIBIT 4.

J. P. MILLS, *President.*H. E. BROWN, *Cashier.*

GENESEE RIVER NATIONAL BANK, }  
 MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., *January 4, 1893.* }

I hereby certify that I have this day sent you by American Express Co., one jug water marked "Spring," taken from the large spring at the West House; one jug water marked "Spring Creek," taken from the creek made from all the springs below the proposed reservoir; one jug water marked "Cashaqua Creek," taken from the large creek and above all the buildings. It will go down to you this afternoon.

Very respectfully.

A. M. BAKER,

*Surveyor.*

To Prof. S. A. LAITMORE, *Rochester, N. Y.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 7, 1893.*

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *President State Board of Charities, Rochester N. Y.:*

Dear Sir.—On the 5, inst. I received by American Express from H. E. Brown, Esq. of Mt. Morris, N. Y., three jugs of water under seal of the Genesee River National Bank. The samples were marked as follows: "Spring," "Spring Creek," and "Cashaqua Creek." A letter from Mr. A. M. Baker, surveyor, informs me that the sample marked "Spring" was taken from the large spring at the West House; that the sample marked "Spring Creek" was taken from the creek made by all the springs below the proposed reservoir, and that the sample marked "Cashaqua Creek" was taken from the large creek and above all the buildings. All the samples were taken on the 4, inst.

In accordance with instructions received from you under date of 30, ult., I have made a chemical analyses of these waters



with a view to determine their sanitary quality and their suitability for domestic use. The figures given below express the number of grains of each substance contained in one gallon of water:

	Spring	Spring Creek	Cashanqua Creek
Color .....	Clear	Clear	Clear
Odor .....	None	None	None
Total solid residue .....	15.16	43.45	62.11
Volatile at red heat ....	2.62	3.50	1.74
Fixed res. at red heat....	12.54	39.95	60.36
Sodium chloride .....	0.47	1.40	1.28
Free ammonia .....	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Albuminoid ammonia....	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002
Nitrites .....	None	None	None
Nitrates .....	Trace	None	None
Hardness .....	10.88	17.12	23.80

The analysis shows all these waters to be of a very high degree of purity as to organic matter. The large proportion of mineral substances held in solution by Spring Creek and Cashanqua Creek, chiefly calcium carbonate, renders these waters very hard and, therefore, unsuitable for use in the laundry, the lavatory or steam boiler. The water of the spring, although not strictly a soft water, nevertheless contains less mineral matter in solution than is usually found in the wells and springs of this part of the State. Its freedom from organic impurities is all that could be desired. Coming as it does from a deep source, of constant temperature, it would be but slightly, if at all, affected by the changes of the seasons as is the case with the water of lakes and rivers. The uniformity of quality which spring water maintains throughout the year is an element of great value in a sanitary point of view. In this respect I am confident you would find this source of water supply, in respect to its sanitary quality, all you could desire.

Very respectfully,

S. A. LATTIMORE.

## EXHIBIT 5.

BUFFALO, January 7, 1893.

*To the Honorable the State Board of Charities:*

Gentlemen. — Personal inspection and examination of the property of the Christian Believers or so called "Shakers," at Sonyea, in Livingston County, reveals the possibilities of an "ideal" colony for epileptic patients, particularly in regard to the arrangement of buildings and the groupings of same, and the natural advantages for future extension of the institution without deviating from the colony system.

In the adaptation of this property to such purpose, and for the accommodation of 600 patients, but few new buildings would be required.

The houses in the principal group, would, being in near connection with the barns and stock-houses, be the natural home for the men engaged in the care of the stock and farm work, and would properly house about 250 patients.

It is suggested that a group of buildings be erected north of the peach orchard and immediately in front of same and west of the main group. This group to consist of five buildings, an administration building containing executive offices with accommodation for resident physician and nurses, and to be flanked on each side with an observation cottage for the examination and study of the new-comers, and these cottages should each be flanked with a hospital building for the accommodation of the sick and feeble-minded. This group should provide accommodation for fifty male and fifty female patients. Proper separation of the sexes may be obtained by placing the females on the westerly side. The main entrance to the grounds should then be placed at the intersection of the Mt. Morris and Nunda highways, and the driveway should wind with graceful and easy curves up to the administration building and thence to the several groups.

The most desirable site for a group for females, is on the elevated plateau about 2,000 feet south of the Mt. Morris and Dansville highway and east of the Cashaqua Creek. The steep and high banks of the creek create a natural and distinct separation

of the sexes, and obviate the necessity of artificial barriers. This group to consist of five cottages, with an aggregate accommodation of 130 patients. In these buildings large, airy and well-lighted rooms should be provided, for sewing, making of male and female apparel, millinery, and for the various occupations of women.

Northeasterly, and at a slight distance from the said women's group, is an excellent site for the school building, arranged for thirty children of each sex. This building to contain the several graded class-rooms, music room, recitation-rooms, dormitories, sleeping rooms, etc., and in fact shall also be the home of the pupils and teachers.

The most central and convenient location for the group to contain the kitchen, laundry and bakery is at a point east of the Cashaqua Creek and north of the Mt. Morris and Danville highway. The existing brick building on this site may be used in connection with this group. The kitchen and bakery buildings should contain accommodations for thirty female patients, who would be employed in these departments. In connection with the laundry there should be a cottage, which, in addition to the sitting room, dormitories and sleeping-rooms, shall contain a well-lighted and cheerful room for assorting and mending of the clothes. The laundry and its detached cottage should provide accommodations for thirty female patients.

In the above plan, each new building and cottage should be provided with its own dining room and a small kitchen for reheating some foods and for light cooking.

By the foregoing arrangement accommodations would be provided for 330 male patients, and 275 female patients, exclusive of administration department, nurses, etc.

The principal buildings at present on the premises are contained in two groups, and were commonly termed by the Shakers, "East House" and "West House" respectively.

The East House is situated about 800 feet southerly from the Mt. Morris and Danville highway and about midway between Cashaqua Creek and the westerly boundary line. This group consists of a main building fifty-one feet eight inches by ninety-

seven feet eight inches, and four stories in height; a kitchen building seventy two feet three inches by eighty-seven feet three inches, and one story in height; a meeting-house forty-five feet four inches by sixty five feet four inches, two stories high; a sewing-house, thirty-four feet five inches by fifty feet five inches, and two stories high; a laundry building thirty four feet four inches by seventy-one feet ten inches, and two stories high; an office building twenty-six feet five inches by forty feet five inches (with wing), two stories high and with finished basement; a broom shop thirty-two feet three inches by fifty four feet three inches, and two stories high; a schoolhouse eighteen feet four inches by twenty four feet four inches, one story high; a joinery twenty feet four inches by thirty five feet, and two stories high; also a fruit house, very large barn with silo, hennery, tool-house, old ice-house, and three store-houses. Adjacent to the above buildings, and east of the same, are the farmhouse, with barn and wagon shed; and on the west, the roothouse.

The West House is located about 1,500 feet southwesterly from the East House, and contains the following buildings: A main building thirty six feet five inches by twenty-five feet two inches, and three stories high, with wing forty nine feet one inch by twenty two feet one inch and two stories high, and with full finished basement; an office building sixteen feet three inches by twenty eight feet two inches, and one and one-half story high; a laundry building forty feet four inches by thirty feet five inches, and two stories high, with wing twenty two feet three inches high by thirty feet, and one story high; a sewing house and wood-house fifty feet seven inches by thirty feet six inches, and two stories high; a broom shop sixty-six feet five inches by thirty feet five inches, and two stories high; also dry house, large horse and storage barn, stock barns and stock sheds.

The main building and kitchen building of East House are constructed of brick, and all other buildings above mentioned are wooden. The three store-houses and the old ice house are dilapidated and worthless and should be removed. All other buildings are in good order and preservation on the interior, but have been somewhat neglected on the exterior and require immediate painting and some repairs.

At the East House the assembly-room, on the ground floor of main building, should be retained for such purpose, and as a library and reading room, and may also be used temporarily for church services; the remaining portions of the building are now suitably arranged with sitting-room, dormitories and sleeping rooms. The kitchen building should also be retained for the purposes heretofore used and should serve as general dining room and kitchen for this entire group, but the partition on the north side of kitchen should be removed in order to gain light and more thorough ventilation and circulation of air. The first story of meeting house should be fitted up as a gymnasium, and the rooms in the intermediate story would constitute the necessary dressing rooms; and the rooms in second story could be utilized as sitting-room and dormitories. The laundry building should be converted into a dwelling, by placing wood floors in the first story and by the erection of plastered partitions necessary for proper arrangement of sitting rooms, dormitories and sleeping rooms. The laundry machinery should be removed to the proposed new laundry group, and the feed mill should be placed in connection with the power at the saw-mill. The joinery should be converted to the uses of saddlery, shoe-shop and tailor shop. The broom shop should be fitted with partitions and floors necessary to constitute a dwelling. The school-house should be maintained as such. The office of the building is now properly arranged as a dwelling.

At the West House, the arrangement of the main building would not require any change. Plastering and a few partitions would be necessary in the laundry building and broom shop to convert them into dwellings. The sewing house and wood house would form a good dwelling by the construction of a floor for 2nd story, and with necessary plastering and partitions.

The office building should be used as a school-house or for tailor shop, shoe-shop, etc.

No other material changes would be required in these groups excepting necessary repairs, and the introduction of lavatories, water-closets, baths and shower baths.

One general steam-heating apparatus, placed in the kitchen building of the East House, would serve to heat the said buildings.



the main building and the present meetinghouse, sewing house and laundry building. A steam furnace placed beneath the present broom-shop of said group would heat the said building and the adjoining schoolhouse. The office building and farmhouse of said group should be provided with small steam furnaces. At the West House, one general steam apparatus should be placed in the dry house to heat all the buildings of this respective group.

Ventilation in these groups is designed to be obtained by the natural means of fire-places, flues and windows, as in ordinary dwellings, and no especial nor mechanical system is therefore suggested; furthermore, it is designed that all day-rooms or sitting rooms be located on the ground floors, allowing thereby a thorough airing throughout the night by the opening of windows, and that the dormitories and sleeping-rooms be in the upper stories, permitting the same manner of ventilation throughout the day.

The existing large mill, situated on the banks of the Cashaqua Creek, will, in addition to the existing blacksmith shop, afford sufficient facilities for the male patients to engage in carpentry, blacksmithing, furniture making, wagon making, milling, etc.

An isolated incandescent electric light plant should be installed to thoroughly light the buildings and the connecting roadways. The engine and dynamos should be placed in the power house at the mill. The possibilities of accident by the use of lamps, candles, gas machines, and the safety of the patients afflicted with this peculiar malady, make it imperative to adopt electricity for lighting.

From reliable authority I learn that the Cashaqua Creek would provide ample water at all times of the year to furnish all power required for dynamos and machinery, if a substantial dam were constructed at a point about 900 feet south of the Mt. Morris and Danville highway, there being a most liberal fall for the operation of turbines.

I would most respectfully suggest that all proposed buildings be of plain and unostentatious design, constructed of brick with stone foundations and slate roofs. The administration building only should be permitted to exceed two stories in height, and said build-

ing should not exceed three stories. Each building should be provided with cellar beneath the entire building.

Although fire-proof construction is preferred and has manifold advantages, its excessive cost makes it inadvisable. The dangers of fire are decreased to a minimum by brick walls, steam heating and electric lighting.

On all buildings exceeding two stories in height substantial balconied fire-escapes should be provided, with ladders extending to the roofs.

The several buildings of each group should be connected with each other by means of covered passageways.

It is claimed that the bricks of the main building of East House were made with material taken from this property; if such is the fact, the exposure of more than thirty four years has proven the clay to be of the best for the purpose, and it is suggested that improved kilns and machinery be erected on the property, and that all bricks required for future buildings be made by the patients. Building stone is also found on the premises, and could be quarried by the patients. A very great saving would thus result to the State, as both these materials enter largely into the construction of the buildings.

Should the State acquire this property, it would be necessary to do the following work before it could be occupied by the patients, to wit: To make the slight changes and the repairs on the East House and West House groups as are hereinbefore mentioned, to construct the systems of water supply and sewage to serve the said groups, to install the heating apparatuses and electric lighting in the several buildings, and to equip the main building of East House with fire-escapes. It is estimated that such work will cost about \$50,000.

The question of water supply and disposal of sewage is dwelt upon in the most able and expert manner, by J. Nelson Tubbs, Esq., (Hydraulic Engineer and Member A. S. C. E.) in his detailed report on the subject.

Elevations, boundary lines, etc., of the property were kindly furnished me by Messrs. A. M. Baker & Son, civil engineers, of Mt. Morris, N. Y.



For valuable information relative to the care and particular wants required for epileptic patients, I am especially indebted to Dr. Frederick Peterson, of New York city, specialist and authority on nervous diseases.

The map herewith accompanying, shows the several buildings on the property, also the waterways and railways; and on same we have indicated the location of the several suggested groups, the detailed plans of which are now in course of completion. Pictorial representations of various buildings on the site are also herewith submitted.

The said pictorial representations of the principal buildings, and the said map of the Souyen property, are altogether appended, under the designation of Exhibit 9.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. METZGER,

*Architect.*

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#### EXHIBIT 6.

New York, November 1, 1892.

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *President State Board of Charities:*

Dear Sir.—On October 21, I visited the property of the Shaker community, near Mt. Morris, N. Y., which has been offered to you as a site for the State Epileptic Colony. There are about 1,800 acres of land, perfectly adapted to all the needs of the proposed colony, especially in the line of small fruit growing and the raising of garden produce. But any sort of crop may be raised upon the land. There is an adequate water supply for any number of buildings that may ultimately be constructed. There would be no difficulty in the way of disposal of sewage.

There are already some twenty-five buildings upon the land in the way of living houses, shops and stables, all in excellent condition, and which I estimated could accommodate some 270 patients without much change. These buildings are mostly contained in two groups which I will briefly describe.

First. Group (a.) A four-story brick building very well built and easily accommodating 120 people — merely requires furniture, steam heating and fire-escapes to make it ready for occupancy.

(b.) A building used as a church with rooms easily accommodating twenty-four people, and a large assembly room below, which might be made a gymnasium or school.

(c.) Near this a fine cottage with rooms for sixteen persons.

(d.) A laundry well equipped for washing, drying and ironing and mending, and with a seed room and bed rooms for five people.

(e.) A drying-house for corn, fruits, etc.

(f.) A carpenter shop for two or three workmen who could sleep in bed rooms above.

(g.) A large broom-shop with bed room accommodation for three persons.

(h.) A schoolhouse for twenty pupils.

(i.) A large barn for cattle (thirty-six head) magnificently built.

(j.) A seed barn for the storage of garden seeds and vegetables.

(k.) Chicken yard and house.

(l.) Farmer's house with accommodation for six people.

(m.) Cottage, now used as office, accommodating easily ten to twelve people.

(n.) A central dining room, kitchen, dairy and baker shop of brick one-story high, capable of supplying the needs of this cluster of buildings.

Second group about a half mile west. The houses in this group are all of wood and well built.

(a.) Main house, four-story, with kitchen and dining room and sleeping accommodation for thirty-three people.

(b.) A cottage for five people.

(c.) Ice house.

(d.) Another large house with room for sixteen persons.

(e.) A building with bedroom for three persons.

(f.) A workshop with large rooms for seven varieties of indoor employments, and large vegetable cellars in the basement.

(g.) An enormous stable and storage house.

These are the main groups of houses; but besides these there are a cottage near the woods with room for five or six persons

and these scattered cottages with accommodations for sixteen persons together.

The land is pleasantly diversified. The landscape is beautiful. There are several hundred acres of woodland which could be converted into a park. There are orchards and some fine groups of trees on the place.

An especially valuable feature is that all of the present buildings can be used for male patients and are upon one side of the gorge and creek, running through the property. By placing the buildings for females upon the large tracts of land across this creek there will be a natural barrier between the two sexes.

Taken altogether this is a spot perfectly adapted to the purpose. We might search the whole country and fail to find a site so fitting. "It is an ideal place for a colony."

While it would be my own preference to have the new institution situated in the southeastern portion of the State nearer the center of the State population, and in a part where it is warmer so that the patients might work out of doors most of the year; still when one is offered such a site as this, a colony already in fact established with a growth and cultivation of twenty years ready for the new occupants, I think under these circumstances it would be justifiable to go even as far north and west as the Genesee Valley. There is a railway station on the place. There are three railways near at hand. The colony is on two great trunk lines running from New York to Buffalo (D. and L. R. R. and Erie), and upon one line running north and south, so that it is quite accessible.

Very truly yours,

FREDERICK PETERSON.

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#### EXHIBIT 7.

#### Deacon Alexander's Statement Respecting the Products of Sonyea Farm.

The average yield of wheat from 125 acres last year was twenty five bushels an acre. The wheat crop in the Genesee Valley and some other parts of western New York was not as large last year

as usual. Some years as many as forty bushels of wheat to the acre have been raised on the Sonyea farm.

The average yield of oats last year was sixty bushels an acre. Some years the average has been as high as seventy bushels an acre.

Eight acres of peas and oats yielded forty bushels an acre.

Thirty three acres of Indian corn yielded 100 bushels an acre.

Twenty nine acres of sweet corn yielded seven barrels an acre of dried corn, a barrel containing 150 pounds (value ten cents a pound).

Fensilage corn yielded twenty five tons an acre.

Thirty acres of beans yielded twenty bushels an acre.

Twelve acres of potatoes yielded from 150 to 300 bushels an acre.

An acre of beets yielded twenty tons; the carrots and turnips yielded in the same proportion.

The crop of onions yielded from 500 to 700 bushels an acre.

The average yield of cabbage was from 8,000 to 9,000 heads a acre. Many heads were as large as a bushel basket.

Some of the soil of Sonyea is particularly adapted to the raising of celery, but we have usually grown only enough for the consumption of our community.

All kinds of garden products do remarkably well, and the yield is large.

From a garden patch we raised last year a very fine crop of melons, from which we sold \$200 worth besides what we used in the community.

Tomatoes yielded exceptionally large crops.

Two hundred acres yielded from one and a half to two and a half tons of hay an acre, according to the length of time the ground had been seeded. At the same time the farm was pasturing 100 head of cattle, mostly cows; also 300 head of sheep and 27 head of horses and colts.

In orchards about the East and West House groups of buildings there are 1,039 apple trees, of the varieties known as Baldwins, greenings, northern spies, russets, several varieties of sweet apples, etc.; 148 cherry trees of desirable kinds, 149 pear trees of different

varieties, 511 peach trees of the best varieties, 100 plum trees, and 15 apricot trees. Grape vines of eight different varieties cover 536 feet of trellis. Berries of all kinds do remarkably well. There are 200 currant bushes. The red raspberry bed measures 140 x 12 feet; the black raspberry bed, 312 x 126 feet, and the strawberry bed, 320 x 42 feet. The apple crop last year was not large, but we sold \$500 worth after reserving what was desired for our own use.

#### Capacity of Barns.

The capacity of the cow and grain barn at the West House is 75 tons of fodder. This barn cost us \$10,000.

The capacity of the horse barn is fifty tons.

What we call the outer farm barn has a capacity of 25 tons.

The capacity of the grain barn at the East House is 150 tons. The capacity of the horse barn is 50 tons, and that of the cow barn 100 tons. Another barn in the East House group has a capacity for 60 tons.

#### EXHIBIT 8A.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
County of Schuyler, } ss.:

Elisha D. Leshingwell, M. D., being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Watkins, N. Y., and is the president and managing physician of the Glen Springs Sanatorium of Watkins, N. Y. That he was formerly the president and managing physician of the Sanatorium at Dansville, N. Y., and was for eight years, from 1879 until 1887, connected with said Sanatorium at Dansville, N. Y. That he spent several years thereafter in investigating the advantages of different localities, with a view to locating and establishing a Sanatorium. The greater part of 1890 and '91 was spent in the vicinity of Mt. Morris, expecting to establish a Sanatorium on the Murray Hill property. That before reaching that conclusion he thoroughly investigated the whole locality in and about Mt. Morris as regards malaria, fevers and pulmonary troubles, by consulting with old resident physicians and others

in that vicinity, and came to the conclusion that the region was one of remarkable general healthfulness. He should have erected Sanatorium on Murray Hill instead of at Watkins, if the Murray Hill property could have been purchased on reasonable terms.

ELISHA D. LEFFINGWELL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, )

this 29th day of November, 1892. )

[L. S.]

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL,

*Notary Public*

#### EXHIBIT 8B.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ) ss.  
County of Livingston, )

Frank B. Dodge, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Mt. Morris, New York, and for upwards of eleven years has been a regular practicing physician in the said town of Mount Morris and vicinity, and for upwards of ten years has been the family doctor for the Shaker Community, the home of which community is a short distance south of the village of Mount Morris. That during all this time there has been no case of fever, typhoid or malarial, no diphtheria, and no lung trouble or consumption in such community. That the occasions of deponent's calls to such community have usually been slight stomach difficulties, surgical operations or dressing of wounds, or treatment for general weakness accompanying old age, usually extreme old age. That the water supply on the premises owned by said community is to deponent's knowledge good and healthful.

That during deponent's practice during the years aforesaid, he has had a general practice extending through the village and into all portions of the town of Mt. Morris and vicinity, and that during these years he has been and still is familiar with the general sanitary conditions and health of the said village, town and vicinity and deponent unhesitatingly pronounces the same remarkably and, in fact, exceptionally good. That years ago some malarial troubles were experienced in the village of Mt. Morris, arising, as deponent is informed and verily believes, from



impure, surface-water wells and from stagnant canal waters, but that the said difficulties were entirely removed by the introduction of a water-works system and the removal of the waters from the old canal basin.

That but very few cases of diphtheria have occurred during these years in said town, and that those cases were imported. That but very few cases of typhoid fever have occurred in said town and vicinity, and that at least ninety-five per cent of such cases were imported. That the said town and vicinity have been and are exceptionally free from fever, diphtheria and chronic lung trouble.

FRANK B. DODGE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }  
this 18th day of November, 1892. }

[L. S.]

JNO. F. CONNOR,

*Notary Public.*

#### EXHIBIT 8C.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
County of Livingston, } ss.:

J. Morey Hagey, being duly sworn, says: That he resides at Mt. Morris, N. Y., and for upwards of twelve years has been a regular practicing physician at said place, and has had during that time a general practice in and about Mt. Morris, and is familiar with the locality of the Shaker Community at Sonyea. That the general healthfulness of the town of Mt. Morris and the Sonyea locality is remarkably good. That the said locality is free from malarial and pulmonary troubles, typhoid and fevers of all kinds. That the water on the Shaker Community property is good and wholesome, and the natural drainage exceptionally good.

J. M. HAGEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }  
this 2d day of December, 1892. }

[L. S.]

JNO. F. CONNOR,

*Notary Public.*



## EXHIBIT 8D.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
 County of Livingston, } ss.:

Alexander Work, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the Community of the Christian Society of Believers, at Sonyea, Livingston county, New York, and has resided at said place : s a member of such community for upwards of forty one years, and for seven years last past has served as trustee for such community. That during the past twenty five years the aforesaid community has consisted of about 100 members as an average for each year, that the following are the names and respective ages of all the members of the said community who have died during the last twenty-five years:

	Year
Edward Jennings .....	80
Charlotte Fritzsche .....	76
Malachi Sanford .....	67
John Ryers .....	77
Mary Jennings .....	74
Dinah Truair .....	85
John Lockwood .....	82
Elizabeth Van Valkenburg .....	72
Ann Lawson .....	70
Susannah Greening .....	80
William Carter .....	65
John Leonard .....	63
Robert Nelson .....	71
Peter Long .....	69
Richard Quimby .....	77
Ann Work .....	87
Emory Brooks .....	84
Clark Coburn .....	65
Maria Dutcher .....	56
Orpha De Groat .....	83
Margaret Crary .....	80
Peter Casprit .....	86

That about thirty-five years ago a young lady died at said community of consumption, having come to the community subject to such disease, and that since such death no young person has died at the community and, in fact, no person other than as stated above.

That during all this period there has been no case of malaria, typhoid or other fever and no pulmonary trouble.

Deponent further says that the aforesaid community consists of branches located, two in the State of Maine, two in Kentucky, two in New Hampshire, two in Connecticut, three in Ohio, and two, aside from the community at Sonyea, in the State of New York, and that during the past twenty-five years the location at Sonyea has been considered the most healthful and has been most free from sickness of any of the locations of the several branches of the society as mentioned above.

That deponent considers the general healthfulness of the Sonyea location as remarkably good and the water supply pure and healthful.

Deponent further says that the occasion and reason for the sale of the property at Sonyea is solely due to the fact that the number in the community has become somewhat depleted by deaths from old age and withdrawals, and the desire to return to the parent branch at Watervliet, where the parent society is possessed of more land and property than can be successfully operated by the present membership of such parent society.

A. L. WORK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,  
this 30th day of November, 1892.

[L. S.]

JNO. F. CONNOR,

*Notary Public.*



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EXHIBIT 9.

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PICTORIAL REPRESENTATIONS  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS AND MAP  
OF THE  
SONYEA PROPERTY.

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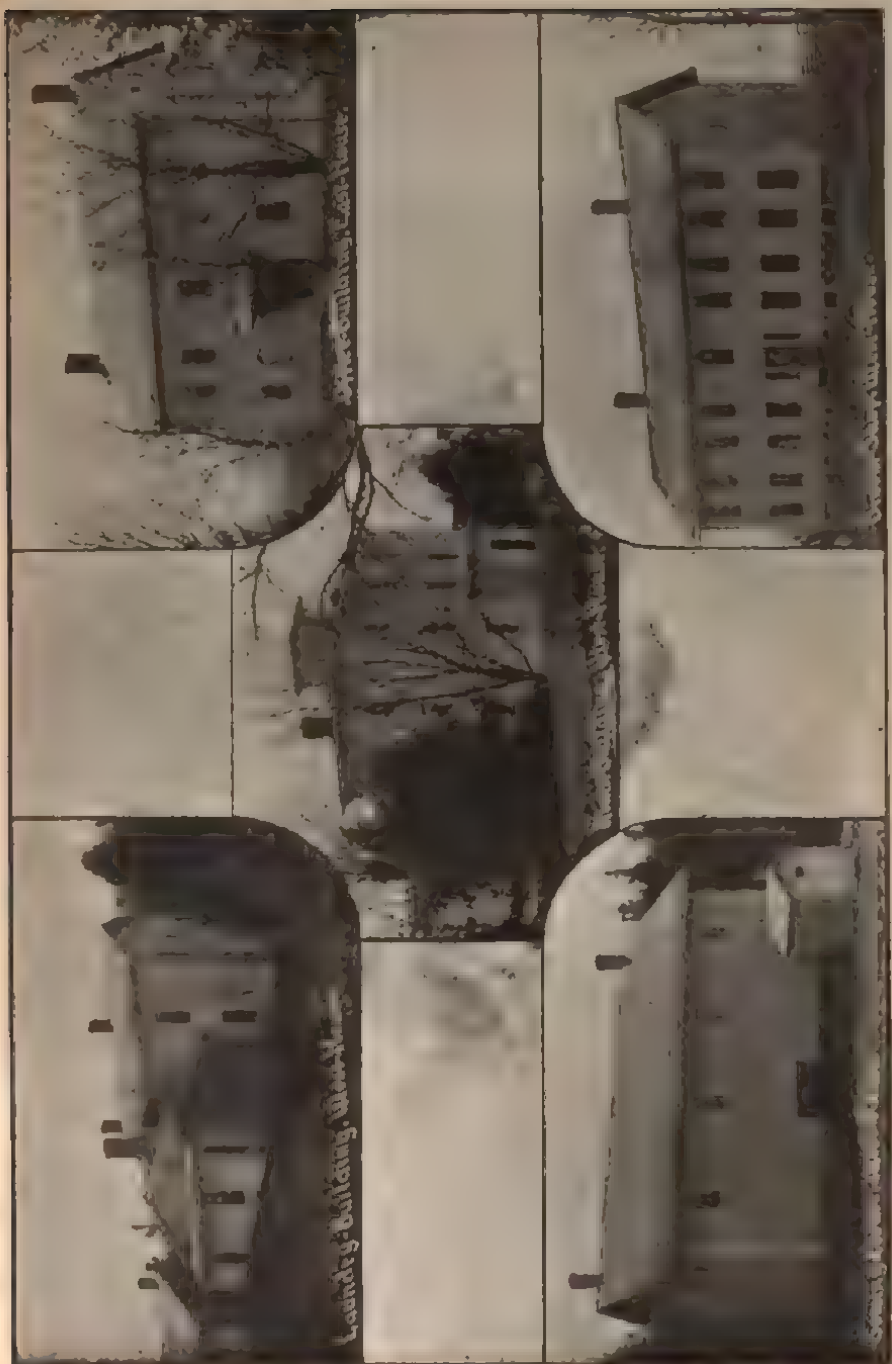
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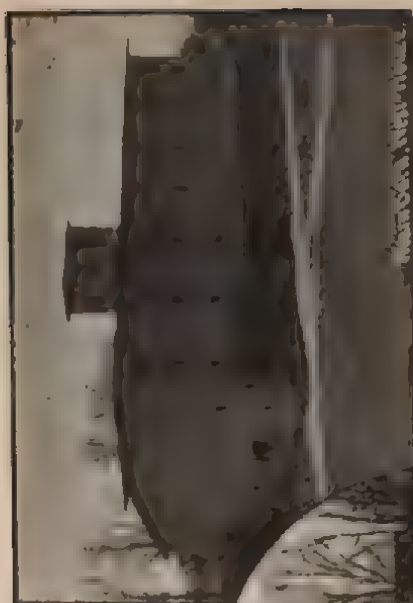
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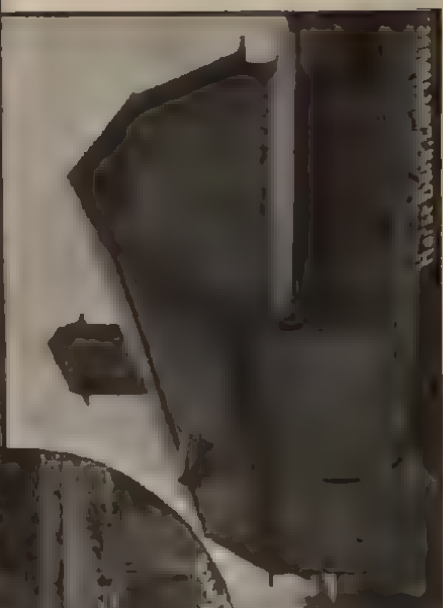








Woolen Mill



Woolen Mill



Woolen Mill



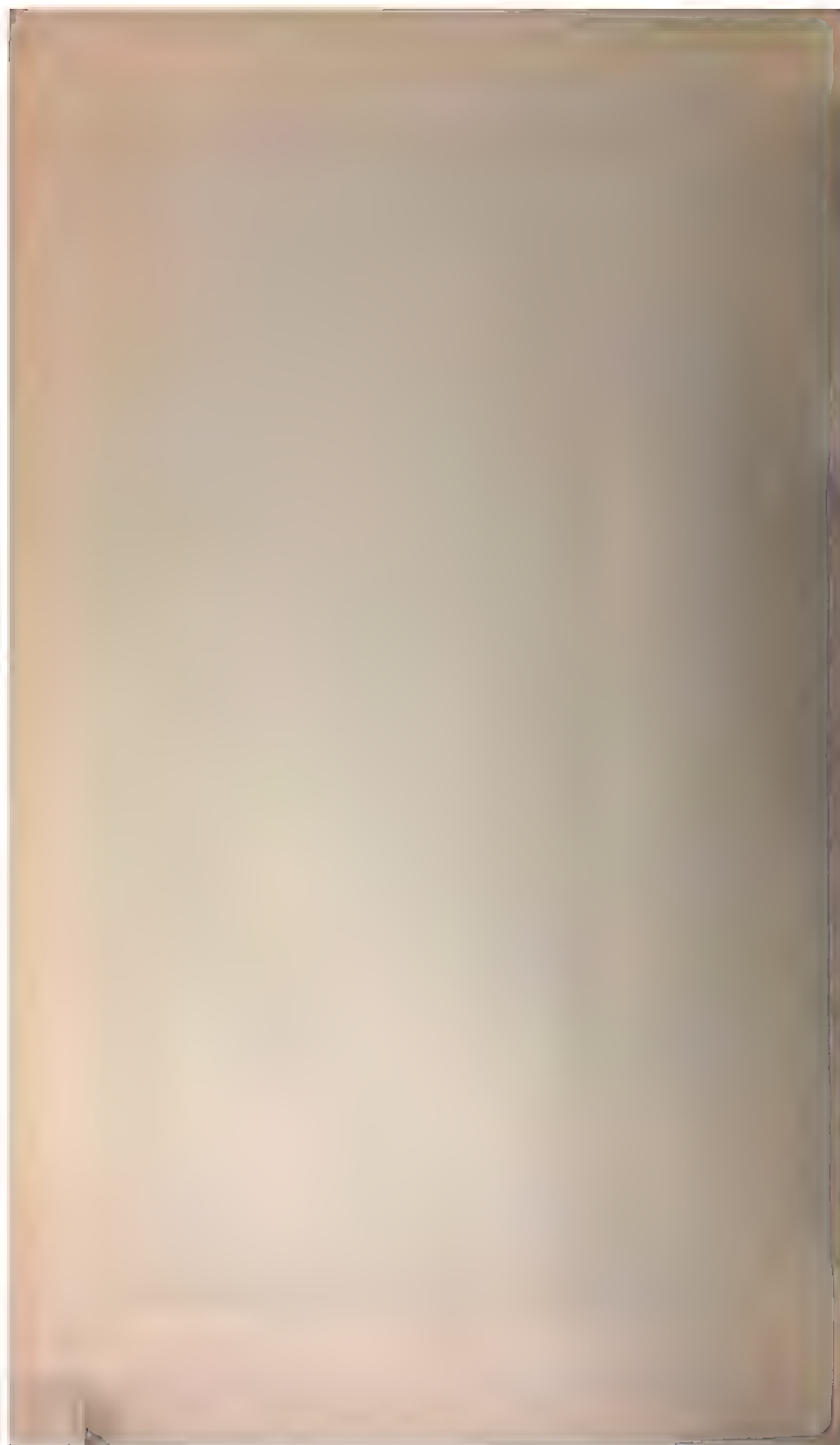


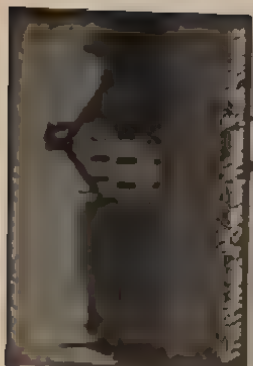


St. George's Hall, New York City









181 West 2nd Street, New York



181 West 2nd Street, New York



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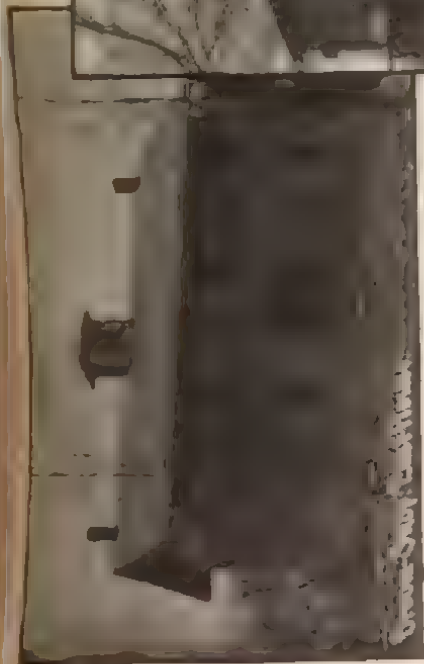
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Olden School, New York

Meeting House, New York

PLAN OF

THE

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EVANSTON

1891



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**PAPER**  
**ON**  
**STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.**

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By **WM. P. LETCHWORTH,**

Chairman of the Committee on State Boards of Charities  
of the Nineteenth National Conference of  
Charities and Correction.

Read at the Nineteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, held  
at Denver, Colorado, June 28-29, 1892.



## STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES.

Some thirty years ago, on a cold, raw day, a sad faced woman left the door of the Albany City Almshouse. As she directed her steps toward the city, and drew her fluttering garments more closely about her, she thought that the piercing winds from the Helderberg mountains were not more chilling than the administration of public charity. This woman was not a pauper, but was of a good family and possessed of some means with which she freely aided others. For years her energies had been specially directed to saving and comforting the sinful and sorrowing that had drifted into the forlorn places of this world. In pursuing her benevolent work she visited the Albany almshouse, and was shocked at the state of things she found there. It was the old story,—utter indifference to sanitary laws, promiscuous association of the young and old of both sexes, disregard of the rules of common decency, brutal treatment, dirt, cold, foul air, putrid meat, insufficient clothing, etc. Miss Elizabeth Knapp (for that was the visitor's name) remonstrated earnestly with the keeper against these abuses. He responded by shutting the door in her face and forbidding her ever to enter the place again. She appealed for aid to her friend, Miss Anna Parker, an accomplished young lady and a favorite of Albany society. Miss Parker carried the complaint to a leading magistrate of the city, and implored his interposition. To her astonishment and chagrin, instead of taking some considerate action in the matter, he rebuked her for interfering with county officials and for listening to tattling busybodies. He directly intimated that a young lady of wealth, occupying a high social position, could better employ her time than by meddling with the administration of public relief to paupers. In spite of every discouragement, Miss Knapp continued firm in her determination to protect the poor creatures at the almshouse; and, as she could gain admission there in no other way, she formed the heroic resolution of entering the place as a pauper, which she soon did

under commitment obtained on her own application. A sharp controversy followed. Miss Knapp was upheld by Miss Parker, who enlisted other friends in the cause; and a reformation was soon begun at the county house, which was followed, at the next election, by the choice of officials favorable to reform.

Among the gentlemen who had taken part in this struggle was the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, a prominent lawyer of Albany, who was convinced by this circumstance of the necessity of a system of State supervision over public charities, and at once set about making a framework of law for this object. This was before any State Board of Charities was established in this country. The time had not come, however, for the acceptance of so novel a proposition. It was not until 1866 that an accident occurred which ripened public sentiment and opened the way for favorable legislation. At a late hour of the night, in the year named, there was taken to the door of one of the great hospitals in New York City a poor man whose critical condition required immediate hospital aid. The hour for admission of patients had passed; and he could not be received without an order from one of the governors of the institution, which could not then be obtained. In consequence, the man died in great suffering and under sorrowful circumstances. Mr. Pruyn, who was acquainted with some of the hospital managers, petitioned the board of management for a change of rules; but red tapeism and official importance were impregnable, and the petition was treated with contempt. Mr. Pruyn then laid his proposition for a State Supervising Board before Governor Fenton, who indorsed it and recommended it in his annual message to the Legislature in 1867. It was taken up by the Chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, who introduced a bill for the organization of a State Board of Charities, as recommended by Governor Fenton, which became a law during that session. Mr. Pruyn, whose zeal and philanthropy contributed in so large a measure to the establishment of this supervising agency in New York State, at the urgent request of the Governor, consented to act as President of the Board. He occupied the position upwards of ten years, and was its President at the time of his death in 1877.



I have dwelt at some length on these incidents, as showing the causes that led to the foundation of a State Board of Charities in New York. I doubt not similar incidents have had something to do with the establishment of Boards in other States.

Massachusetts.—As has been seen, the effort put forth in New York to establish a State supervising agency over its charities was slow in reaching practical results; and to Massachusetts belongs the honor of having established the first State Board of Charities in the United States. Upon the recommendation of Governor Andrew, who himself took part in framing a bill for the purpose, legislative action was taken whereby a Board was organized in that State in 1863,\* with authority to investigate and supervise the whole system of the public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it might deem necessary for their economical and efficient administration. At the request of the Governor, Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, whose name for the last quarter of a century has been prominently identified with social science movements, was made Secretary of the Board.

There had existed in Massachusetts prior to 1863 a Board of Alien Commissioners, which, when the State Board of Charities was organized, was merged therein. In New York there was a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, but neither of these organizations was vested with the general powers of State Boards of Charities. The Massachusetts Board originally consisted of seven commissioners, two of whom, the Secretary and the General Agent, were salaried officers. As is usually the case with charity boards, the members were allowed traveling and incidental expenses. In 1879 the "Board of State Charities," upon its own request, was reorganized, its jurisdiction extended, and its membership increased to nine commissioners. A woman commissioner was appointed in 1880. Since 1886 two of the members have been women. At the time of the reorganization of the Board in 1879 the State Board of Health was abolished and merged in the Charity Board, to which was given the name of the State Board of

\* Organizing Act, Statutes of 1863, chapter 240; Visiting Agency, Statutes of 1869, chapter 453; 1870, 729; Reorganization, Statutes of 1879, chapter 201; Lunacy and Charity, Statutes of 1880, chapter 101; Infants, Statutes of 1892, chapter 319.

Health, Lunacy, and Charity. In 1886 the State Board of Health, which had, previous to its abolishment, proved its great usefulness, was restored as an independent organization; and the name of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity was changed to the Board of Lunacy and Charity.

The existing commission has general supervision over the State Insane hospitals, the State Almshouse, the State Farm, the State Primary School, the Lyman School for Boys, and the State Industrial School for Girls, and is required to visit all these institutions regularly, and also all places supporting State paupers, and all public and private receptacles for the insane. The Board is also authorized to act as commissioners of lunacy, with power to investigate the question of the insanity of any person committed to any hospital or asylum, public or private, by reason of alleged insanity, at any place within the Commonwealth, and to discharge any person so committed or restrained if, in its opinion, such person is not insane, or can be cared for after such discharge without danger to others and with benefit to himself. The following salaried officers are employed: An Inspector of Institutions, a Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, and a Superintendent of Indoor Poor, each at the head of a distinct department, with clerical force in each. There is also a Clerk and Auditor of the Board. The Board has also large number of regularly appointed local visitors distributed throughout the State, who serve it in the way of seeking homes for dependent children and in exercising a watchful supervision over them afterwards.

The Board has from its beginning given special attention to the care and training of the several classes of children that come under its supervision; namely, destitute infants, neglected and dependent children, and juvenile offenders. The three State schools—namely, the primary school and the two reform schools for boys and girls respectively—still receive and temporarily care for a certain proportion of the children coming under the care of the State; but by far the greater number of these children are boarded or placed in families, all being under the direct oversight of the Board's paid visitors or voluntary visitors appointed by

the Board. Laws have been enacted providing for the presence of officers of the Board at all trials of juvenile offenders, and forbidding the commitment of children to jails or houses of correction. The present Legislature has just passed an act placing the licensing of boarding places for infants in the hands of the State Board.

Ohio.—The "Board of State Charities" of Ohio, a purely advisory and supervising agency, was created in 1867,\* abolished in 1871, and re-established in 1876. The establishment of a Board in Ohio originated in the mind of Hon. D. A. Daugler, a member of the General Assembly. In visiting the State charitable institutions as a member of the Finance Committee of the House, he was convinced of the necessity for organized State supervision; and, hearing that Massachusetts had a Board of Charities, he obtained a copy of the law creating it, adapted it to Ohio, and secured its final passage by the Legislature April 17, 1867, about one month before the passage of the law creating the New York State Board. The Board consists of six unsalaried members, not more than three of whom, it is declared by the statute, may be of the same political faith. They are appointed by the Governor for three years. The Governor is *ex-officio* President of the Board, which has a paid Secretary. Under its supervision are prisons, jails, hospitals, reformatories and all corporate charitable institutions. By its own request, authority has been conferred upon the Board to appoint resident county visitors throughout the State.

The Ohio Board has shown a remarkable tenacity of life and purpose amid the vicissitudes of politics, and rests to-day upon a solid basis of good work performed. General R. Brinkerhoff, the chairman of the Board, says: "Substantially, everything in the way of progress in the development of our charitable, correctional and benevolent institutions, has originated with the Board of State Charities, and hardly a year has passed in which a step forward has not been taken in legislation through its influence."

New York.—The State Board of Charities of New York, established May 23, 1867,\* consists of eleven regular members, repre-

\* *General Laws*, 1867, p. 56; 1876, p. 165.

\* *Laws of 1867*, chapter 351. 1871, 689; 713, 1873, 571. *State Paupers*, *Laws of 1873*, chapter 861; 1874, 461; 1875, 398. *Poorhouse Records*, *Laws of 1875*, chapter 140. Approval of Incorporations, *Laws of 1883*, chapter 446; *Laws of 1890*, chapter 125.

senting the various judicial districts of the State, who are appointed by the Governor for terms of eight years. They receive no compensation beyond their traveling and incidental expenses. The Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney General are ex officio members. From 1876 until recently there were two woman members. There is now but one. A salaried Secretary and Assistant Secretary are employed.

The Board was designed at first as a purely advisory and supervising body, charged with the duty of inspecting and reporting to the Legislature on all the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions in the State, except prisons, whether they receive State aid or are maintained by municipalities or otherwise. The commissioners are empowered to administer oaths, take testimony, and report infractions of law to the Attorney General for prosecution. Since its first organization, the scope of the Board has been broadened and its powers somewhat extended by subsequent legislation. Upon the Secretary now devolves the arduous duty of executing the State Pauper Law, passed in 1873, whereby he is empowered to transfer to their places of settlement paupers having no legal residence in the State, when, in his judgment, the welfare of the individual and the interests of the State will be promoted by so doing. The Secretary is also charged with the duty of enforcing what is termed the Alien Pauper Law, under which pauper immigrants, who have escaped the scrutiny of the federal officers at the port of New York and on the Canadian frontier, are returned, at the expense of the State, to the countries whence they came. As auxiliaries to the Board, it is authorized to appoint citizens residing in the different counties to act as local visitors. The State Charities Aid Association, having its headquarters in New York city, has also its local visitors in nearly every county in the State, who are appointed upon the application of the Association by Justices of the Supreme Court. The Association, which reports annually to the State Board of Charities, has effected important reforms; and its local visitors, as well as those of the Board, have rendered valuable service in the cause of charity.

By an act passed by the Legislature in 1889, a Lunacy Commission was created in this State. It is composed of three members, one of whom, it is required, shall be a physician with ten years' practice and one a member of the bar of ten years' standing. All receive compensation.

North Carolina.—The "Board of Public Charities" of North Carolina was authorized by the Constitution of that State in 1868, and established by the Legislature in 1869.\* It made a brief report in 1870 and in 1871. From lack of appropriations to carry on its work and a failure on the part of the Legislature to elect members to fill vacancies, the Board became inoperative after 1873 and so remained until 1889, when the Governor, under a provision of the statute authorizing him to fill vacancies, appointed a new Board. It began its work in October of that year, again assuming advisory supervision of the State and county penal and charitable institutions. The Board consists of five members, two of whom are physicians, although the statute does not designate to what profession or calling its members shall belong. The elaborate and interesting report given to the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1890 by the Secretary of the Board is a comprehensive exposition of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State and a favorable illustration of the usefulness of the Board. It is highly creditable to this body that, after its organization in 1889, although no appropriation had been made to meet its necessary expenses, the members set to work with a determined purpose; and their labors met with such encouragement, that a report of the work accomplished, at the personal expense of the members and the Secretary, was published in 1891 by executive authority. This resulted in legislation providing for the regular expenses of the Board, and otherwise facilitating its operations. Applications for State aid now find their way to the Legislature through this agency.

As an auxiliary to its work, the Board appoints local visitors in the ninety-six counties of the State, who make quarterly inspec-

\* Constitution of North Carolina, 1868, article xl; Session Laws of 1869-70, chap. 170, p. 415.



tions of the county institutions and report thereon. Respecting the work as now carried on, the Secretary believes that great progress is making. He says that new institutions, long needed, have been projected, old ones remodeled, their administration changed, better diet and clothing supplied, etc. Other gratifying changes have been effected, including extension of provision for the insane and for inebriates, the establishment of a Soldiers' Home, a school for the deaf and dumb, a free State Normal and Industrial College for girls, the removal of convicts generally from railroad contract work to farm work under the charge of State officers, the employment of short term prisoners in building Macadam roads, and the securing of an act empowering county authorities to establish homes for dependent and vagrant children, including many negro children abandoned by their parents. In consequence of reports made by the Board on the condition of the jails some of these have been condemned by the courts.

Illinois.—"The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities" of Illinois was established by legislative enactment April 9, 1869.\* It has five unpaid members, appointed for five years, who elect a president from their number. At least twice a year they are required to visit all the State-supported charitable and correctional institutions. One of the commissioners is obliged to visit, at least once a year, the city and county almshouses, and report respecting them. It is made the duty of the Board to audit the accounts of all the State institutions before they can be paid from the State Treasury.

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania "Board of Public Charities," created by an act<sup>§</sup> passed April 24, 1869, now consists of ten unpaid members. Its paid Secretary, acting also as General Agent, is ex-officio member of the Board. The statute requires that one of the commissioners shall be a member of the bar of ten years' standing, and another a physician of ten years' practice. The Board is required to appoint five of its number a Committee on Lunacy, the two professional members being included in the com-

\* Public Laws, 809 p. 63, 1875 p. 104.

§ Pamphlet Laws, 1869, p. 30, 1872 p. 42, 1873 p. 65, 1874 p. 119. Conkey Law, P. L. 1881 p. 21, 1889 p. 115. Rules and Regulations of Lunacy Commission. Report of Public Charities for 1883, p. 439.

mitter. This committee has its own secretary, and reports annually to the Board. It is required that this report shall be published with that of the Board.

The large population and the great number of public institutions of this commonwealth bring heavy responsibilities upon the Board, and much arduous labor upon its General Agent and Secretary. The commissioners, or their General Agent, are required to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions at least once a year. The General Agent is obliged to visit the county jails and almshouses once in two years. The Board is also required to pass judgment on all applications for State aid from both public and private charitable institutions, and to report annually whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished and whether the laws relating to them have been complied with, etc. There are hundreds of applications for State aid upon which the Board is required to report biennially, and the opinion of the Board largely influences the Governor and the Legislature in granting appropriations. Under general laws, no jail or almshouse can be built in the State until the plans and specifications therefor have been approved by the Board of Public Charities. Under special laws, many institutions, both public and private, are required to submit their plans and specifications for the approval of the Board before they are authorized to draw special appropriations made to aid them in constructing their buildings.

Through twenty three years of continuous, persistent work this Board has demonstrated its great usefulness; and the fact is patent that, by its efforts, the charitable and correctional institutions of Pennsylvania are far in advance of what they were before the Board was organized.

Rhode Island. Next in chronological order comes the Rhode Island "Board of State Charities and Corrections," established May 28, 1869.\* It consists of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Secretary, who is appointed by the Board, is the only paid member. In addition to performing the ordinary functions of a State Board of Charities and Corrections, this body

\* Acts and Resolves of 1869, chapter 814



stands in the relation of a board of trustees to the several State institutions which are grouped on the State Farm at Cranston. The Board appoints superintendents, determines salaries, purchases supplies, audits accounts, etc. The State Home and School for Dependent and Neglected Children, established in 1884, is under the charge of another board, it having been wisely thought that it should have no possible relations with penal and correctional establishments. During recent years the Board has introduced the "open system" into the Reform School. It has also wrought a very creditable change in the introduction of technologic training, or instruction in mechanic arts, into the Nockanosset School for Boys, one of the two branches of the Reform School. The method of instruction is the same as that adopted by the New York State Industrial School at Rochester.

Wisconsin. — On March 24, 1871, the Wisconsin Legislature passed an act\* creating a State Board of Charities and Reform. It consisted of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. They served without compensation, except in cases of special examinations ordered by the Governor, when they received five dollars a day in addition to expenses. The Board appointed its own salaried Secretary. In 1881 the Legislature concentrated in one board the powers of boards of trustees over the State reformatory and benevolent institutions. This was known as the State Board of Supervision of the Wisconsin Charitable and Penal Institutions. The five members composing this board received salaries of \$2,000 a year each. Their duties were administrative in character, while those of the older board were in the main supervisory. In 1891 † both of these boards were merged in a "State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions," which has the powers and functions of both the former boards. This Board, consisting of six members, entered upon its duties last July. It has as yet made no report, its fiscal year not closing until September 30, 1892. Each member receives a compensation of \$2,000 per annum, and also all actual and necessary disbursements paid out in the discharge of the duties of his office. In this State the statute requires that all

\* Gen. Laws of 1871, chapter 136, p. 197.

† Laws of 1891, chapter 221, p. 357.

plans for poorhouses shall be submitted to the State Board for its approval. The Board exercises a similar but more limited power over jails, with authority, under certain circumstances, to condemn them.

The State Board of Charities and Reform, during the twenty years of its existence, effected many important and desirable reforms.

Michigan.—The Michigan State Board was created by an act<sup>\*</sup> of the Legislature April 17, 1871, in compliance with the recommendation of Governor Baldwin in his message to that body. The Board, however, was the outgrowth of a special commission appointed in 1869; and its work should include that of the commission. Perhaps the most marked recommendation of the commission was that regarding a State School for Dependent Children, which was received with favor by the Legislature of 1871. Hon. C. D. Randall of Coldwater, then a member of the State Senate, drafted the bill for its establishment, and earnestly advocated its passage. He took such deep interest in the measure that he is called the father of the institution. It is greatly to the credit of this steadfast philanthropist that his interest in this cottage home school of world-wide fame did not stop here, but that it has continued to the present.

The Michigan State Board consists of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor for eight years, and are unsalaried. The Governor is ex-officio a member of the Board. One of the commissioners, or the Secretary, is required to visit, at least once a year, not only all the almshouses, but also each jail or place of detention for criminals or witnesses. A majority of the commissioners of the Board, with the Secretary, is required to visit and examine once in each year the Reform School, State Prison, Detroit House of Correction, and State and county asylums for the insane and the deaf and dumb and blind. The Board is required to examine estimates of appropriations, plans of buildings, and contracts made for the expenditure of appropriations for building or

<sup>\*</sup> "The Board of State Commission for the General Supervision of Charitable, Penal, Pauper and Reformatory Institutions," Laws of 1871, No. 102, p. 321; State Agency, Laws of 1873, p. 229; Amendment, Laws of 1875, No. 37, p. 32; "The Board of Corrections and Charities," Laws of 1879, p. 60; Plans and Estimates, Laws of 1881, No. 200, p. 249.

for other special purposes. These duties have been placed upon the Board by comparatively recent legislatures, as they considered them needful; and, although the Board has no power to enforce its views in such matters, its published reports are helpful in influencing right legislation.

There exists in this State, under the direction of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, a State agency for the protection of juvenile offenders, having county agents appointed by the Governor. It is the duty of these agents to attend the trials of all children under 16 years of age, and take such steps, with the concurrence of the magistrate, as will best promote their interests. The agent may place the child either in an institution or indenture it in a family, and he is required to visit it and watch over it afterwards. No child can be indentured from either the State Public School, or from the reformatories, until such agent has examined the home and his approval is on file in the State institution from which the child is to be indentured. He also has supervision over all such indentured children.

Some important reforms are brought about in Michigan through the holding of annual conferences of the Board with the county agents. In December of last year the tenth annual meeting of this kind was held. These meetings are convened in different parts of the State, and do much toward enlightening the citizens, not only in the work of the Board, but in that of the different State charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, each of which is represented at the meetings. On these occasions exhibits of the handiwork of the inmates in such institutions are made.

Notwithstanding the large amount of good work performed by this Board, the attempts to abolish it are frequent; but so firmly is it intrenched in the confidence and good will of the people that these efforts, including that made in the last session of the Legislature, have proved abortive.

Kansas. - The State has a Board purely administrative in character, discharging the duties of trustees over the several State-charitable institutions, and is entitled the Board of Trustees of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Kansas. It was estab-

lished by an act\* passed March, 1873. It is not a Board of State Charities, in the proper sense of the term. Efforts have been made to extend its duties so as to embrace the proper functions of a Board of State Charities, but so far without success. The laws of the State fail to provide for collecting statistics relating to its charitable institutions and for State supervision of the poor houses and jails. The Board consists of five members, selected by the Governor, who is required by the constitution to appoint trustees for all the State charitable institutions. The members of the Board receive a per diem allowance, also mileage. The Secretary and Treasurer are members of the Board. The State insane asylums, the State Asylum for Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, the State Reform School, the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and the Industrial School for Girls come under the administration of the Board.

Connecticut.—By an act § passed July 1, 1873, the Connecticut Legislature established a State Board of Charities. It consists of five members, two of whom are women. Under an act of 1881, the Board was reorganized, its powers extended, and its means and facilities increased. The Secretary is the only salaried member. The Board is authorized to visit and inspect all the public and private institutions for the dependent and criminal classes. The statute requires that the State Prison, the State Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and the State Insane Asylum shall be visited as often as once a month by at least one commissioner of each sex. It is provided by law that all children between the ages of 2 and 16 years, not demented, idiotic, or suffering from incurable or contagious diseases, who are in charge of overseers of the poor, or who are deserted, or children of drunkards or paupers, shall be placed in temporary homes, but only so long as shall be necessary to find places for them in well-selected family homes. A temporary home may be established in a family or in buildings specially provided. Orphan asylums may also be used as temporary homes.

\* Laws of 1873 chapter 145, p. 251; Amendment 1876 chapter 149.

† Laws of 1873 chapter 45, p. 146, 1881, p. 361. Temporary Home for Children, Revised Statutes, 1887, title LXVII, chapter CCXXVIII, p. 806.

In each county the care and direction of the children are vested in a Board composed of the county commissioners, with one member of the State Board of Charities and one member of the State Board of Health. This Board is required to appoint one man or woman in each town to visit and inspect the temporary homes, and to aid in placing children in families. Public sentiment has become so strong against the old system of caring for dependent children in almshouses, that attempts to set the present law aside have met with signal defeat.

New Jersey. — In 1882 the statute of New Jersey made it a part of the duty of the State Board of Health to visit the charitable and penal institutions of the State. Because of this legislation and the visitation of such institutions made under the direction of the Board, it has been recognized in the National Conference of Charities and Correction as a supervising agency of State charitable institutions. In 1884, in conformity with the wishes of the State Board of Health, the Legislature created a Council of Charities and Correction for the purpose of securing statistics relating to the causes of dependency and crime, and for making recommendations as to the remedies. An appropriation of \$1,000 was made to carry out the objects of the Council, but it soon ceased to exist as an organized working body. The Legislature of 1886 recognized the society known as the State Charities Aid Association as a State agency, by empowering the Supreme Court to appoint visitors to the jails and almshouses upon application of the society, which reports to the Legislature on the condition of the institutions visited.

The State Board of Health, with the other agencies named, has brought about great improvements in the public institutions of the State, including its almshouses. Especially has it improved the sanitary condition of all. But, perhaps more from a lack of a regularly organized, symmetrical system of State supervision than from any other cause, this State is far behind some others in dealing with the great questions of pauperism, insanity and crime.

Minnesota. — Aside from the movement in New Jersey there was a long interregnum before the establishment of another Board,



that of Minnesota, March 2, 1883.\* The Minnesota "State Board of Corrections and Charities" consists of six regularly appointed members, not more than three of whom can be of the same political party. The Governor is ex officio President. The Board exercises supervisory powers over State, county, and municipal correctional and charitable institutions. There is also in this State a Lunacy Commission, consisting of three physicians, who are appointed for terms of two years.

Indiana.—The creation of a "Board of State Charities" in Indiana in 1889† was, no doubt, largely due to the influence exerted by the late lamented Oscar C. McCulloch, whose earnest efforts for years previous had been devoted to instructing the people of the State in the way of practical reforms. This Board consists of six commissioners, appointed by the Governor, three from each of the two leading political parties. The full term of office is three years. Two members retire each year. The Governor is ex officio a member of the Board and its President. It is made the duty of the Board to investigate the whole system of public charities and the correctional institutions of the State, including prisons, jails, county asylums for the poor (poorhouses), and to report thereon. It is empowered to make special investigations, send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths. Such investigations are reported to the Governor, and by him presented to the General Assembly. It is provided that all plans for new jails and poorhouses shall, before their adoption by county authorities, be submitted to the State Board for "suggestions and criticisms."

Some estimate of the vast amount of work devolving upon the Board may be formed from the fact that, besides the twelve State institutions, there are 216 county institutions, including jails, poorhouses, and orphan homes, subject to its visitation and supervision. It is gratifying to note the success which has attended the work of this new Board and the indications that the delicate duties devolving upon it are discharged with tact and discretion. The Secretary, in speaking of the work, says: "In the important matter of management of institutions, we have

\* Gen. Laws 1881 chapter 17, p. 61.  
1892.

† Gen. Laws, 1889 chapter 35, p. 51.

already very largely influenced the State. Our suggestions and criticisms are listened to with respect, and some important improvements in the management of our State institutions have been adopted on our suggestion. We have established a thorough *entente cordiale* with the superintendents of our penal and charitable institutions."

South Dakota.—The State Board of Charities and Corrections of South Dakota, consisting of five members, one of whom is secretary of the Board, was created by an act\* of the Legislature March 6, 1890. This Board, like those of Rhode Island and Kansas is vested with administrative powers, and performs the duties of the former local boards of trustees over the institutions under its charge; namely, the State Penitentiary, the State School for Deaf Mutes, the State Reform School, and the State Hospital for the Insane. The first biennial report of the Board was presented to the Governor December 1, 1891. It contains much valuable information respecting the charitable and correctional institutions of this young State.

Wyoming.—A "State Board of Charities and Reform" was provided for in Wyoming by its State Constitution, which took effect July 10, 1890. This requires that "such charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions as the claims of humanity and the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. They shall be under the general supervision of a State Board of Charities and Reform, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law." In accordance with this provision the State legislature, by an act‡ approved January 8, 1891, constituted the State Treasurer, State Auditor, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction as the State Board of Charities and Reform, giving them general supervision and control of all such charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions as may be established by the State, and providing for visits of inspection, reports from the sheriffs of the various counties, and other essential details. The first annual report of the Board is now in process of printing, and will soon be published.

\* State Constitution, article 11, §§ 1 and 2. Session Laws, 1890, p. 5.

‡ Laws of 1891, chapter 37, p. 106.



**Oregon.**—A "State Board of Charities and Corrections" was established in Oregon by an act\* filed February 18, 1891. It consists of six members, including a Secretary, and has general supervision of all State and county charitable and correctional institutions. A provision in the organizing act of the Board requires that all plans of buildings for institutions, coming under the jurisdiction of the Board, shall be submitted to it for suggestions and approval. The Board has been active in making visitations, and its inspections and condemnation of some of the jails have resulted in correcting abuses and effecting desirable reforms. The first report of the Board will be made next winter.

**Colorado.**—The "State Board of Charities and Corrections" of Colorado, consisting of six unpaid members appointed by the Governor, was established March 9, 1891.† The Governor is a member *ex officio*. The Board is vested with power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, and public and private retreats and asylums for the insane. It is required that all plans for jails, hospitals and similar buildings shall be submitted to the Board for suggestion, criticisms, and approval before the same shall be adopted by the State, county, or municipal authorities. The Board is also empowered to make investigations into the condition and management of the institutions under its supervision, and to administer oaths and affirmations. It appoints a salaried Secretary, who may or may not be a commissioner. The first report of the commission is not yet published, nor has there been any legislation relating to it since its organization. Many suggestions made by the Board have been adopted and acted upon by those in charge of the Colorado institutions.

#### ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND DUTIES.

While there is practical unanimity of opinion regarding the usefulness of State Boards of Charities, there are still some

\* Gen. Laws, 1891, p. 50.

† Session Laws, 1891, p. 325.

mooted questions as to their organization and the principles that should govern them.\*

A State Board of Charities is doubtless best formed when the Governor of the State appoints its members. Their terms of office should not be less than eight years. The advantage of long terms is that, in this way, a continuous policy can be carried out, new members can avail themselves of the knowledge and experience of those who have long been engaged in the work, and the insidious influence of politics is less likely to be felt. There should not be more than nine nor less than five members. If it be practicable to include the Governor of the State as ex officio President of the Board, it appears desirable to do so, because of the greater usefulness likely to be exercised by the Board when the chief executive is a member, and because its recommendations will have greater weight with the Legislature. Commissioners should receive no compensation for their time or services, except for their actual traveling expenses, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office. The compensation of the Secretary should be fully commensurate with the ability required, the arduous service rendered, and the responsibility of the position.

The commissioners should be persons of high character, of keen observation, of good judgment, with large and successful experience in their professions and in business affairs, and such as have the esteem and confidence of the communities in which they reside. Professor Chace has well said, "They should be such men as are willing to spend and be spent in the service, with no other reward than the good they may hope to accomplish. Men who are sought for the service on account of their fitness for it, and not those who seek it for personal ends or are appointed to it as a

\* Valuable information bearing upon this subject may be found in papers read before the National Conference of Charities, collected and embodied in the *Proceedings of the Conference*, as follows: *Proceedings of 1879*, pp. 2-25, E. H. Sachse; *Proceedings of 1880*, pp. 26, 27, Gen. C. Brainerd; *Proceedings of 1881*, pp. 3, 20, Gen. C. Brainerd; pp. 58-6, George S. Robinson; *Proceedings of 1882*, pp. 3-24, Prof. George F. Chace; *Proceedings of 1883*, pp. 19-37, Edgar G. L. Gilman; *Proceedings of 1884*, pp. 16-2, William L. Litchworth; *Proceedings of 1886*, pp. 16-2, H. H. Cole; pp. 26-3, John W. Andrews; *Proceedings of 1887*, pp. 77-103, E. H. Sachse; *Proceedings of 1889*, pp. 82-92, Gen. H. Hastings; *Ann.*, pp. 69-62, Rev. A. G. Myers; *Proceedings of 1893*, pp. 66-72, Rev. Fred H. Woods; *Proceedings of 1894*, pp. 173-182, M. D. Easton, pp. 162-66, John Elder. The discussions which followed the reading of these papers are also worthy of attention.

reward for political service or through favoritism." If selected from among charity workers, they will be more likely to find their duties congenial and to take up and pursue their work intelligently. One of the commissioners of every Board should be a physician, and one a lawyer.

As to women being represented on State Boards of Charities, my own opinion is in favor of their appointment. There are certain lines of inquiry which they can conduct with more propriety than men, and they are able to exchange confidences with those of their own sex whose troubles might otherwise be unrevealed. In the case of children under public care, it seems peculiarly fitting that motherly instincts should be permitted to reach the many that are orphaned and deserted. The knowledge of women in domestic affairs, and their experience in the care of the sick, give value to their inspections and weight to their advice. The fears entertained by some, that women would not be able to cope with the sometimes revolting tasks that fall to the members of a State Board of Charities, have not been realized in New York. On the contrary, the New York Board has to confess its indebtedness to woman commissioners for most valuable services, although their appointment was regarded at the outset as a great innovation. I well remember the look of dismay depicted on the countenances of some of the graver members of the Board when an earnest, able, and accomplished woman entered the Board room at Albany with a pleasant greeting, and took her seat among us for the first time with as much complacency and self-possession as though she had been a commissioner for years. I imagine that the members generally of those Boards in which women hold membership approve of their appointment.

Whether State Boards should be purely advisory or both advisory and administrative depends upon the conditions to be met. A Board adapted to a small State like Rhode Island, would not answer for a large and populous commonwealth like New York or Pennsylvania. It seems best in most cases that these Boards should be organized as purely advisory bodies, and should not seek to assume administrative functions. If a Board be prudent and

do good work, there will be a disposition on the part of the legislature to give it administrative duties which it will be difficult to decline. These duties will in all probability increase, the older the Board grows. With enlarged responsibilities there will be an increase of patronage, and consequently greater danger.

Among the powers conferred and the duties which should be imposed upon a properly organized board may be mentioned the following:—

The power to appoint such officers and agents as the Board may deem necessary; also, discretionary power to appoint local visitors to county institutions. A Board should be authorized to investigate the whole charitable and correctional system of a State. It should be empowered to inquire and examine into the condition, government, and management of all the corporate charitable, correctional, and penal institutions in the State, and the care of their inmates. One or more of the commissioners should be required to visit all the State-supported institutions not less frequently than once a year, and one of the commissioners or the Secretary should be required to visit all the county and municipal institutions, including jails and poorhouses, at least once each year. The Board should make a report on all the institutions under its supervision at the opening of each annual or biennial session of the Legislature. It should be made the duty of the Board to ascertain whether the public money appropriated for the aid of these institutions is judiciously expended, and whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished, and whether the laws in relation to them are complied with. All plans for the construction or enlargement of State, county, and municipal charitable, correctional, and penal institutions should, before their adoption, be approved by the Board. Commissioners should not be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to be interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any of the institutions which it is their duty to visit and inspect; nor should trustees or other officers of the institutions mentioned, be eligible to the office of commissioner. The commissioners should have power to administer oaths and affirmations, and to issue compulsory processes for the attendance of witnesses, upon inves-

tigations made necessary in the discharge of their duties as defined by the statutes.

#### VISITATIONS.

Because a person is appointed by the Governor as a commissioner of charities, or is a legally constituted visitor of charitable institutions, it does not follow that such person is wiser than the trustees or those in charge of the institutions to be visited. On the contrary, he may have had no experience whatever with the peculiar work coming within his province to criticise, and, instead of being in a position to instruct, may, at least for a time, find he can be instructed by those having had long practical experience in their work. It therefore behooves the visitor to enter upon his duties modestly, and, before making recommendations, to be sure that they are based on sound principles already adopted by organized charity. Great delicacy is required in exercising visitatorial powers, and the dignity attached to institutional officers, however humble, should be respectfully recognized. It is not well to begin an inspection before applying to the officer in immediate charge. Legalized visitors are not expected to act as detectives, but to obtain the information they desire in such a manner as to show they come to the institution as friends, and not as enemies. This may be done and not interfere with the thoroughness of an inspection or the reaching of bottom truths. Private conferences with inmates are proper, but they should not be had without the knowledge of resident officials. Everything should be done openly and courteously.

In reporting upon institutions, we should be quite as ready to commend the good as to condemn the bad. A report that shows only the faults of an institution is unfair. There is doubtless more good accomplished by directing public attention to what is praiseworthy, thereby awakening a spirit of emulation in other institutions, than in writing sensational descriptions of evils which belong to systems, and for which the public is responsible, and not individuals. Whatever abuses may be found, discriminate closely; and make individuals or systems responsible, as the facts may warrant. Criminal charges, if found to rest on reliable

testimony, should be promptly reported to the Attorney General for prosecution. Reforms are often more expeditiously effected, by giving local authorities an opportunity to correct them before reporting them to the Legislature. If evils are not corrected with reasonable promptness, then it is due the public that the whole truth should be known. There are oftentimes unsatisfactory conditions about an institution which faithful officers and managers are striving to remedy. When such is the case, we should forbear humiliating them before the public, and aim, by kindly conference and careful suggestion, to help them out of their difficulty, and so come into closer relations, through which much good may eventually come.

It should be borne in mind that few things in this world are perfect; and, even in a charitable institution, we must look for the maximum of excellence instead of perfection, or an ideal in our own mind which has never had a practical illustration. I imagine that there are few large household establishments, with their indoor and outdoor service which, if subjected from cellar to garret, from laundry to stables, to the close scrutiny of a charity inspector, would not be found deficient in some important respects,—deficiencies or evils of which the good housewife was already cognizant, but which, through inefficient service or failure on the part of others, or a combination of causes, it was impossible to prevent.

#### WORK OF STATE BOARDS.

It would be quite impracticable to give even a brief summary of all the beneficent work that has been accomplished by State supervising Boards of Charities and Corrections, extending in some instances over a quarter of a century. Besides desirable legislative measures, secured directly through their recommendation and unwearying efforts, and for which they are deserving of high commendation, there has been much good legislation secured indirectly by them, for which they are not credited, and much bad legislation defeated. A Legislature scarcely ever convenes but bills are introduced which, if passed,



would prove disastrous to the charitable and economic interests of the State.

One of the most profitable and humane branches of charitable work, in which State Boards have been engaged, is that of removing dependent children from the enervating and soul destroying influences of the poorhouses and almshouses. During the first year of its existence, the Massachusetts Board caused about 200 children to be removed from the Tewksbury and Bridgewater almshouses to the Monson State School, where they were under good moral influences and subjected to mental and physical training. This Board early secured an agent to seek out and provide good places for children in families, and watch over them after they were indentured. Subsequently the Board established a visiting agency to look after the welfare of dependent children, to which was also given jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents, with authority to represent their interests in the criminal courts. In 1879 the visiting agency was merged in the department of indoor poor. In connection with this department, the Board indorsed the organization of a band of benevolent women, who took upon themselves the onerous task of visiting the girls and young women, placed on probation by the State, either in their own homes or other families. Through the powers conferred upon the Board over dependent and delinquent children, much good has been accomplished. The statutes of Massachusetts teach many useful lessons in dealing with unfortunate children.

The New York Board early did some good work in the way of removing children from poorhouses; and in 1875 it secured the passage of a law requiring the removal of all healthy and intelligent children over three years of age, from the poor-houses to families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, and forbade their being received into the poorhouses thereafter. This action was followed later by a statute limiting the age to two years, and included defective children. Similar prohibitory legislation has been effected in several other States, including Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The county homes in Ohio and the temporary homes in Connecticut were established under the auspices of their respective Boards; and, in nearly all



the States where the jurisdiction of our Boards has extended to poorhouses, a great work on behalf of children has been accomplished.

But the work of State Boards for children has not been limited to removing dependent children from poorhouses. It has also been brought to bear on juvenile delinquency. In multiform ways old systems have been reformed, new and more humane character forming methods, including technologic training, have been introduced, and the endeavor has been put forth to save children generally from institutionizing processes. Increased facilities have also been extended for the better care and education of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the idiotic.

Nor have the reforms in connection with poorhouse establishments been confined to the removal of children from their baneful atmosphere, but they have extended to improved sanitary conditions, better planned buildings, separation of the sexes, a proper classification of the inmates, and improved administration. In States where Boards exist, the custom of keeping poorhouse inmates by contract has been almost, if not entirely, set aside.

In all the States where the supervision of State Boards has extended to jails, there has been wrought a marvelous change for the better, through modifications in plans of buildings, in management, and in the securing of legislation to correct grievous evils, including the separation of the innocent from those convicted of crime. Many of these places are described in some of the reports of our Boards as noisome dungeons infested with vermin, without ventilation or a sewerage system, with foul odors filling the cells and corridors with a sickening atmosphere, without means of classifying the prisoners or of separating those detained as witnesses from those awaiting trial and those serving sentences, conditions not only dangerous to health, but demoralizing and a source of much injustice. Notwithstanding what has been accomplished in this field of reform, our jails, taken as a whole, are still designated as schools of crime, and much remains to be done.

Where an advisory or supervising power has been exercised by State Boards over reformatories, penitentiaries, and State

prisons, there has been manifest improvement in administration and a reform of many abuses. Much advanced legislation has been secured in the treatment of prisoners, including, in a number of States, the recognition of the important principle of the indeterminate sentence and of parole. A great work has been effected in several States by the establishment of reformatories intermediate between houses of refuge and State prisons. In New York a great advance has been made by providing reformatories for women. In justice, however, to Mrs. Lowell of the New York State Board, it should be stated that the credit is almost wholly due to her efforts rather than to the State Board for the introduction in New York of the women's State reformatory system.

In the care and treatment of the insane, the supervision of State Boards has proved in many ways highly beneficial. This supervision has been exercised in the direction of causing the removal of the insane from county and town poorhouses, providing for them better buildings, largely on the cottage plan, giving to the chronic insane the largest possible freedom on farms, with healthful industrial employment, securing separate asylums for the criminal insane, reducing mechanical restraint to the minimum, and securing legislation for the greater protection of this unfortunate class. In Massachusetts the experiment has been tried on a small scale of boarding the insane in families.

While our State Boards have been foremost in advocating provision for the dependent and criminal classes when absolutely needful, they have uniformly opposed the enlargement of old institutions, or the erection of new ones, unless imperatively demanded by the interests of the State. Contrary to the popular idea, the influence of State Boards, in every department of public charity, has been directed toward reducing the number of public dependents and restricting the expenditures for their care and maintenance within reasonable bounds.

Differences of opinion exist as to how far the law of settlement should be observed in affording relief to paupers, and as to what restrictions should be placed upon undesirable immigration. It is claimed by some that, so long as a person is actually dependent, it makes but

little difference whether he is supported by one State or another, that higher than other considerations are the claims of humanity, and that these should be patiently borne without reference to the responsibility of any locality for this dependency. On the other hand, it is asserted that, in consequence of bad government, indifference to social and natural laws, and the non-enforcement of wholesome statutory regulations, pauperism is engendered and continues to be propagated in a State or community, until that State or community is held responsible for, and made to feel the burdens it creates by having returned to it its helpless and diseased dependants. The State Boards of Massachusetts and New York have long given special attention to this subject, and returned to their places of legal settlement paupers belonging to other States and countries. Massachusetts did this before the establishment of her State Board of Charities. But for the action of the New York State Board in this direction, it would have been necessary ere this to double the capacity of all the county poorhouses in the State. It is estimated that, in the return of over 15,000 paupers to their places of legal settlement, an ultimate saving to New York State of over \$22,000,000 will be effected. Besides the pecuniary advantage gained by the State, there should be counted the benefit, not infrequently accruing to the individual, in being returned to friends, and consequently, oftentimes, to a condition of self-support.

In the systems of bookkeeping and classification of items of expenditure introduced in some States by the Boards, especially the system planned by Mr. Wines of Illinois, which has been copied, with some modifications, in other States, immense pecuniary advantage has accrued to the States adopting them.

Through the recommendations of State Boards, large sums have been saved in the purchase of supplies for State charitable and correctional institutions. Acting upon the advice of the Board, in some States the trustees of asylums, at regular periods, advertise for prices and samples to be submitted to them, upon which, after comparison, orders are given out.

In the more particular keeping of records, as prescribed by State Boards, a sense of greater responsibility on the part of

officers of institutions has been inculcated. The information obtained from these records, after being tabulated, has been useful in solving doubtful questions affecting the public interests, and in placing further safeguards upon the personal rights of the beneficiaries of institutions. Although the inquiries and examinations of the Boards are not always made for the purpose of ascertaining the causes of pauperism and crime, they nevertheless throw much light upon this subject. In 1873 a special inquiry was authorized by the New York Legislature. It was directed by the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, who was assisted by special agents, and included a personal examination of about 12,000 inmates of poorhouses and almshouses. The questions asked related to birth, nativity, age, length of time dependent, mental and physical condition, antecedent history of individual and family, habits, education, etc. This examination proved so profitable that it resulted in the permanent keeping of records to facilitate future inquiries of the kind.

The value of the statistical and other information that has been collected by the various Boards and embodied in their periodical reports is incalculable. This fund of information is constantly growing; and, as the Boards increase in number and extent their work, it will be found of still greater worth. Valuable as these statistics are, however, they fail in this important particular, that they are not comparable one State with another. It is an unsatisfactory task to attempt, from the reports of our State Boards, to arrive at a general average from almost any particular set of facts. It is therefore suggested that the members of existing supervising boards give further consideration to this question. Surely, we should not abandon the effort to make an advance in this direction. It is not only highly desirable that statistics relating to pauperism and crime should be comparable one State with another, but it is important that they should be collected in all the States under a uniform system by the general government; and it would seem to be the duty of State Boards to advocate the adoption of a national system. This, however, should not supplant our State systems, which might be made helpful through co-operation.

These Boards, as was first exemplified in New York State, by their influence and encouragement to the building up of charity organization societies in cities. The first time that the subject of charity organization was ever dealt with in a State document in this country, was in a paper prepared by the Rev. S. H. Gurt of Buffalo, which was presented to the Legislature in 1870 in the report of the State Board of Charities. The paper was a forcible argument in favor of private organization in this direction. While these Boards have aided in establishing charity organization societies, the latter have lent their potent influence to the founding of State Boards of Charities, as recently illustrated in Indiana, and have cooperated with them much to the advantage of both.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Before closing this paper, it may not be out of place to suggest the following points or suggestions for the consideration of State supervising agencies:—

First. The number of dependents under public care, should be reduced to the minimum by refusing free support to the able-bodied, by enforcing the legal obligations of relatives, and by returning paupers to their places of legal settlement, where, by the aid of their friends, they frequently become self-supporting, and are saved from the enervating influences of pauperism.

Second. The United States should return to the country whence they came all paupers and criminals, and require from incoming foreigners a certificate from the American consul at the port from which they sailed, to the effect that the person to whom such certificate is granted is, in the judgment of the consul, self-supporting, non-criminal, and will prove a desirable citizen.

Third. Private charities should be encouraged in their benevolent efforts, upon the principle that the dispensation of private charity is better than that of public charity. The recipient is benefited with less loss of self-respect, and society is made better by the sacrifice necessary to carry on benevolent work.

Fourth. State Boards should cooperate with and encourage charity organization societies in their attempts to prevent be-

ging, and expose imposture, to help the unfortunate to help themselves, and to stimulate pride of self support, respect for honest labor, love of thrift, and otherwise diminish pauperism.

Fifth. It is well to aid in the organization in each county of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and endeavor to secure laws for the better protection of neglected and abused children who, but for such protection, are sure to swell the ranks of the dependent and criminal classes.

Sixth. An important part of the work of State Boards is the improvement of poorhouses by planning buildings on advanced principles, securing a bountiful supply of water, good sewerage, and other sanitary essentials, also by providing special hospital accommodations with competent nurses for the sick, effecting a separation of the sexes, proper classification of the inmates, removing the children, and improving the administration of these institutions generally. The planning of better constructed jails, and improving their administration, should also receive careful attention.

Seventh. In providing sites for public charitable institutions, State Boards should recommend that ample acreage, according to the objects of the institution, should be secured at the outset; that the buildings should be plain and inexpensive, and constructed in accordance with recognized sanitary and hygienic laws, with means to effect proper classification of the inmates and convenient and economical administration. The building of palatial edifices for the dependent classes, to gratify local and architectural pride, should be condemned, as the expenditure for such decreases legislative appropriations for needful charitable objects; and the consequence is that, while some are extravagantly provided for, many remain to suffer under very unsatisfactory conditions.

Eighth. All adult inmates of institutions maintained at the public expense should, as an offset to their support and for their moral improvement and for better discipline, be employed at useful and remunerative labor to the extent of their ability as judged by a medical standard.



Ninth. Boards should recommend that the supplies for State institutions be purchased at stated periods, after competition has been invited by public advertisement. Samples of the articles required, with prices, should, so far as practicable, be submitted for inspection, and agreements and purchases made in the best interest of the State and its beneficiaries, without reference to the interests of any particular locality.

Tenth. Records should be kept in every public charitable and correctional institution, showing, as far as practicable, the mental and physical condition, habits, education, antecedent history, previous environment, and cause of dependency or criminality of each person under care. Such records are necessary as a basis for charity organization work, and are highly valuable in studying the causes of pauperism and crime, and in determining the relation and extent of heredity to these conditions.

Eleventh. In rescuing dependent children, the aim should be to restore them as early as practicable to that God-ordained institution, the family. This may best be done through organized charitable societies and institutions directed by benevolent men and women, or by State agencies, where such exist. To children coming under public care, domestic and industrial training and kindergarten instruction should be given to the utmost extent practicable.

Twelfth. For better classification and for other reasons, children in juvenile reformatories should be cared for in cottages on the family plan. All should have the advantages of thorough industrial training; and the older ones should have the benefit of technologic training, or instruction in mechanic arts, as is well illustrated in the State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y. Absolute separation should be maintained between the innocent and the guilty and between the pure and the morally depraved, by means of separate institutions.

Juvenile offenders should never be placed in jails either before or after trial. They should have a separate hearing before the court, and should there be represented by a State Agent, whose duty it should be to protect the interests of the child during the



trial and afterwards, in the manner exemplified by the Michigan laws of 1873 and 1875.

Thirteenth. The effort should be made to provide proper care and treatment for *all* the insane of a State, preferably by means of State care. The tendency should firmly be resisted to enlarge, beyond a moderate size, institutions in which the acute insane are treated. As numbers increase, the chronic insane should be colonized in cottage buildings containing not over forty patients each, situated on farms having not less than one acre to each insane person provided for. These colonies should be widely separated from the parent institution and under a subordinate but distinct administration. Whenever, by increase in the number of the acute insane, the curative functions of a hospital are weakened or an individualized system of treatment is rendered impracticable, a new institution should be projected. \*

It has been demonstrated in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere that the chronic insane can be humanely and very economically cared for, and the maximum percentage of cures reached in special inexpensive asylums, on large farms, under independent boards of management. In large mixed asylums the percentage of cures is not so great as the combined average of cures in separate hospitals for the acute and well-conducted asylums for the chronic insane. The dominant idea should be the cure of the insane in the acute period; and our hospitals for this purpose should be small, and in every way constructed, supplied, and administered on the highest therapeutic principles. Expenditures here should be made a secondary consideration, with a view to securing real economy by curing the patient while there is the greatest possibility that he may be cured. We must boldly protest against the seemingly irresistible tendency to build up enormous mixed asylums out of what were originally designed for moderate-sized curative hospitals. Nor must we delude ourselves with the expectation that by simply changing the name of an institution from an asylum to a hospital we thereby alter its real character.

If, in the way indicated, the ever rapidly increasing burden of chronic insanity can not be prevented from lessening a high standard of curative treatment in our hospitals for the insane, it

is incumbent upon us to consider whether it would not be desirable to establish local asylums for the chronic insane, to be built by a single county or a number of counties uniting, the local authorities providing the buildings and the State paying for the support of the inmates on a standard of care approved by State authorities, the institutions to be managed, as are State asylums, by non partisan, non salaried boards of trustees, appointed by the Governor or by justices of the Supreme Court.

Looking back to the time when our Boards were first established or even to a later period, when these Conferences were first formed, and to what has been accomplished since, we may fairly congratulate society on the dawn of a brighter and better era in the administration of public charity. Earnest men and women are to be found in every State working in the spirit of true philanthropy, seeking to heal, relieve, and elevate the unfortunate, to reduce the volume of pauperism and crime, and to see that the bounty of the people is prudently dispensed. In the performance of our work we have found that States have sometimes erred, not alone from neglect, but from ignorance; and only by the severest and most expensive teachings have they been brought to observe the golden mean between foolish extravagance on the one hand and false economy on the other. Let us offer to these new empires rising in the west the benefit of our costly experience, and, hand in hand with them, seek to advance the highest interests of humanity and to attain a social condition in harmony with divine and natural laws.

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# REPORT

OF

Visitation of the Syracuse State Institution for  
Feeble-Minded Children.

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By THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

# REPORT.

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## *To the State Board of Charities:*

On information, through reports in the public press, of the prevalence of typhoid fever among the inmates of the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, the president of the Board requested me to confer with the secretary of the State Board of Health, with a view to obtain a thorough investigation of the matter, and a critical inspection of the buildings and premises of the institution, by such competent experts as the State Board of Health has at command.

I found Secretary Baleh already informed of the existence of the disease in the institution, through reports of the local board of health, and he readily assented to my suggestion to assign one of his officers to visit the institution and inspect its sanitary condition.

Dr. F. C. Curtis was the officer designated and, at his request, I accompanied him in a visitation of the institution October 7, 1892.

The superintendent, Dr. Carson, was absent on a short leave, and the matron, Miss Alvira E. Wood, was temporarily in charge, and from her, Dr. Hathaway, the medical assistant, and Mr. Barnett, the steward, we received every possible assistance in the pursuit of our inquiry and investigation. I regarded my presence as mainly for the purpose of evidencing the interests of the Board in and over the institution, and, therefore, left Dr. Curtis to lead and direct the inquiry, as his expert knowledge would enable him to do with greatly superior advantage. His report will, I assume, in due time, be submitted to his own Board, and I presume be communicated to this Board. Pending the full and accurate information which this will undoubtedly give, I submit for the present information of this Board, such facts as I gleaned in the course of the visit.

It seems that there were "a few scattered cases" of typhoid fever in the fall of 1890, and an alarming outbreak of the same disease in the months of August and September, 1891, so that this is the third successive year that the disease has been present in the institution. I am without information in reference to the cases in 1890, as the fact that there had been any did not appear until just at the close of our visit, and too late to institute inquiry on that occasion respecting them. They are not referred to in the annual report of the superintendent for 1890, and only briefly mentioned as "a few scattered cases" in his report for 1891.

In reference to the epidemic of 1891, the superintendent in his annual report for that year, stated that "the first case of this disease appeared about the middle of July. Early in August two more cases appeared, and later in the month a new case developed, on an average, of almost every alternate day." The number of cases is not stated more definitely, but there were four deaths. From the medical register and the statements of Dr. Hathaway, we obtained precise information as to the cases that have occurred during the present year.

The first case reported was on June 15, a boy from the south wing of the main building. He had previously been in hospital, and had been in the main building only about two weeks when the disease developed. It was a mild but well marked case.

After an interval of about two weeks, July 2, another case occurred in the girls' department of the main building, followed July 4, by two more from the same dormitory of the same department, and July 8, by still another. July 9, a small girl from another dormitory of the main building was attacked and sent to the hospital. July 11, a boy from the north wing was admitted to hospital. This wing is connected with the main building by a corridor, and the child went to that building for meals. July 13, a small boy from the gymnasium department, an annex of the main building. July 14, a boy from the south wing of the main building. July 16, a girl from the main building. July 17, a boy from the south wing of the main building. July 27, a boy from the gymnasium department of the main building. July 31, a boy from Fair

mount. This boy had been at Fairmount only three days, previous to that he had worked about the asylum, and had lodged and boarded at the farm house on the asylum grounds, immediately north of the main building. He was employed on errands and in general work, and had frequent occasion to visit the main building. The next case was about August 24, a little boy from the main building. On or about the same date, two more cases were sent to the hospital from the boys' building. They were of the older class of boys. About 100 boys occupy the boys' building, and an inclosed corridor connects it with the main building. One of these boys, it is said, never came to the main building, the other came over to his classes, and as he was quite intelligent, he was sometimes sent on errands to the main building. (The last three cases developed during Dr. Hathaway's absence on vacation, and the exact dates can not be stated.) August 26, two boys from the gymnasium department, and six girls, all but one from the main building. The one girl was from the girls' building, which is some little distance south and in the rear of the main building. The girl was employed in the laundry, but, it is said, never had anything to do with soiled clothes from the hospital, and never came near the main building. August 27, a girl from the main building. August 28, two girls from the main building. August 29, one boy from the boys' building, and three girls from the main building. August 30, two boys and two girls, all from the main building. August 31, two girls from the main building.

In addition to the cases among the inmates, there were during the month of August, thirteen cases of typhoid among the attendants. One of these was from the boys' building and twelve were from the main building.

September 1, there were five cases; one attendant from the south wing of the main building, one boy from the boys' building, and three girls from the main building. September 2, there were five cases; one boy and three girls from the main building and one girl from the girls' building. This last girl had been employed in general cleaning in the main building. September 8, two girls from the main building. September 9, a



girl from the main building. September 12, a boy from the north wing and two girls from the main building. This boy had been removed to the north wing from the main building twelve days previous to the attack. September 13, a girl from a main building. September 14, two girls from the main building and a boy from the boys' building.

Since this last mentioned date, no new cases had developed at the time of the visit, and there had then been in all seventy-six cases, viz.: Fourteen attendants and fifty-seven inmates. All attendants were immediately removed from the asylum to be treated at their own homes, and all recovered. Thirteen of the inmates were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital for care and treatment, and all of these also recovered. The remaining cases among the inmates were treated in the asylum hospital, and among them there had been, at the time of the visitation, but two deaths. Of the cases then remaining in the hospital, all but one were reported as doing well and likely to recover. In the one exception the typhoid was complicated with kidney trouble and unfavorable results were anticipated.

The inquiries made by Dr. Curtis and the answers given by Dr. Hathaway seemed to leave no doubt of the correctness of a diagnosis in each case.

After the interview with Miss Wood and Dr. Hathaway, we made a tour of the premises, accompanied by Dr. Smith, of the local board of health, and Dr. Totman, the local health officer, and the medical men of the party made a thorough inspection and examination of the basements and subcellars of the buildings, the plumbing, draining and sewerage.

At the time of the outbreak of typhoid last year all the buildings and departments of the institution were supplied with water from the Onondaga Hill reservoir, about five miles distant, where it is brought to the institution through an iron conduit, which was said to be in good condition. Specimens of this water were at that time subject to analysis by Professor Stoller, of Union College, and Dr. Engerhardt, of Syracuse. Typhoid bacilli were not found present, but there was found some pollution and an excess of albuminoids and free ammonia. Though this was not

quite up to the danger point, the non-use of the water for drinking purposes, except when previously boiled, was advised, and it was accordingly inhibited. About the time that the fever appeared in the asylum, it also broke out in another public institution also supplied with water from the same reservoir. This fact seems to have been regarded as proof conclusive against the water as the cause of the disease, notwithstanding the fact that the analysis did not show dangerous contamination. After the use of this water was discontinued, a year ago, two wells were sunk, one above and directly in the rear of the main building, and the other in the vicinity of the girls' building; and up to the outbreak of the present year, the water from these wells had been used, the medical assistant being quite positive that the children did not use the Onondaga Hill supply, though the faucets remained, and this water was of necessity used in the laundry, bath and water-closets. If it could be positively assumed that the prohibition had been perfectly observed, it would eliminate that source from the present inquiry into the cause of the disease.

Upon the recurrence of typhoid the present season, specimens of the water of the two wells sunk a year previous, were examined, and that of the "boys' well," the one in the rear of the main building, was pronounced very bad. That from the "girls' well," the one near the girls' building, was not good, but still safe to use. The use of the boys' well was immediately discontinued and the well filled up. The water from the "girls' well" continued to be used at the time of visitation, after boiling, and thus, with water from the Bear spring, supplied the asylum for drinking and cooking purposes. The ice supplied to the asylum is cut on the Onondaga Hill reservoir, but none of this is used by the inmates. The milk used is from the asylum farm at Fairmount, with occasional purchases from the City Milk Association, and has been pronounced wholesome.

The superintendent and the medical assistant seem most active and earnest in efforts to discover the cause of the disease, and are both, it appears, firmly convinced that it is in the water supply. My own views, as a non-expert, without special knowledge, must necessarily have little weight, and I submit them with diffidence.

It will be marked that, in nearly every case, the subjects of the disease during the present season have either been inmates of a main building, annex, wings or departments, or they have been more or less intimately associated or connected with it or them. It has been the center and focus of the epidemic this year, I am informed, as well as in 1891. This fact directs my suspicions to this building and its appurtenances as the habitat of the disease. Aside from the fact that the epidemic originated and most prevailed in this building, there are other facts which strengthen this theory of location. The main building, so called, is the old structure of the asylum, erected and first occupied in 1851. It then had brick drains, one of which still remains in the basement. There may be others of which the present super-intendent and officers know nothing. The plumbing and sewerage under this building have, during its long occupancy, been repeatedly altered and repaired, and it is possible, and I believe highly probable, that some of the drains and sewers which were discarded in these changes remain, and are present receptacles for disease germs. A further fact which seems to point to this as the location of the trouble is the pollution of the "boys' well." This well was sunk directly in the rear of the main building, and on a somewhat higher elevation. The underlying rock is slate or shale, probably the latter. This well was about thirty five feet deep and, at that point, there was about nineteen feet of soil overlying the rock. While the surface of the soil slopes from the well toward the building, my observation leads to a very strong belief that the slope of the rock is in the other direction. If I am correct in this opinion, then any source of pollution which exists in and about the foundation of the main building, must find its way along the surface of this rock and into the well. It can go nowhere else, nor can the well apparently be polluted from any other source.

There are sewers, one from the main building and one from the girls' building. Both of these sewers empty into Harbor brook, a small stream that flows about the base of the elevation on which the asylum is located, and through a considerable suburb of the city of Syracuse. Until recently the mouths of these sewers have

been open, but since the last outbreak of fever they have been covered so that they are now covered by water, but there is not sufficient flow of water in the stream to make it a proper receptacle for the bestowal of sewage.

The visitors found that everything at present possible, had apparently been done by the local board and the officers of the asylum, but this visit was regarded as merely preliminary to such future investigation as will settle, if possible, the source of the disease.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES O. FANNING,

*Assistant Secretary.*

Albany, October 12, 1892.

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# REPORT

ON THE

Condition of Inmates of Certain Poor-Houses  
Heretofore Classed as Insane.

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BY THE SECRETARY.

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# R E P O R T.

*To the State Board of Charities:*

In compliance with instructions of the president of the Board and of the chairman of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, directing me to visit such county poor houses as practicable, and examine and inquire into the condition of certain inmates of these institutions heretofore classed as insane, and to furnish the Board all obtainable information respecting them, I beg to say that I have visited the poor-houses of Onondaga, Wayne, Livingston, Broome, Cayuga, Wyoming, Herkimer and Cortland counties, and respectfully submit this, my report:

## ONONDAGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

According to the annual report of the superintendent of the poor of Onondaga county, there were forty-four (44) insane women in the asylum department of the Onondaga County Poor-house on the 1st day of October, 1891, all of the insane men of the institution having previously been removed to the St. Lawrence State Hospital. Since then, two (2) of these women — Julia Sullivan and Ann Walsh — have died, and twenty-eight (28) were removed to the Willard State Hospital May 19, 1892, upon the order of the State Commission in Lunacy. Mr. John Q. Fellows, superintendent of the poor of Onondaga county, informs me that after he had received notice from the State Commission in Lunacy that he would be required to remove the insane women of the county to the Willard State Hospital, by invitation of the Commission, he had a conference with Secretary McGarr, who advised him to call two physicians and cause these insane women to be examined, and to retain such cases as could safely be kept in the county poor-house; and that in pursuance of such advice he did, on the 28th day of April, 1892, cause such examination to be made by

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman and Dr. Maurice G. Rood residing in an order by Hon. A. J. Northrup, county judge of Onondaga county, for the discharge from the asylum of said county fourteen (14) of the insane women then in the institution. The following is a copy of the testimony of Drs. Kaufman and Rood taken before Hon. A. J. Northrup, county judge, under the date of April 28, 1892, in respect to certain women then in the said department of the Onondaga County Poor house classed as insane.

"Franklin Jno. Kaufman and Maurice G. Rood, both of said county, being duly sworn, depose and say that they are each physicians duly qualified and certified as examiners in lunacy; that said Dr. Kaufman resides in Syracuse and said Dr. Rood resides at Onondaga Hill and is the regular physician at the Onondaga County Poor house and Asylum, and has been such for a little over a year past, and was visiting physician for five or six years prior thereto.

"Deponents further say that they, together, and on April 2, 1892, at the asylum of said poor house, carefully examined each of the hereinafter named persons, patients in said asylum, and learned all they could as to their habits, tendencies and mental condition and past history in respect to such mental condition.

"Deponents after such examination are each fully satisfied that it is safe, legal and right to discharge said hereinafter named persons from said asylum, both as regards the said individuals and the public, and that no harm would come to either of said individuals, or any of them, or to the public, from such discharge, that they are free from suicidal or homicidal tendencies, and are not violent, destructive or dangerous to themselves or others.

"Deponents further say that the following are the names of persons so examined and recommended for discharge as aforesaid, viz.: Julia De Forest, Anna Williams, Mary Kelly, Mary Mahoney, Mary O'Brien, Julia Driscoll, Frieda Wolf, Edith Walters, Jane Hamilton, Ellen Doherty, Ellen Kelly, Katie Hill and Ellen Mehan."

The order of Judge Northrup discharging such women from the Onondaga County Asylum, dated May 5, 1892, was in language as follows:

"It having been satisfactorily proven to me by the affidavits of Dr. Franklin J. Kaufman, Dr. Maurice G. Rood and William Crillings and Henry C. Fellows, who were each examined and sworn by me as to the facts set forth in said affidavits, that it is safe, legal and right both as regards the several individuals hereinafter named, who are now inmates of the Onondaga County Insane Asylum, in connection with the Onondaga County Poor house, and the public, to discharge said persons from said asylum, now, on application of John Q. Fellows, Esq., superintendent of the poor of Onondaga county, it is ordered that Julia De Forest, Anna Williams, Mary Kelly, Mary Sullivan, Maggie Mahoney, Mary O'Brien, Julia Driscoll, Fredel Wolf, Libbie Walters, Jane Hamilton, Ellen Doherty, Ellen Kelly, Katie Blaich and Ellen Mehan, inmates of said asylum, be forthwith discharged therefrom."

I visited the Onondaga County Poor house in company with the superintendent of the poor on the 2d inst., and carefully examined these fourteen (14) women and took notes of their condition, and on the 3d inst. examined the medical certificates on file in the office of the county clerk, upon which they were respectively committed, and made copies in each case of such certificates. The records of the poor-house respecting the insane are so incomplete that I could not determine with any accuracy as to which, if any, of these women had ever been at the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, to which this county until recently has sent its acute insane. I therefore visited that institution on the 7th inst., and found from its records that only one of these women had ever been a patient in it, viz.: Katie Blaich, from July 19, 1873 to July 6, 1874, and was discharged unimproved.

The following is from my notes in regard to the condition of these fourteen (14) women, and copies of the medical certificates in each case, a number of which, it will be seen, were made in 1889, as directed by the State Commission in Lunacy, the certificates upon which they were originally committed, if ever filed, being imperfect, or having been lost.

**Julia De Forest.**

Admitted June 15, 1883, then 55 years old; a widow, of Irish birth, chronic mania, with delusions as to the contents of the cavities of her body, imagining that they all communicated with the cranial cavity; is generally noisy nights; filthy in her habits; does not work; there is no record of her having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, June 14, 1887.*

Dr. Henry L. Elsner certified: "Close examination — facies, hallucinations, perverted ideas, constantly awaiting a near death, imagining that the contents of all cavities have found their way into cranial cavity, etc."

Dr. Amos S. Edwards certified: "Hallucinations and dementia, changeable, emotional, fretful and careless."

**Anna Williams (Colored).**

Admitted February 13, 1880, then 50 years old and unmarried; chronic mania, with delusions of persecution and of attempts to poison her by putting snakes in her bed, and that others pollute her person with dirt and filth, and also filth her food; is in poor physical condition, and at times noisy and violent; there is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Delusion that she was poisoned by an adder in the bed; that the poison went all through her and settled in her limbs; has much trouble with snakes; will shake her sheets to get rid of the snakes; has been in Onondaga asylum ten years; says Mr. O'Hara goes about insulting people."

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "Says she was poisoned by her bed, and it was probably an adder, and it settled in her limbs; says she saw the adder in bed; it did **not** bite her, but breathed in her face; shakes the sheets to put the snakes out; says Mr. O'Hara insults people, and says he is the cause of her not getting her mind."

**Mary Kelly.**

Admitted August 29, 1882, then aged 50 years, and said to be a widow of Irish birth; chronic mania, with progressive dementia; at times violent, and exceedingly noisy at night; there is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, August 29, 1882.*

Dr. J. W. Knapp certified: "A disposition to injure those who are friendly to her, and incoherence of ideas."

Dr. John P. Shumeray certified: "Fear of bodily harm, wandering about from house to house with no particular object in view, and a wild and glaring expression."

**Mary Sullivan.**

Admitted October 26, 1876, then 40 years old, and said to be married; chronic mania, with dementia; imagines that her home is near by, and spends considerable time at the windows in talking incoherently with her children; at times violent and noisy; there is no record of her ever having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Talks incoherently; fancies that she has a family of boys in next house; also that plenty of people would take her out and build her a good house; if any person troubles her while at work she becomes very violent and is ugly; has been in Onondaga asylum a long time."

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "When asked where she is from she says from next house; don't know her age; speaks about everything; thinks she lives in the next house; says people want her to come to her boys in next house; talks incoherently; violent at times; will strike people with what she can get hold of."

**Maggie Mahoney.**

Admitted March 13, 1875, aged then 40 years; native of Ireland, and single; chronic mania; very excitable and noisy; claims to have been defrauded before admitted to the institution, and also

to have been defrauded of her labor since a patient; at one time worked in the asylum kitchen, but at present labors but little, is very loud in her denunciations against those whom she claims have defrauded her, and when excited is profane and almost incoherent; was never in any State asylum, so far as could be learned.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "Talks all the time, swears and talks wildly to us; has delusions that somebody has broken into her house and stolen her clothing; says she has no clothes on; talks all the time; is excitable; says she saw a man shot in church; talks about Mary, and says Mary was an honest man, and calls us vagabonds."

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Talks loudly, constantly, incoherently; calls persons all sorts of names; delusion that some person broke into her room and stole all her clothes; is a good worker when undisturbed; has been in Onondaga county asylum a long time."

**Mary O'Brien.**

Admitted March 9, 1877, then 45 years old; a widow, born in Ireland; chronic mania; at times very excited and noisy; is in good physical condition and works in the keeper's kitchen, being domiciled at night with the other patients; there is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, December 12, 1889.*

Dr. Wm. J. Ayling certified: "Has times of becoming excited, and has to go off by herself to get quiet; thinks she was arrested for stealing, and keeps denying and describing how it was impossible that she did it; is slow in pronouncing her words, etc.; has been confined to asylum twelve years, where she now is."

Dr. Fred W. Sears certified: "Has been in Onondaga asylum twelve years; has no definite knowledge as to the cause for which she was sent here; talks rational for a short time and then becomes very much excited and rambling in her conversation."



**Julia Driscoll.**

Admitted May 29, 1872, then 38 years old, single, native of Ireland; chronic dementia; incoherent, and at times excited and noisy; works in the wash-house; there is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "Talks a great deal; keeps in constant motion; says very little; will answer questions; talks incoherently and articulates poorly; will answer questions when put to her and repeated; has been here a long time; speaks about a piece of paper being sent for her."

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Talks incoherently; articulation imperfect; sits and moves forward and backward; can not get an intelligent answer to most simple questions; has been a long time in Onondaga asylum; don't know any cause for trouble."

**Fredel Wolf.**

Admitted June 11, 1867, then 40 years old; single, native of Germany; chronic dementia; incoherent and generally quiet; does some work in wash-room and kitchen, but needs constant supervision; is inclined to be filthy in her habits; there is no record of her ever having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, December 12, 1889.*

Dr. Fred W. Sears, certified: "Has been in Onondaga asylum twenty-two years; no memory of past events; would work night and day if they would allow her to; never says anything unless she is spoken to; can not speak English, but understands it well enough to do what she is told to do."

Dr. Wm. J. Ayling certified: "Twenty-two years in Onondaga asylum; loss of memory; no appreciation of past time; seems to know nothing; don't know whether she has lived here in Syracuse or anywhere else; seems only weakminded; never says anything to attendants, etc.; would work right along unless stopped, etc."



**Libbie Walters.**

Admitted March 25, 1881, then 32 years old; a native of New York city, and single; congenitally weakminded; works in the wash house; was found in the yard sitting upon the ground with her dress disordered; is badly sunburned by exposure in the yard and untidy in her person and habits; there is no record of her ever having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Born idiot; has been in Onondaga many years; a perfect blank."

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "She is born idiot, has been here a great many years."

**Jane Hamilton.**

Admitted July 9, 1867, then 32 years old; discharged October 7, 1869, and readmitted May 13, 1871; native born and single; chronic dementia; entirely idle and needing constant care; there is no record of her ever having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Delusion, fancies that she is cooking pastry; will swear, dance and sing; is perfectly happy; caused by jealousy, has been in Onondaga asylum long time; don't know any cause."

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "Laughs at times, imagines she is cooking at times; swears at times; will dance and sing; must have constant care; as happy as the day is long, laughing at times about nothing; caused by jealousy; has been here a long time."

**Ellen Doherty.**

Admitted March 4, 1870, then 30 years of age; birth, Ireland married. She was found in the yard sitting on the ground with her clothes drawn over her head and her person exposed; is demented and incoherent, and also untidy in her person; works some in the wash-house; but unless watched, the attendants say will go into the yard in the most inclement weather and sit upon

the ground with her clothes drawn over her head, as found today, talking incoherently; there is no record of her ever having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 25, 1889.*

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "Speaks to herself at times, and always tries to jump over something on the floor; puts her clothing over her head; speaks very badly; uses bad language; has delusions that somebody is talking against her; has a delusion that she sees somebody walking very peculiarly and tries to mimic it."

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "Talks to herself while walking; jumps as if jumping over something; will pull her dress over her head; will give wrong answers to simple questions; fancies that somebody is talking about her; has been in Onondaga asylum a long time."

**Ellen Kelly.**

Admitted August 29, 1882, then 57 years old; married; native of Ireland; chronic mania; very excitable, and at times violent, noisy and profane; works some in the laundry; there is no record of her ever having been in any State asylum.

*Medical certificates, October 23, 1889.*

Dr. Franklin Jno. Kaufman certified: "Will not do as told; speaks all the time; very obstinate; will scold all the time; swears terribly; has delusions about money; had more than everybody else; caused by a fever; says she will sue me for stealing money; scolds and swears terribly."

Dr. A. J. Lane certified: "When asked a question she flies into a violent temper; will swear and use smutty language; fancies that she has much money and fine clothes; is laughing all the time; talks all the time, six or eight different subjects in same minute; caused by fever."

**Katie Blach.**

Admitted November 10, 1874, then 38 years old, of German birth, and married. Chronic mania; generally quiet, but at times excitable and noisy; imagines that her food is poisoned, and

accuses her husband of bad faith and cruel treatment; is clumsy in her person, and works in the wash-house and ironing room. was in State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, from July 19, 1873, to Jan 6, 1874, and discharged as unimproved.

*Medical certificates, December 12, 1889.*

Dr. Fred W. Sears certified: "Has been at Onondaga asylum fifteen years; imagines her food is poisoned; imagines people were stealing from her, and her husband had other women at her home, and because she got mad he sent her off here; talks constantly of her husband and his moving away from her; on other subjects quite rational."

Dr. William J. Ayling certified: "Has been fifteen years in Onondaga asylum; has delusions at times; thinks some one is putting poison in her food, and imagines some one is stealing from her all the time; said her husband had lots of lovers, etc. says her husband stoned her when she was carrying child and killed it, etc.; loss of her place, her home, caused her to lose her mind - putting it in her husband's name."

**Ellen Mehan.**

Admitted July 18, 1886, then 48 years old, native of Ireland single; chronic dementia; incoherent, and needing constant supervision and care; does some work in the wash-house, and generally free from excitement. The records of the State Lunatic Asylum do not corroborate the statement of Drs. Ayling and Sears that this woman has been in that institution.

*Medical certificates, December 12, 1889.*

Dr. Wm. J. Ayling certified: "Has usual symptoms of enfeebled mind; never educated; could never be taught; has been one year in Utica and several years in Onondaga asylum; is not capable of caring for herself; is childish and easily led; minds anyone, etc."

Dr. Fred W. Sears certified: "Has been at Utica asylum one year; been in insane department of Onondaga County Asylum for twenty years; loss of memory; never has been educated, not teachable; seems to have no interest in anything about her; has

a stupid stare, and completely unfit to care for herself in any respect."

It only remains to add that these fourteen (14) women thus discharged were not removed from the asylum department of the Onondaga County Poor-house, that they are still insane, and, from my examination are in about the same condition as found in former visits to the institution. They occupy the first floor of the asylum building to which thirteen (13) pauper women have been removed from the poor-house proper, and with whom they freely associate. The second floor of the building is occupied by about thirty (30) pauper women, who were also removed from the poor-house after the transfer of the twenty-eight (28) insane women to the Willard State Hospital in May last. There is a female attendant on each of the wards of this building, and a separate kitchen and dining-room are maintained, the fourteen (14) women referred to being fed at the same table with the pauper women. A physician visits the poor-house daily, and oftener if required, and these women receive only the same attention as the other pauper inmates.

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### WAYNE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

According to the returns of the superintendent of the poor, there were forty-nine insane in the asylum department of the Wayne County Poor-house, October 1, 1891, of whom twenty-seven were men and twenty-two women. The changes since then, as shown by the records of the institution, have been as follows: Transferred to the Willard State Hospital May 13, 1892, by order of the State Commission in Lunacy, twenty-seven; to the Rochester State Hospital, one; to the Custodial State Asylum, for Feeble-Minded, at Newark, one; discharged to their relatives or friends, two; as recovered, three; absconded, two; died, two; this left eleven in the institution, six men and five women, viz: William Everson, Stephen D. Howell, Jacob Legner, Charles E. Bender, Byron Jones, William Codman, Lucy Goldsmith, Alice Pulver, Caroline C. Lyman, Hannah Cristy and Elsie Van Epps.

I visited the institution on the 9, inst., and carefully examined these eleven persons, and the medical certificates filed in respect to them, both those made at the time of their commitment, and at the time of their discharge to the poor house. The superintendent of the poor informed me that when he received notice from the State Commission in Lunacy last spring, that he would soon be required to remove the insane of the county to the Willard State Hospital, he called in Dr. J. W. Putnam and Dr. John W. Robinson, and submitted all of the insane of the institution to their examination, and that the eleven cases above referred to were retained in the poor-house upon their recommendation, and with the approval of Hon. Luther M. Norton, county judge. When questioned upon the subject, he said that he thought it was in accordance with the wishes of the State Commission in Lunacy that he should retain in the poor-house as many mild and quiet cases as possible, and that he was governed in the matter by this view. He was not certain whether the Commission had written him upon the subject, or whether he had otherwise learned its wishes in the matter. The following was copied from a communication from the State Commission in Lunacy to the Wayne county superintendent of the poor, dated May 5, 1892, accompanying the order directing the transfer of the insane from the Wayne County Poorhouse to the Willard State Hospital.

"The commission hopes that proper discrimination has been made in the selection of the cases to remain in the Wayne County House, otherwise it may hereafter be necessary to commit them as new cases, which would require that the rate of \$1.25 per week be charged for their care. Such of the 28 patients as have been in your institution two years or longer will be charged at the rate of \$2.25 per week at the Willard State Hospital."

It appears from the foregoing abstract that the Commission in Lunacy was aware that the superintendent of the poor of Wayne county had taken measures to retain certain insane in the Wayne County Poorhouse, and the superintendent informed me that before he received the order for the removal of the insane of the county to the Willard State Hospital he had forwarded to the

Commission in Lunacy copies of the medical certificates in the cases of each of the eleven persons retained, and that he had received nothing from the Commission indicating its disapproval of his action.

Upon the removal of the insane of Wayne county to the Willard State Hospital, May 13, 1892, all of the inmates of the poor house proper, except some twelve aged women and two helpless idiotic girls were transferred to the asylum building, the males being placed on the first, and the females on the second story. The six insane men and five insane women retained in the institution are provided for in common with the other paupers, and are unrestricted in their intercourse with them. The sexes can be kept separate in the building, but there is no means for their separation when out of doors.

The wife of the keeper acts as matron of the institution, and has a woman under paid employ, formerly cook in the asylum. The eleven insane receive the same attention, medical and other wise, as accorded the other inmates. The building was found in good condition, and the halls, rooms and beds clean and in proper order.

Following are copies of the medical certificates upon which these eleven insane were committed, and also copies of the medical certificates upon which they were discharged, with notes of my examinations and observations in each case as to their condition at the time of my visit:

#### William Everson.

Admitted September 27, 1876, then 36 years old; native born and unmarried; transferred from State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, where he had been an inmate two years. He is very talkative, in good physical condition, and works on the halls. He is still insane; says he must go out to work, and always talks of going to Cleveland, Ohio, where he once resided. The medical certificates on which he was committed to the State Lunatic Asylum are not on file, nor have copies of them been preserved.

Doctors Putnam and Robinson, under date of April 30, 1892,



certified as follows: "This man has never been violent, <sup>more</sup> destructive or suicidal."

They recommended him to be discharged to the care of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse.

Stephen D. Howell.

Admitted February 17, 1882, then 57 years of age; a married man, native of Wayne county; was in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, two and one-half years; discharged in 1854; remained with his family a few months and then went to Vermont, and was in the asylum at Brattleboro, Vt., about twenty years. There are no copies of the medical certificates on which he was committed to the State Lunatic Asylum on file. The man is somewhat demented, but quiet and orderly when being examined. The keeper says "he sings almost constantly when alone." There is no doubt that he is still insane and needs supervision.

Doctors Putnam and Robinson certified April 30, 1892, respecting him, as follows: "His mental and physical condition has slightly improved since he came here. He is a good worker, and very faithful in the performance of his allotted duties. His friends wish him left in the care of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse. We recommend the same."

Jacob Legner.

Admitted February 12, 1878, then 36 years old, single man, native of Holland; was in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica for two and one-half years previous to 1878. There are no copies of the medical certificates on which he was committed to the State Lunatic Asylum on file. He is a quiet, demented man, with a downcast look; answers questions when asked, but is not inclined to talk; does some work on the farm under supervision.

He was re-examined December 26, 1889, by Dr. M. A. Vesder and Dr. M. E. Carner.

Dr. Vesder certified the following: "Is weak-minded, says he was compelled to sell his farm because he had catarrh in the head; ideas are confused and indistinct; wanders, has eccentricities of manners, always walks in the middle of the road."



Dr. Carmer certified as follows: "Is feeble-minded, says he sold his farm because he had catarrh; gave the money to his brother; Does it better here than on the farm, work not so hard, etc."

Drs. Putnam and Robinson certified regarding this man, April 30, 1892, as follows: "There has been no decided change in his mental or physical condition in several years. He is a good worker, and very reliable and trusty, and his friends wish him left in charge of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse. We recommend that he be so left."

**Charles E. Bender.**

Admitted November 23, 1885, then 32 years old; native born and unmarried. The medical certificates, by Dr. Fletcher J. Sherman and Dr. John M. Robinson, bear date November 30, 1885.

Dr. Sherman certified: "He is a masturbator to that extent that his mind is demented. He imagines that his friends are trying to misuse him, and, at times, becomes violent towards them."

Dr. Robinson certified as follows: "That he is a masturbator; if crossed in any way he becomes violent and endeavors to do personal injury to those whom he imagines are trying to injure him."

Doctors Putnam and Robinson certified in respect to him, April 30, 1892, as follows: "His mental condition has improved markedly during the past few years, and he is in good bodily health. His friends wish him left in charge of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse. He is steady and a good worker. We recommend that he be left here in charge of the keeper."

My examination showed that this man is considerably demented, more or less confused in his ideas, and slow in answering questions, and slovenly in his person and habits; says he is not treated well, but can not tell in what respects; he works some on the farm; there is no record of his having been in any State asylum.

**Byron Jones.**

Admitted April 19, 1879, a single man, native born, and 30 years old, when admitted.

The medical certificates by Dr. M. A. Veeder and Dr. M. E. Carmer, bear date December 13, 1889.

The following is a copy of the certificate of Dr. Veeder: "Evidently weak-minded, somewhat confused in speech; expresses incoherent and irrational ideas."

Dr. Carner certified respecting him, as follows: "Is weak minded; has some trouble, mostly toothache; but not so bad as trying to kill a man, etc. Incoherent in speech to some extent and rather slow of thought. Says he came down from the sky with his arms folded; went up and down alone."

The following is a copy of the certificate of Drs. Putnam and Robinson, bearing date April 30, 1892: "He could have a bridge across the canal. He had stood on snakes' tails, and when he got off let them go. His mental and physical condition has become much improved of late, though much better than two years ago. He is a good worker, and perfectly harmless, and his family wish him left in charge of the keeper of Wayne County Alms-house, and we recommend the same."

My examination confirmed the fact of his having delusions as regard to coming down from the sky, and as to the other matters set forth in the medical certificates. He works in the garden mostly in the onion beds, and feeding the hogs, and is untidy in his person. There is no evidence of his having ever been in any State asylum.

#### William Codman.

Admitted February 27, 1870, then 60 years old, native born and unmarried. The medical certificates bear date December 13, 1880 and are by Dr. M. A. Veeder and Dr. M. E. Carner.

Dr. Veeder certified: "Says he is one year and ten days old; is evidently imbecile; when asked his name says Gillman instead of William."

Dr. Carner's certificate is as follows: "He says that he has changed his name to Gillman; that he is a year and ten days old; that he has been of that age ever since he came here, and that it is very hard for him to get any older."

Drs. Putnam and Robinson, under date of April 30, 1892, certified as follows: "There has been no decided change in his physical and mental condition for several years. He is a very

faithful worker and his friends wish him left in charge of the Wayne County Almshouse, and we recommend the same."

According to my examination and opinion, this man is greatly demented and unable to guide his conduct and actions. He has the same delusion as to his age, as set forth in the preceding medical certificate, and is wholly irresponsible. There is no record of his having ever been at any State asylum.

#### Lucy Goldsmith.

Admitted May 6, 1886, native born, married, and about 50 years old. The medical certificates by Dr. J. M. Turner and Dr. Cepha C. Hall bear date October 8, 1886.

The following is a copy of the certificate of Dr. Turner: "Family history reveals a hereditary tendency, expression of countenance, manner and words spoken, diffuse and faulty ideas growing out of perversion or weakening of the logical apparatus. I believe her a proper person for treatment in an asylum."

Dr. Hall certified thus: "The history of her family reveals a hereditary tendency to lunacy. Her manner of expression and words spoken show delusions and perverted reasoning powers. I believe her to be a proper person for treatment in an insane asylum."

The following is the certificate of Drs. Putnam and Robinson, bearing date April 30, 1892: "She is orderly and peaceable and very reliable, and her friends request that she be committed to the care of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse. Her mental condition has slightly improved, and she is in a fair condition of bodily health. We recommend that the friends' request be granted."

My examination shows this woman to be in about the same condition as described by Drs. Turner and Hall in 1886, and needing the same supervision and care as then. There is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

#### Alice Pulver.

Admitted July 7, 1882, then 18 years of age; native born and unmarried. The medical certificates of Dr. Charles G. Pomeroy and Dr. W. F. Nutton bear date July 5, 1882.

Dr. Pomeroy certified: "She has evidently lost her reason and connection of thought; talks incoherently; attacks those about her; does not recognize her friends and relatives, and has not been controlled to keep her from injuring herself and others; thinks she is away from home when she is at home. This mania has been preceded by epileptic fits, and the violent manifestation of one following after a fit."

The certificate of Dr. Nutten is as follows: "Talks incoherently; has entirely lost her reason; does not know where she is; not even recognizes her mother; calls for her when she is present and does not recognize her presence when her mother speaks to her; climbs out of windows and is beyond all control; mania caused from and immediately following epileptic fits."

Drs. Putnam and Robinson, certified in respect to this woman April 1, 1892, as follows: "There has not been much improvement in her physical and mental condition since she came here, but is a very willing and cheerful worker, and her friends wish her left in charge of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse, which we agree to."

My examination of this woman shows her to be in about the same condition as set forth in the certificates of Drs. Pomeroy and Nutten in 1882, and, in my opinion, she requires supervision and care to the same extent as then. It was learned that she has never been in any State asylum, or institution for epileptics.

#### Caroline C. Lyman.

Admitted August 15, 1888, then 37 years old, native born and single. The medical certificates, June 15, 1889, were by Dr. John M. Robinson and Dr. Myron E. Carner.

Dr. Robinson certified as follows: This woman was found about twelve miles from her home sitting on the fence unable to give any account of herself, and brought to the Wayne County Almshouse by the poormaster of Savannah. Her father heard of her whereabouts, and it was learned from him that she had been in that condition for the past twenty years; that previous to this she was intelligent and had been a school teacher. She

had an attack of whooping cough about twenty years ago, and since that time she has had all the appearance of an insane person."

The following is a copy of the certificate of Dr. Carner in relation to her: "This woman was found about twelve miles from her home on a fence and unwilling to give an account of herself. She was brought to the Wayne County House by the postmaster of Savannah, and her father learning of her whereabouts has since called here. He states that she has been in this condition for twenty years past; that previous to that time she was intelligent and had been a school teacher. She is very morose and taciturn; not willing to answer questions, becomes turbulent, at times is profane and abusive in her language. She has the general appearance of an insane person."

Drs. Putnam and Robinson, under date of April 30, 1892, certified regarding her condition then as follows: "She has been improving physically and mentally for some time; is a good worker and gives no trouble, and wishes to be left in the care of the keeper of the Wayne County Asylum. We recommend that she be left in charge of the keeper."

My examination of this woman fully confirms the opinions of Drs. Robinson and Carner respecting her condition as set forth in their certificates of June 15, 1889. She is possibly more quiet in her manner than then, owing to dementia; but she still has all the appearance of being insane, and doubtless is insane, and would wander away if allowed full liberty. The records show that she has never been in any State asylum.

#### Hannah Cristy.

Admitted March 1, 1880, then 33 years old, single and native born. The medical certificates by Dr. J. M. Turner and Dr. John M. Robinson, bear date January 10, 1884.

Dr. Turner certified: "Personal history for the past few months indicates great loss of mental power, expression of countenance, manner and words spoken. At the present time she talks inco-

herently; mind seems to be wholly incapable of retaining events; at times suffers from delusions relative to departed friends."

Dr. Robinson thus certified: "She does not know her age or where she was born; seems to have lost her mind, and I think her a fit subject for the lunatic asylum."

Drs. Putnam and Robinson certified in regard to this woman, April 30, 1892, as follows: "Her mental condition has not much changed of late, and her physical condition is somewhat improved, and is fairly good for one of her age. Her friends wish her admitted in charge of the keeper of the Wayne County Alms-house, and we recommend that the request be complied with."

This woman keeps her room, and she was found about in the same condition as set forth in the preceding certificates. There is no evidence of her ever having been in any State asylum.

#### **Elsie Van Epps.**

Committed to the Buffalo State Asylum on the medical certificates of Dr. Albert S. Hall and Dr. Ferdinand M. Pasco, May 1, 1887, being then 28 years old, and unmarried; at the end of about two years in the Buffalo State Asylum she was transferred to the Wayne County Asylum, said to have been unimproved.

The following is a copy of the certificate of Dr. Hall, regarding her condition when sent to the Buffalo State Asylum. "I stated to me that for a long time past, to within a recent time she had practiced masturbation, as a consequence of which her brain had undergone softening, or in some way became affected so that her mind was not right; said this condition was due to neglect of her mother for whom she expressed great dislike, and would not allow her to remain in the room or near her during the day of my visit. Early this morning she was violent and struck her mother with a stone; confessed having thrown various objects at different persons on various occasions; as having smashed with an axe the windows of her mother's house; as having on several occasions threatened and even attempted suicide, for all of which she expressed the utmost indifference and went so far as to justify herself in committing such acts. Has the delusion that she is to be committed to an incurable hospital where she will not

treated, but simply confined during her lifetime. Her emotions are perverted and she appears unable to exercise for any considerable time a feeling of love for others; while on the contrary she manifests a strong feeling of hatred to most people, which she tends to express many times in acts of violence to persons and property. Her reasoning faculties upon a cursory examination are such that persons unfamiliar with the various forms of mental derangement would readily be deceived into the belief of her sanity. Her mental and physical condition is faithfully represented in that form of insanity known as hysterical mania."

Dr. Pasco certified respecting her as follows: "From the personal appearance of the woman; from the history of the case given by herself, her mother and sister, that for five years or more, she has had times varying from two to four weeks paroxysm of violence, when she would talk loudly, be very willful, and would not be controlled; would throw stones and other objects at persons, and at the house through the windows at persons within. She would run away from home, wandering along the shore of the lake, and in the woods, not properly clothed. At times her family were obliged to restrain her, which was much against her will, and she would therefore threaten suicide, or the burning of the buildings, and in other and various ways try to destroy property and injure persons, so that the family were afraid of her. She manifested a decided hatred to her mother and others who try to restrain her, and now has a delusion that she is to be taken to an incurable asylum. She converses with much intelligence on many topics, and is calculated to deceive those who are not familiar with the various forms of insanity."

Drs. Putnam and Robinson certified, April 30, 1892, respecting her, as follows: "She says that she likes the boys, and always did want to sit on their laps, etc.; acknowledges that she used to commit masturbation, but says that she has stopped it now. Sits in her chair, converses coherently on all subjects, rather nervous and quiet in her movements. She is now much improved mentally and physically; very industrious; steady worker, and her parents



wish her left in charge of the keeper of the Wayne County Almshouse, and we recommend the same."

The certificate of Drs. Putnam and Robinson correctly states the condition of this woman, but judging from her past history and her present appearance and actions, it is believed that she needs careful asylum supervision and care.

### Conclusions.

The results of my examinations and inquiries respecting these eleven persons, now inmates of the Wayne County Poorhouse, and heretofore reported as insane, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. That four of them have been treated in State asylums; that the others have never received any treatment except in the county asylum.

2. That the certificates of Doctors Putnam and Robinson, who examined them April 30, 1892, show that they are all still insane, copies of which certificates were furnished the State Commission in Lunacy.

3. That they were left in charge of the keeper of the Wayne County Poorhouse at their own request, or at the request of their friends, upon the recommendation of Doctors Putnam and Robinson, with the approval of the county judge.

4. That they occupy the same building used by them prior to April 30, 1892, to which the paupers from the poorhouse proper have been removed, and with whom they are in unrestricted association.

5. My examination, inquiries and observations lead me to believe that all of these eleven persons are insane to such an extent as to require constant, intelligent and careful supervision, and that not one of them could be safely trusted in a family, or institution of any kind, without such supervision.

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### LIVINGSTON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

According to the annual returns of the superintendent of the poor, there were nineteen insane men and thirty insane women in the asylum department of the Livingston County Poorhouse

October 1, 1891, making a total of forty-nine. Since then, thirty-three have been transferred to the Willard State Hospital, May 26, 1892, by order of the State Commission in Lunacy; one has been discharged as not insane — Almira Cutler — and placed in the poor house; seven have been discharged to the care of their relatives, and five have been discharged upon the order of the county judge, viz.: Mary Forsyth, Jeanette Meyers, Daniel Nevills, Nelson Walker and Barrett Stoddard. Mary Forsyth has since been removed by her relatives, and Terrence Murray discharged to the care of his sister is still in the institution. Jeanette Meyers has been removed to the poor house, but the men remain in the asylum building. There are also two adult male idiots, one male epileptic, and two aged men from the poor house in this building. The asylum building, heretofore used for women, was unoccupied, at the time of my visit, September 14 and 15, 1892, and it is said that it is not needed for poor house purposes.

The following is a copy of the order of Hon. E. A. Nash, county judge of Livingston county, discharging these persons, under date of May 9, 1892:

"Satisfactory evidence, on oath, of W. E. Lauderdale and Frank B. Dodge having been produced before me as county judge of the county of Livingston, in the State of New York, that it is safe, legal and right, both as regards the several individuals named and the public, to discharge the following-named persons from the Livingston County Insane Asylum, at Geneseo, N. Y., viz., Mary Forsyth, of the town of Geneseo; Jeanette Meyers, of the town of Nunda; Daniel Nevills, of the town of Geneseo; Nelson Walker, of Caledonia; Barrett Stoddard, of the town of Livonia, therefore, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, order that each and every one of the foregoing named persons be discharged from the Livingston County Insane Asylum, at Geneseo, N. Y., by the superintendent of the poor of said county, the keeper of said asylum."

The following is from the notes of my examination of the four cases discharged by order of the county judge, and who are still in the institution:

**Jeanette Meyers.**

Medical certificates December 23, 1889 (re-examination) by Dr. M. E. Lauderdale and Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr.

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale certified: "Said Jeanette Meyers is demented, is taciturn, disinclined to engage in conversation untidy; usually lies in bed with her head covered up."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., certified: "Said Meyers will not engage in conversation with any one; is dirty in her person; will stay in bed with her head covered all the time if permitted."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., and Dr. F. B. Dodge certified April 21, 1892, in regard to Jeanette Meyers, as follows: "Age 6 years; has been in asylum for twelve years; is dirty in her person; is ugly; talks great deal."

The woman was in the poorhouse and found in about the same condition as above described. There is no record of her having been in any State asylum.

**Daniel Nevills.**

Medical certificates by Dr. M. E. Lauderdale and Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., November 7, 1882: Dr. M. E. Lauderdale certified as follows: "Said Nevills has been subject to epileptic fits for more than twenty years last past, in consequence of which fits his mind has become impaired idiotic or partially so, so that he is wholly unfit to take care of himself and unsafe to be alone."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., certified: "Said Nevills has epileptic fits, in consequence of which fits his mind has become impaired and he is wholly unfit to take care of himself and unsafe to be alone."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., and Dr. F. B. Dodge certified in regard to this man, April 21, 1892, as follows: "Daniel Nevills age 45 years, has been in asylum ten years; has epileptic fits; is filthy and more and more demented each year."

This man was found in about the same condition as described by Doctors Lauderdale. There is no evidence of his having been in any State asylum.

**Nelson Walker.**

Doctors R. J. Menzie and F. L. Stone certified in regard to this man, September 25, 1875, as follows:

"We, the undersigned physicians, residing in the town of Caledonia, in the county of Livingston, and State of New York, do hereby certify that we have carefully examined into the mental state and condition of the said above-named Nelson Walker, and that in our opinion, found upon such examination, the said Nelson Walker is insane."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., and Dr. F. B. Dodge certified, April 21, 1892, as follows: "Nelson Walker, age 42 years. Has been in asylum seventeen years. Is quiet, works on farm every day, more than earns his keeping."

The man was found at work in the barn with threshers, and appeared quiet and orderly. The records show that he was never in any State asylum.

**Barrett Stoddard.**

Examined by Doctors J. C. Patterson and C. H. Richmond, April 3, 1877, and re-examined by Dr. M. E. Lauderdale and Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., December 23, 1889.

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale certified: "Said Stoddard is demented, more especially upon the subject of railroads and trains. He will order out an engine and send another to the yard; has extensive railroad interests; is violent at times, requiring restraint."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., certified: "Barrett Stoddard's principal hallucination is in regard to railroads and railroad trains; will order one engine out and another to the yard or shop. He owns large railroad interests; is quiet, and will do some work."

Dr. M. E. Lauderdale and Dr. M. E. Lauderdale, Jr., certified April 21, 1892, as follows: "Barrett Stoddard, age 34 years; has been in asylum for more than ten years; is quiet, well-behaved, and will work every day on farm. He is a large railroad owner; is constantly giving orders in regard to railroad details."

This man was at work with the threshers in the barn, and was

said to be quiet and orderly. There is no record of his ever been in any State asylum.

The county superintendent of the poor said that his actions in regard to transfers, discharges, etc., of the insane of the county were in accordance with instructions of the State Commission in Lunacy, under date of April 18, 1892, of which the following is a copy:

"Is it not a fact that the friends of some of these patients can be persuaded to assume their care at home? The Commission would suggest that conference be had with such friends who would be likely to take charge of any of the inmates of the almshouse, and, in case they are willing to assume their care, they may be permitted to do so, the patients being formally discharged by order of the county judge, as required by law.

"It might also be well to have a general examination of our patients by two qualified examiners in lunacy, for the purpose of determining what number, if any, are suitable for discharge as not insane within the full meaning of the statute. Such cases might thereafter be discharged by order of your county judge.

The four cases thus unconditionally discharged by order of the county judge, it will be seen by the medical certificates of April 21, 1892, were all then insane and it is believed are still insane. They have never left the institution, and are practically under the same restraint as before their discharge.

It should be added that during the past year this poor house has been supplied with an abundance of pure and wholesome hot water in connection with the supply for the village of Geneseo and that a thorough and well-planned system of drainage has been introduced. The institution was clean and in good order and the inmates, mostly aged, were in fair bodily health.

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### BROOME COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

*Visited September 19, 1892.*

According to the records there were sixty-eight duly committed insane in the asylum department of the Broome County Poor house, July 1, 1892, of whom thirty-one were men and thirty-seven

women. On July 19, 1892, thirty-three of the women, and on September 15, 1892, twenty-seven of the men were transferred to the Binghamton State Hospital by order of the State Commission in Lunacy, thus leaving four insane men and four insane women still in the institution, viz., Elias W. Skillman, Oscar Lobdell, John Manton, Christopher Sigler, Helen Paisley, Elnora Ann Perry, Octavia Brown and Mary E. Van Horn.

When questioned as to the authority under which these insane were retained in the institution, the superintendent of the poor said that their retention was under an order of the county judge of Broome county, procured in accordance with instructions from the State Commission in Lunacy, by its secretary under date of June 8, 1892, of which the following is a copy:

"I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inform you that the transfer of the patients remaining in the Broome County Almshouse to the Binghamton State Hospital will probably be made in the course of a few weeks. The Commission suggests that two qualified examiners in lunacy be employed to make a careful examination into the present mental condition of the inmates of the almshouse for the purpose of determining whether there is not a number of them that could properly be discharged from custody under the provisions of section 34 of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, that is, upon the order of the county judge being satisfied by the testimony of two physicians in question that it would be safe, legal and right to discharge such patients from custody as insane persons."

The following is a copy of the medical certificates upon which these persons were discharged:

"Charles B. Richards and Edward A. Pierce, both of the city of Binghamton, in said county, being duly and severally sworn each for himself, do allege as follows:

"That he is a physician and surgeon in-general practice in said city, and is a duly qualified examiner in lunacy.

"That heretofore and in connection with the other, he has personally examined . . . . . now confined as a lunatic in the insane department of the county house of Broome county, N. Y., and as a result of such personal examination he, and each

for himself, doth allege and say, that in his judgment and opinion it is proper and safe as regards both the individual and the public that said . . . . ., be discharged from said asylum, and relieved from all county and State confinement."

The following is a copy of the order of the county judge, discharging these persons:

"I, Taylor L. Arms, county judge of Broome county, being satisfied from the foregoing affidavit of certificate of Charles B. Richards and Edward A. Pierce, and also from an oral examination of said physicians under oath as to the matters contained in said certificate, that it is safe, legal and right as regards the individual and the public, that . . . . . now confined as a lunatic in the insane hospital of Broome county, be discharged therefrom."

Following are copies of the medical certificates on which the persons were committed as insane, and notes of their condition respectively at the time of my visit:

#### Elias W. Skillman.

Certificates by Drs. Edward L. Johnson and Edward A. Pierce, re examination, October 28, 1889:

Dr. Johnson certified: "He can not tell his age. Does not know how long a time he had been in an asylum. Believes himself to be in a hotel and working for his board. Satisfied to remain where he is. Has a mania for picking up and hiding everything he can find. Has been an inmate of an asylum ten years. I believe him to be a case of chronic insanity."

Dr. Pierce certified: "Admitted to the Broome County Insane Asylum, March 2, 1879; has a mania for picking up everything he can get, and often robs other patients. Wanders about with head down, looking for scraps. Does not know his age or how long he has been at the asylum. Previous to his entering the asylum he was very much impressed with religion, and insisted on speaking his views in church, causing much annoyance. I believe him to be a chronic imbecile."

This man, some 40 years old, has scrotal hernia of his right side. To my questions as to how he was getting along he said,



"Not very well," that "His breach bothered him." He works some on the farm. The superintendent of the poor said that he is not able to get along without supervision. There is no record of his having ever been in any State asylum.

**Oscar Lobdell.**

Certificates by Doctors L. H. Hills and Edward A. Pierce, re-examination, April 5, 1889.

Dr. Hills certified: "Cannot tell any of his history, not knowing whether or not he has a father or mother, or ever had, mind well gone and is a case of chronic insanity."

Dr. Pierce certified: "This man can give none of his former whereabouts or history. His mind is very simple. Does not know where he was born. Complains of his head feeling bad. Says he is visiting here and is pleased with the place. At times is nervous and walks most of the time. Often has violent fits of laughing, and I think that his type of insanity is of a chronic character."

This man, about 43 years old, is quite talkative, but can give no reliable account of himself, being very much in the condition described by Doctors Hill and Pierce in 1889. He works some on the farm, but in the opinion of the superintendent of the poor is wholly unable to care for himself without proper guidance. He has never been in any State asylum so far as is known.

**John Manton.**

Admitted to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, April 28, 1875, and transferred to the Broome County Asylum, August 9, 1876. Age about 60 years. He is at times very talkative and laughs inordinately. He does light work on the grounds and garden. In the opinion of the superintendent of the poor he is wholly incapable of going out and providing for himself.

**Christopher Sigler.**

Admitted to the Homeopathic State Asylum at Middletown, March 29, 1886, and transferred to the Broome County Asylum April 9, 1888.

He is mentally enfeebled, and quiet and orderly. In the opinion of the superintendent of the poor he is entirely unfit to be at large. His age is 37 years.

**Helen Paisley.**

Certificates by Doctors F. W. Putnam and Titus L. Brown, May 6, 1884:

Dr. Putnam certified: "Her conversation is disconnected and incoherent. She is unable to concentrate her mind on any given subject for any length of time. She can not give any accurate account of any event."

Dr. Brown certified: "While conversing with her she said: 'I used to know you 2,000 years ago, when I lived in the air; I came from the clouds and met you on the river.' Many similar expressions and her general appearance and history compels me to declare her insane. She has other hallucinations of the wildest kind."

She is a married woman, 38 years old. She says it is about forty years since she was examined by Dr. Brown; that she does not know where she first saw the doctors, as the countries are not yet named. She says she works with her brain; has to look down upon a great many people; they are all sick. She is very feeble in her intellect, generally incoherent, and, in my opinion, unable to guide or protect herself. There is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

**Elnora Ann Perry.**

Certificates by Doctors Dwight Dudley and J. Chittenden, July 12, 1882:

Dr. Dudley certified: "An intimate knowledge of the history of her case and personal observation. Her insanity is of a homicidal and suicidal character. She is under the delusion that herself and children must soon die, and the quicker the better. She has attempted suicide. She is under the delusion that the water, cows' milk, etc., have lost their strength."

Dr. Chittenden certified: "Delusions. Thinks that the children are going to be killed; thinks there is a large tumor in her

mouth, when no trouble exists. Has severely bitten her lips, giving as a reason, she had nothing else to do, and it was good to eat. Sleepless; very excitable at night, very noisy, crying and talking all night. Requires to be restrained; suicidal; has attempted to take her own life."

This is a married woman, 42 years old. She is generally quiet, but has periods of depression, and wanders away at such times unless carefully watched. According to the records, she has never been in any State asylum.

#### Octavia Brown.

Admitted to the Willard Asylum October 18, 1872, and transferred to the Broome County Insane Asylum, February 6, 1879. Age, about 50 years; single. A chronic demented woman, wholly incoherent, and more or less filthy in her person. She is entirely incapable of guiding or protecting herself.

#### Mary E. Van Horn.

Admitted to the Willard Asylum December 31, 1873, and transferred to the Broome County Insane Asylum February 6, 1879. About 75 years old; a widow. Disconnected and incoherent in her conversation, and wholly incapable of controlling her actions.

It only remains to add that these eight persons, purporting to have been discharged, have never left the institution; that they are all still insane, and that not one of them is capable of controlling himself or herself or safe to be at large. The four men are in the men's asylum building; one of the women is in the women's asylum building, and the other three in the poor-house proper. It was said by the superintendent of the poor that all of them would soon be removed to the poor-house, and the asylum department of the institution be abandoned, as it was not needed for poor-house purposes.

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#### CAYUGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

According to the records, there were eleven insane in the Cayuga County Poor-house July 25, 1892, of whom seven were men and four women. On that date, six of the men and three

of the women were transferred to the Willard State Hospital, on the order of the State Commission in Lunacy, leaving one man and one woman in the institution, discharged as insane by the county judge upon medical certificates, viz.: Cornelius Tehan and Charlotte Many. The following is a statement of the history of these two cases, and of the condition at the time of my visit, October 1, 1892:

#### **Cornelius Tehan.**

Admitted to the institution in 1871; then insane, but no certificates were made; is of Irish birth, and 70 years old. He was duly committed as insane October 4, 1889, by order of the State Commission in Lunacy, upon the certificates of Doctors Frederick H. Parker and C. W. Boyce.

Dr. Parker certified: "Patient has been an inmate of the county poor-house since 1871; during all the time he has not spoken a word, and does nothing but rake the lawn; pays no attention to anything and notices no one. Only once since being in the institution has hurt anyone; then when his keeper attempted to direct him in regard to his labor, he turned angrily and struck him on the head with a shovel. Has the appearance of an imbecile."

Dr. Boyce certified: "He says nothing to any one but keeps constantly at his work, which is picking up the leaves and little things and deposits from the horses in the driveway on the lawn. He goes with his rake into the road and picks up all the loose pebbles and obstructions and carries them carefully. His condition is imbecile, knowing just enough to do this work; when he gets away from the house he does not know enough to get back. He pays no attention to his common wants, and would go without clothes unless seen to."

At the time of my visit this man was on the lawn engaged in raking up the leaves, and appeared in all respects in about the same condition as certified to by Doctors Parker and Boyce in 1889.

#### **Charlotte Many.**

Admitted to the poor-house as insane in 1854, without medical certificates; is of Irish birth and 80 years old. She was examined October 4, 1889, by Doctors Parker and Boyce, by direction of the State Commission in Lunacy and duly committed as insane.

Dr. Parker certified: "Patient has been an inmate of the Cayuga County Poor-house since 1854. Is constantly talking and enlarging on matters relating to religion; says she is married to Jesus, and that she sees and hears him every day; says she is different from ordinary people; spends her entire time in devotional exercises, and thinks as she is really the Lord's, He should come after her. (Chronic mania.)"

Dr. Boyce certified: "She has delusions of 'going higher,' as she calls it. She says she is married to the Lord Jesus. She has spells of singing and shouting, which last several days. Religious mania. She sees the Saviour every day. She has delusions of religious things. At times she thinks she is in the fiery furnace, and then she is happy."

At the time of my visit this woman was in her room; was quite talkative, and suffering from the same delusions certified to by Drs. Parker and Boyce in 1889.

It thus appears that these two persons are still insane, and in about the same condition as when committed as such in 1889. They have been continued in the institution since discharged by the county judge, July 25th last, and are subject to the same oversight and care as heretofore. It should be added that this poor-house was found clean and throughout in good order.

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### WYOMING COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

*Visited October 3, 1892.*

According to the returns of the superintendent of the poor, there were nineteen insane in the asylum department of the Wyoming County Poor-house, October 1, 1890, of whom nine were men and ten women, as follows: Edwin Noyes, John Mahoney, George Donovan, Willis Stearns, Bradley Northrup, Frederick Hill, William L. Spaulding, Thomas Anthony, James Phillips, Adell Davis, Elida Ensign, Julia Watts, Della Altoft, Sarah Chase, Mary Bullard, Abigail Palmer, Christiana Diehl, Abigail Lewis and Emma Main. These cases since then have been disposed of as follows: John Mahoney, George Donovan, Willis Stearns, Elida

Ensign and Delia Altoft were transferred to the Buffalo State Hospital, July 23, 1891, and Abigail Palmer and Emma Main, September 30, 1891, upon the order of the State Commission of Lunacy. William L. Spaulding and Thomas Anthony, both admitted as paying patients, from Genesee county, were removed to the Genesee County Poorhouse, September 11, 1891.

Prior to these removals, Hon. A. J. Lounish, county judge of Wyoming county, visited the poorhouse at the request of the county superintendent of the poor, and examined and took medical and other testimony in regard to the insane then in the institution, and on July 22, 1891, discharged to the custody of relatives and friends, Edwin Noyes, Bradley Northrup, Frederick Hill, Adell Davis, Julia Watts, Sarah Chase, Mary Holmes, Christiana Diehl and Abigail Lewis. The certificates of insanity in the case of James Phillips having become invalid, in consequence of his absence at his home for some three months during the year, the judge declined to act upon the application in his behalf, and his name was transferred on the register of the institution by the keeper from the insane to the pauper list.

The certificates of the county judge discharging these cases are not on file in the office of the institution, nor are there any of the medical certificates of their insanity filed. The keeper said that they had been filed, but thinks they are now in the custody of the superintendent of the poor. The institution register is quite well kept, and from this and by the aid of the keeper I learned the following in regard to the several cases discharged by the county judge, all of whom are still inmates of the institution.

#### Edwin Noyes.

Admitted October 29, 1874, then 44 years old, and has since been continuously in the institution. He was discharged by the county judge to the care of George Loomis, of Perry, July 2, 1891, but was not removed, and is a charge upon the town of Perry on the order of the overseer of the poor. At the time of my visit, he was confined in bed with fever, but when well is able to do a little work under supervision. He is certainly not in condition to be at large.

**Bradley Northrup.**

Transferred to the institution from the Buffalo Insane Asylum May 6, 1886, then 53 years old. He was discharged as insane by the county judge to the custody of his wife, July 22, 1891, but has not been removed from the institution, being charged to the town of Gainesville. He has paralysis of the right side, talks and laughs almost constantly, and is wholly incoherent. He is extremely slovenly in his habits, and needs careful supervision.

**Frederick Hill.**

Transferred from the Buffalo State Asylum, March 9, 1887, then 32 years old, and it is said has since been continuously in the institution. He was discharged as insane by the county judge to the care of his mother, Lois Hill, July 22, 1891, but has since continued in the institution a charge upon the town of Pike. He was in a distant field at work and was said to be a fair laborer under competent supervision.

**Adell Davis.**

Admitted to the institution November 29, 1875, then 27 years old. There is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum. She was discharged as insane by the county judge, July 22, 1891, to the care of some friend in Arcade, whose name could not be learned, and has since been continued in the institution a charge upon the town of Arcade. She is talkative, quite incoherent and needs constant oversight and care.

**Julia Watts.**

Admitted March 16, 1880, then 32 years old, having previously been in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. She was discharged as insane to the care of her husband, John Watts, by the county judge, July 22, 1891, but has not been removed from the institution. She is completely demented and helpless, having kept her bed most of the time for the past two years. She does not utter a word; has to be fed, and needs the most careful hospital nursing and care.



**Sarah Chase.**

Admitted July 2, 1883, then 44 years old; had previously been in the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, one and a half years. She was discharged as insane, by the county judge, to the custody of her mother, Mrs. John Chase, July 22, 1891, but has been continued in the institution upon the order of the overseer of the poor of the town of Attica. She is quiet and orderly, clean in her habits and takes the sole care of her room. She can not be regarded, however, as fit to be at large.

**Mary Bullard.**

Admitted March 6, 1884, then 62 years old. She was discharged as insane to the care of a brother, by the county judge, July 22, 1892, but has been continued in the institution upon the order of the overseer of the poor of the town of Perry. She is in the building allotted to adult female idiots; is in feeble health, sits bent forward with her head down; is quiet most of the time but needs constant oversight and care.

**Christiana Diehl.**

Admitted to the institution March 9, 1887; transferred from the Buffalo State Asylum, being then 40 years old. She was discharged as insane, by the county judge, to the care of her husband, Edward Diehl, July 22, 1891, but he never removed her from the institution. She was in the building occupied by adult female idiots; sits most of her time in her chair; seldom talks, but needs careful oversight.

**Abigail Lewis.**

Admitted October 1, 1887, then 86 years old. She was discharged as insane to the care of her son-in-law, Jacob Hall, by the county judge, July 22, 1891, but has been continued in the institution on the order of the overseer of the poor of the town of Java. She is feeble, but said to be generally quiet. There is no record of her having ever been in any State asylum.

**James Phillips.**

Was admitted to the institution June 17, 1889, then said to have been 79 years old, and discharged by the keeper as insane, July 23, 1892, and continued in the institution, the county judge declining to act in the case. He was a soldier in the late war: is suffering from active dementia, talkative, but incoherent, and wholly unfit to be at large. There is no record of his having been in any State asylum.

It only remains to add, that none of these persons discharged to their relatives and friends as insane, by the county judge, July 22, 1891, have ever been removed from the institution, and the keeper said it was not the intention when they were thus discharged to remove them. With the exception of Mary Bullard and Christiana Diehl, who are provided for in the apartment for adult female idiots, they occupy the asylum building in which they were domiciled at the time of their discharge, to which a number of paupers of both sexes have been removed from the poor house proper. The farmer and his wife have rooms in this building, the latter serving in the capacity of matron and attendant. The building occupied by these persons is comfortable, and, at the time of my visit it was clean, but most, if not all of the evils of the old asylum administration in their custody and care, without any of its redeeming features, were clearly apparent.

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**Herkimer County Poor-house.**

In a visit to the Herkimer County Poor-house on October 11, 1892, in a total of about eighty inmates, there were found two only who could be classed as insane, viz.: Sanford Hager and Julia Sharp, all the others having been removed to State hospitals by order of the State Commission in Lunacy.

**Sanford Hager.**

This man was admitted to the institution July 1, 1887, then 43 years old, having previously, it was said, been five years in the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. There were no certificates on file as to

his commitment, or as to why he is retained in the poor-house. He is well educated, having been a teacher; is generally quite orderly, and works some upon the farm.

#### Julia Sharp.

Admitted in 1887, then 38 years old. There are no certificates on file as to her being insane, or any evidence of her ever having been in any State asylum. She is suffering with chronic dementia, and sits most of the time, it was said, quietly in her chair.

This poor-house was found remarkably clean, and the buildings and grounds were in good order.

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#### Chemung County Poor-house.

*Visited and Inspected December 12, 1892.*

The number of inmates at the time of my visit was sixty-five, viz.: Thirty-seven males and twenty-eight females. They were mostly aged persons, and generally infirm and helpless. A number of the most feeble cases occupied the building formerly used for the insane, and the idiots, removed from the old frame structure, were also in this building. There were two epileptic girls among these, but no insane, all of this class having been removed to State hospitals. There are two rooms in the main building apart for the sick — one for men and one for women. The men's room had five patients, one of whom was suffering from insanity, and four with chronic diseases; the latter room had only two patients, both of whom were chronic cases. The inspection was made in the absence of the keeper. The house is comfortably furnished, the beds and bedding were clean and well covered, and the institution throughout was in good condition. The supplies were plentiful and abundant, including a variety of well stored vegetables and fruits cultivated and raised upon the premises. The attending physician visits the institution weekly, and also on telephonic call whenever required.

**Recommendation.**

**In view of the fact that nearly all of the persons referred to in this report, heretofore classed as insane, are still detained in the county poor-houses of the several counties to which they belong, notwithstanding the orders of the county judges of their respective counties for their discharge, it is recommended that the fact of such detention be brought to the notice of the State Commission in Lunacy, in order that such action may be taken in the matter as the Commission deem proper.**

**Respectfully submitted,**

**CHARLES S. HOYT,**

*Secretary.*

**Dated, Albany, N. Y., December 13, 1892.**



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T A B L E S

APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

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TABLE No. 1.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS	Location	Date of opening.	Superintendent	Date of appointment	Officers of the board of trustees or managers
Utica State Hospital	Utica	1845	Dr G. Alder Blumer	Dec. 14, 1864	President: P. A. Rogers Secretary: Thomas J. Robinson Treasurer: Thomas W. Sewar 2 Members: S. C. B. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Willard State Hospital	Willard	1869	Dr. Chase, W. P. P. P. P.	Feb. 1, 1890	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Indian River State Hospital	Poughkeepsie	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland	Mar. 28, 1897	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	Middletown	1871	Dr. R. H. Talbot	April 13, 1877	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Buffalo State Hospital	Buffalo	1880	Dr. Judson B. Andrews	June 20, 1890	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Binghamton State Hospital	Binghamton	1891	Dr. Charles O. Wagner	Feb. 5, 1901	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
St. Lawrence State Hospital	Ogdensburg	1890	Dr. P. M. Wise	Feb. 1, 1900	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Rochester State Hospital	Rochester	1891	Dr. E. H. Howard	July 1, 1901	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
New York Institution for the Blind	New York city	1852	William B. Watt	Oct. 1, 1893	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
New York State Institution for the Blind	Batavia	1898	A. G. Clement	June 10, 1898	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city	1816	Chauncey N. Brainerd	May 12, 1898	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	Syracuse	1881	Dr. James C. Carson	Oct. 8, 1894	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	Newark	1878	London Willet	Mar. 10, 1896	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith
New York House of Refuge	Randall's Island, New York city	1825	Cecilia Welles Lowry	April 8, 1897	President: J. C. Smith Secretary: J. C. Smith Treasurer: J. C. Smith Members: J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith, J. C. Smith

TABLE No. 1 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of annual meeting.	Officers of the board or trustees or managers.
The State Industrial School . . . . .	Rochester . . . . .	1860	V. M. Masten, Act. Supt.	"	President, Isaac Giffard, Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Briggs.
New York State Reformatory . . . . .	Elmira . . . . .	1876	Z. R. Erskeway . . . . .	May 13, 1896	President, William C. Wey, M. D. Secretary, R. L. Swartwood.
The House of Refuge for Women . . . . .	Sutton . . . . .	1887	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon . . .	Nov. 1, 1896	President, H. H. Rogers. Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel H. Rainey.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	1878	Gen. W. F. Rogers . . .	Oct. 8, 1895	President, Henry W. Stearns. Secretary, John Y. Little. Treasurer, Frank Campbell.

\* Established July 1, 1894.

† Formerly New York Asylum for the Insane.

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing the capacity and cost of the several State institutions.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.	Cost per patient.
Tioga State Hospital .....	915	\$986,000 00	\$917 00
Willard State Hospital .....	2,100	†1,275,000 00	612 00
Hudson River State Hospital .....	650	\$1,896,909 71	2918 94
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital. ....	975	1,004,500 00	1035 38
Buffalo State Hospital. ....	525	1,446,862 90	2756 12
Binghamton State Hospital .....	1,190	661,000 00	555 46
St. Lawrence State Hospital .....	800	1,300,000 00	1625 00
Rochester State Hospital .....	800	85,000 00	106 25
New York Institution for the Blind .....	250	334,364 68	1337 46
New York State Institution for the Blind .....	150	335,325 00	2235 50
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	500	370,000 00	740 00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. ....	580	338,525 06	583 68
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women .....	850	122,000 00	143 53
New York House of Refuge .....	1,000	500,000 00	500 00
The State Industrial School .....	845	447,185 48	529 33
New York State Reformatory .....	1,264	1,440,636 38	1139 74
The House of Refuge for Women .....	250	167,519 06	670 08
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home .....	1,200	270,519 06	225 43
Total .....	18,044	\$12,734,572 38	

\* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

† Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Covers new buildings for 238 patients, additional water supply and ice houses for storage.





TABLE No. 4.  
*Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1892.*

INSTITUTIONS.		Cash on hand at the close of the month of the year.	For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From delinquency appropriations.	From proceeds of appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	Total from the State.
Allen State Hospital	\$25,472.41	\$14,035.52	\$10,254.51	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00
Albany State Hospital	2,500.00	1,743.40	1,743.40	1,743.40	1,743.40	1,743.40	1,743.40	1,743.40
Barnum River State Hospital	47,734.11	12,850.00	84,019.59	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Brooklyn State Hospital	4,397.73	12,850.00	10,250.00	10,250.00	10,250.00	10,250.00	10,250.00	10,250.00
Brighton State Hospital	19,884.87	11,075.00	11,075.00	11,075.00	11,075.00	11,075.00	11,075.00	11,075.00
St. Lawrence State Hospital								
Rochester State Hospital	5,443.36							
St. Albans State Hospital	5,163.36							
New York State Institution for the Blind	10,250.00							
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	4,010.63							
State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	2,225.94							
State Central Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	2,874.97							
New York House of Refuge	4,122.46							
The State Industrial School	8,754.26							
The House of Refuge for Women								
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home								
Total	\$215,478.10	\$25,472.41	\$14,035.52	\$10,254.51	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00

† Deficit of \$195.00. † For construction of north wing and study building.









TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average yearly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
City State Hospital	\$172,240 01	\$107,921 05	\$280,161 07	811	\$4 22
William State Hospital	238,437 52	70,125 16	308,562 68	2,082	14 84
Hudson River State Hospital	248,284 72	94,463 85	342,748 57	2,082	16 46
Middlesex Homeopathic State Hospital	181,141 97	118,027 75	299,169 72	827	36 10
Buffalo State Hospital	125,160 22	298 18	125,458 40	614	20 33
Binghamton State Hospital	269,868 64	94,516 94	364,385 58	1,143	32 33
Albany State Hospital	159,867 32	.....	159,867 32	1,000	16 00
Albany State Hospital for the Blind	21,001 00	688 05	21,689 05	262	82 51
New York Institution for the Blind	41,640 15	8,005 61	49,645 76	150	33 13
New York State Institution for the Blind	93,672 83	.....	93,672 83	253	37 03
Syracuse State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	82,635 64	6,389 40	89,025 04	268	33 17
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	82,881 96	12,857 10	95,739 06	325	29 45
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	82,881 96	14,685 49	97,567 45	325	30 03
New York State Reformatory	180,572 28	104,685 36	285,257 64	1,397	20 43
The House of Refuge for Women	186,484 86	61,800 82	248,285 68	1,397	17 79
The House of Refuge for Men	51,726 89	5,539 59	57,266 48	270	21 24
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	145,545 22	7,706 48	153,251 70	184	8 31
Total	\$2,444,411 06	\$697,268 41	\$3,141,679 47	.....	.....

\* The building officers' salaries, furniture, beds and bedding.

+ Less clothing.

‡ Based on cost of provisions and supplies, fuel and lights, medicines, medical supplies and services.





TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved,  
and the changes in the county poorhouses, during the year end-  
ing October 31, 1892.

[illegible]

\* As reported elsewhere, figures of -91

◆ 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 520 540 560 580 600 620 640 660 680 700 720 740 760 780 800 820 840 860 880 900 920 940 960 980 1000

TABLE No. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bond out.	Absented.	Dead.	REMAINING Nov. 1, 1862.		
					Male.	Females.	Total.
Albany	235		10	47	80	127	
Allegany	22	2	1	11	31	42	
Broomfield	27			14	35	49	
Cattaraugus	98			14	45	59	
Cayuga	277		4	22	137	169	
Chautauque	159		4	18	67	85	
Chester	96			11	36	47	
Chester	180		5	20	86	111	
Columbia	250			10	110	120	
Cortland	169	1	4	13	73	87	
Dorchester	46			6	18	24	
Dorchester	35		3	11	27	38	
Dutchess	144			17	66	83	
Eric	1,571	24	24	178	496	674	
Essex	72		3	10	21	31	
Franklin	126	2	1	7	33	36	
Fulton	87			6	19	25	
Greene	94	3	1	13	40	44	
Hamilton							
Herkimer	244			30	65	94	
Jefferson	52		1	10	31	41	
Lewis	6			13	24	30	
Livingston	186		4	24	67	97	
Madison	146			19	81	100	
Montgomery	225	3	24	17	101	128	
Nassau	24			20	51	71	
Nassau	1,123	6	43	30	265	344	
Oneida	416	4	26	34	135	179	
Oran	186		25	10	43	59	
Ontario	301		34	22	131	155	
Orange			35	33	34	67	
Orleans	27		19	8	43	50	
Oswego	70		2	14	33	47	
Pennam.	26			4	23	27	
Queens	494		16	59	175	230	
Rensselaer	263		58	43	29	70	
Richmond	161	4	3	19	43	62	
Saratoga	30		1	18	29	47	
St Lawrence	200	2	20	43	40	83	
Saratoga	200	1	20	43	40	84	
Schoenectady	79			12	31	43	
Schoharie	24			3	12	15	
Schoharie							
Seneca	384		7	48	158	213	
Seneca	89	2	26	67	44	111	
Suffolk	166		10	24	56	86	
Sullivan	20	4	8	15	40	57	
Tioga	23		3	15	40	53	
Tompkins	121		8	15	40	54	
Ulster	39		1	11	28	39	
Warren	21	6	17	40	35	75	
Washington	17	1	12	115	61	176	
Wayne	123		4	33	25	58	
Westchester	177	1	1	9	6	15	
Yamont							
Yates	25						
Total	11,263	61	330	1,229	5,634	6,863	



TABLE No. 9.

*Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children, in the county poorhouses, October 31, 1892.*

COUNTIES.	Idiota.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany .....	2	1	1	4	1	1
Allegany .....	9	4	1	3	1	3
Broome .....	7	1	1	3	1	1
Cattaraugus .....	4	1	1	3	1	1
Cayuga .....	22	4	1	3	1	1
Chautauqua .....	15	4	1	5	1	1
Chemung .....	1	3	3	1	1	1
Chenango .....	10	3	1	3	1	1
Columbia .....	14	3	1	3	1	1
Cortland .....	1	2	1	2	1	1
Delaware .....	5	1	1	3	1	1
Dutchess .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erie .....	3	14	1	20	6	4
Essex .....	6	1	1	2	1	1
Franklin .....	1	4	2	3	1	1
Fulton .....	2	2	1	1	1	1
Genesee .....	3	3	1	1	1	1
Greene .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton .....	2	1	2	1	1	1
Herkimer .....	2	1	2	1	1	1
Jefferson .....	1	5	1	1	1	1
Lewis .....	7	1	2	9	1	1
Livingston .....	2	1	1	4	1	1
Madison .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monroe .....	1	6	1	10	1	1
Montgomery .....	9	6	1	6	1	1
Niagara .....	4	6	1	1	1	1
Oneida .....	4	4	1	10	1	1
Onondaga .....	18	7	2	7	1	1
Ontario .....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Orange .....	5	3	1	2	1	1
Orleans .....	9	3	2	2	1	1
Oswego .....	4	3	2	2	1	1
Otsego .....	2	3	1	1	1	1
Putnam .....	1	3	1	3	1	1
Queens .....	2	3	1	3	1	1
Rensselaer .....	2	3	1	3	1	1
Richmond .....	4	3	1	10	1	1
Rockland .....	28	3	3	2	1	1
St. Lawrence .....	5	2	1	2	1	1
Saratoga .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schenectady .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schoharie .....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Schuyler .....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Seneca .....	6	1	1	1	1	1
Steuben .....	1	6	1	6	1	1
Suffolk .....	7	2	1	1	1	1
Sullivan .....	1	2	1	2	1	1
Tioga .....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tompkins .....	3	1	1	3	1	1
Ulster .....	2	6	1	3	1	1
Warren .....	2	1	1	1	1	1
Washington .....	4	2	1	1	1	1
Wayne .....	3	7	1	2	1	1
Westchester .....	1	3	1	1	1	1
Wyoming .....	1	1	1	2	1	1
Yates .....	1	1	1	2	1	1
Total .....	251	153	41	191	82	39

*Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poorhouses, during the year ending October 31, 1892.*

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany	438	812	442	212	230
Allegany	47	84	43	22	25
Broome	476	382	210	240	236
Cattaraugus	132	267	380	72	72
Chemung	243	186	119	41	41
Chenango	171	140	81	41	41
Columbia	140	94	41	41	41
Cortland	217	330	47	47	47
Cotuitola	201	251	47	47	47
Cortland	176	185	54	54	54
Dela ware	78	85	25	25	25
Duchess	243	185	109	109	109
Essex	14	1,000	201	201	201
Franklin	14	22	43	43	43
Fulton	74	42	32	32	32
Greene	114	76	38	38	38
Hamilton	120	100	40	40	40
Herkimer	285	381	70	70	70
Jefferson	105	144	21	21	21
Lewis	285	202	61	61	61
Livingston	280	206	84	84	84
Madison	1,027	728	299	299	299
Monroe	97	63	49	49	49
Montgomery	1,144	1,038	106	106	106
Niagara	948	1,08	312	312	312
Oneida	285	198	187	187	187
Oranget	279	243	140	140	140
Oranget	430	341	99	99	99
Oranget	50	59	21	21	21
Oswego	134	71	63	63	63
Otsego	118	118	36	36	36
Putnam	99	64	34	34	34
Queens	613	478	35	35	35
Rensselaer	868	475	193	193	193
Richmond	286	125	87	87	87
Schoharie	130	71	59	59	59
St. Lawrence	195	105	89	89	89
Saratoga	452	359	93	93	93
Schenectady	260	129	31	31	31
Schoharie	61	34	19	19	19
Schenectady	401	346	14	14	14
Schoharie	142	114	38	38	38
Schoharie	326	236	90	90	90
Schoharie	42	54	36	36	36
Schoharie	41	54	36	36	36
Schoharie	120	144	24	24	24
Schoharie	141	126	15	15	15
Schoharie	94	81	13	13	13
Schoharie	174	183	40	40	40
Schoharie	240	172	68	68	68
Schoharie	262	597	105	105	105
Schoharie	84	54	30	30	30
Schoharie	64	44	20	20	20
Total	17,764	13,219	4,545	4,780	9,939

TABLE No. 11.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poorhouse.	For out door relief.	Total.
Albany	\$28,779 90	\$28,410 05	\$57,189 95
Allegany	1,945 28	5,283 54	7,228 82
Armstrong	20,426 42	19,775 79	40,202 21
Cayuga	5,475 52	4,000 51	9,476 03
Chemung	13,573 82	20,007 10	33,580 92
Clinton	8,410 41	..	8,410 41
Columbia	6,221 17	7,871 80	14,092 97
Crawford	11,775 65	18,475 40	30,251 05
Cum gratia	13,289 58	493 22	13,782 80
Darwin	5,855 21	4,305 11	10,160 32
DeWitt	3,410 67	..	3,410 67
Dorchester	5,729 51	650 00	6,379 51
Durham	112,368 50	54,841 00	167,209 50
Essex	4,644 28	3,224 87	7,869 15
Franklin	4,478 63	7,950 01	12,428 64
Jefferson	5,046 25	12,112 21	17,158 46
Madison	1,545 42	10,081 19	11,626 61
Montgomery	5,110 10	34 00	5,144 10
Orleans	..	..	..
Rockwell	6,481 18	..	6,481 18
Saratoga	6,155 51	22,010 00	28,165 51
Schoharie	1,405 00	7,770 00	9,175 00
Schoonhoven	1,668 08	6,775 00	8,443 08
Schoonhoven	5,551 19	..	5,551 19
Schoonhoven	22,444 00	85,400 44	107,844 44
Schoonhoven	7,444 00	91,444 12	98,888 12
Schoonhoven	21,444 00	..	21,444 00
Schoonhoven	47,888 00	27,888 14	75,776 14
Schoonhoven	14,000 00	5,224 80	19,224 80
Schoonhoven	8,777 10	17,511 27	26,288 37
Schoonhoven	2,112 00	1,895 66	4,007 66
Schoonhoven	6,888 00	8,000 00	14,888 00
Schoonhoven	7,111 00	20,111 21	27,222 21
Schoonhoven	2,555 00	8,444 00	10,999 00
Schoonhoven	5,888 00	..	5,888 00
Schoonhoven	12,888 00	20,000 00	32,888 00
Schoonhoven	10,111 00	5,000 00	15,111 00
Schoonhoven	12,111 00	..	12,111 00
Schoonhoven	5,888 00	5,555 25	11,443 25
Schoonhoven	7,777 00	8,222 00	16,000 00
Schoonhoven	1,111 00	1,111 00	2,222 00
Schoonhoven	6,000 00	1,111 00	7,111 00
Schoonhoven	8,000 00	5,555 00	13,555 00
Schoonhoven	6,111 00	10,000 00	16,111 00
Schoonhoven	1,111 00	11,111 00	12,222 00
Schoonhoven	11,111 00	18,888 00	30,000 00
Schoonhoven	8,888 00	2,222 00	11,110 00
Schoonhoven	5,555 00	13,333 00	18,888 00
Schoonhoven	1,111 00	8,888 00	10,000 00
Schoonhoven	8,000 00	..	8,000 00
Schoonhoven	1,111 00	9,888 00	11,000 00
Schoonhoven	11,111 00	1,111 00	12,222 00
Schoonhoven	10,000 00	1,111 00	11,111 00
Schoonhoven	2,222 00	1,111 00	3,333 00
Schoonhoven	1,111 00	5,555 00	6,666 00
Total	\$28,779 90	\$28,410 05	\$57,189 95

TABLE No. 12.

*Showing the estimated value of poorhouse establishments, of the products of the farms, of the labor of paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.*

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poorhouse.	Estimated value of poorhouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farms.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medical attendance.	Weekly expense of each person.
Albany.....	107	\$150,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$130 00	\$2 60
Allegany.....	253	37,500 00	2,962 90	300 00	56 71	1 09
Broom.....	130	55,000 00	8,000 00	600 00	70 58	1 35
Cattaraugus.....	240	83,000 00	3,500 00	500 00	64 25	1 28
Cayuga.....	96	80,000 00	1,600 00	500 00	70 45	1 35
Chautauque.....	338	86,925 00	3,158 25	1,000 00	61 52	1 32
Chemung.....	140	86,000 00	3,058 00	400 00	62 66	1 30
Chenango.....	175	22,000 00	1,907 70	.....	56 95	1 11
Clinton.....	80	40,000 00	1,958 50	150 00	58 78	1 13
Columbia.....	204	43,000 00	1,742 50	.....	91 92	1 77
Cortland.....	118	31,000 00	1,600 00	400 00	67 04	1 29
Delaware.....	106	16,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	39 94	1 16
Dutchess.....	103	18,000 00	1,250 00	650 00	91 00	1 75
Erie.....	184	527,000 00	10,082 55	22,441 78	149 18	2 75
Essex.....	165	30,000 00	1,500 00	200 00	51 48	1 09
Franklin.....	110	30,000 00	2,467 99	.....	70 20	1 35
Fulton.....	100	9,000 00	650 00	100 00	106 80	2 05
Genesee.....	194	20,000 00	2,875 00	1,000 00	54 90	1 05
Greene.....	188	25,000 00	2,500 00	250 00	65 00	1 25
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	65	30,000 00	750 00	.....	70 31	1 33
Jefferson.....	100	40,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	60 32	1 16
Lewis.....	59	25,000 00	1,782 10	100 00	57 34	1 10
Livingston.....	151	57,000 00	3,656 00	1,000 00	87 99	1 69
Madison.....	165	46,140 00	3,940 26	130 00	69 15	1 33
Monroe.....	62	125,000 00	3,730 85	1,200 00	70 59	1 35
Montgomery.....	100	25,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	.....	.....
Niagara.....	130	50,000 00	1,577 30	500 00	150 25	2 89
Oneida.....	356	245,000 00	14,154 38	4,200 00	102 30	1 97
Onondaga.....	90	75,000 00	2,563 42	500 00	65 60	1 36
Ontario.....	212	51,000 00	3,960 00	700 00	59 47	1 14
Orange.....	208	250,000 00	4,000 00	300 00	85 00	1 63
Orleans.....	131	25,000 00	3,358 00	100 00	78 52	1 51
Oswego.....	65	25,000 00	1,000 00	925 00	75 92	1 46
Otsego.....	205	35,000 00	4,014 57	500 00	62 74	1 20
Putnam.....	240	20,000 00	.....	.....	91 00	1 75
Queens.....	450	75,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	100 00	2 35
Rensselaer.....	146	130,000 00	2,300 00	400 00	99 07	1 90
Richmond.....	98	34,000 00	4,110 00	300 00	77 84	1 50
Rockland.....	51	40,000 00	2,100 00	1,400 00	59 28	1 14
St. Lawrence.....	335	90,000 00	3,090 00	900 00	61 50	1 28
Saratoga.....	120	30,000 00	1,050 00	200 00	70 51	1 35
Schenectady.....	25	25,000 00	500 00	100 00	79 17	1 52
Scholarie.....	60	6,000 00	960 00	200 00	113 15	2 17
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	126	18,000 00	1,500 00	300 00	72 80	1 40
Steuben.....	200	30,000 00	1,600 00	350 00	80 80	1 54
Suffolk.....	620	75,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	78 00	1 50
Sullivan.....	100	13,000 00	1,500 00	100 00	70 72	1 35
Tioga.....	102	15,000 00	2,128 80	350 00	63 48	1 19
Tompkins.....	100	30,000 00	1,000 00	.....	62 71	1 21
Ulster.....	147	50,000 00	2,500 00	600 00	63 37	1 22
Warren.....	200	10,000 00	1,200 00	150 00	85 80	1 65
Washington.....	267	35,000 00	3,300 00	800 00	75 92	1 46
Wayne.....	196	30,000 00	4,000 00	620 00	75 00	1 45
Westchester.....	125	75,000 00	2,900 00	1,500 00	65 65	1 35
Wyoming.....	251	25,000 00	4,499 17	200 00	69 30	1 39
Yates.....	145	20,000 00	2,075 00	130 00	74 36	1 43
Total.....	9,539	\$3,040,165 00	\$51,964 19	\$51,876 73	.....	.....

\* Valuation \$40,000 less than in 1891 because the insane asylum has been vacated.

TABLE No. 13.

*Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city almshouses during the year ending October 31, 1892.*

NAME.	Number in the almshouse Nov. 1, 1891.	Received during the year.	Left in the almshouse.	Whole number admitted.	Number removed during the year.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings County Almshouse.	8,554	1,951	170	11,435	11	11,424
Kings County Almshouse.	17	12	1	28	1	27
New York City Almshouse.	10,099	1,177	4,126	7,150	1,177	5,973
New York City Almshouse.	16,613	1,557	1,177	16,993	1,177	15,816
New York City Almshouse.	14	12	1	25	1	24
New York City Almshouse.	10,099	1,177	4,126	7,150	1,177	5,973
New York City Almshouse.	16,613	1,557	1,177	16,993	1,177	15,816
New York City Almshouse.	14	12	1	25	1	24
Total	16,427	5,996	6,22	21,400	3,486	17,914

TABLE No. 13 — (Continued).

NAME.	Discharged.	IN NATURAL DEATH, 1892.				
		Bound out.	Admitted.	Died.	Married.	Female.
Kings County Almshouse.	1,705	17	17	17	17	17
Kings County Almshouse.	17	17	17	17	17	17
New York City Almshouse.	10,099	1,177	4,126	7,150	1,177	5,973
New York City Almshouse.	16,613	1,557	1,177	16,993	1,177	15,816
New York City Almshouse.	14	12	1	25	1	24
New York City Almshouse.	10,099	1,177	4,126	7,150	1,177	5,973
New York City Almshouse.	16,613	1,557	1,177	16,993	1,177	15,816
New York City Almshouse.	14	12	1	25	1	24
Total	16,427	5,996	6,22	21,400	3,486	17,914

TABLE No. 14.

*Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf mutes and children in the city almshouses, November 1, 1892.*

NAME.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children from 2 to 10 years.
Kings County Almshouse.	17	17	17	17	17	17
Kings County Almshouse.	17	17	17	17	17	17
New York City Almshouse.	10,099	1,177	4,126	7,150	1,177	5,973
New York City Almshouse.	16,613	1,557	1,177	16,993	1,177	15,816
New York City Almshouse.	14	12	1	25	1	24
New York City Almshouse.	10,099	1,177	4,126	7,150	1,177	5,973
New York City Almshouse.	16,613	1,557	1,177	16,993	1,177	15,816
New York City Almshouse.	14	12	1	25	1	24
Total	16,427	5,996	6,22	21,400	3,486	17,914

TABLE No. 15.

*Showing the proportion of natives and foreign-born persons reported during the year.*

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Natives.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	11,08	5,184	5,428	4,25	7,15
Kingston city almshouse	10	5	5	5	5
Newburgh city and town almshouse	11	5	6	10	1
New York city almshouse	17,115	8,115	9,000	19,872	7,243
Oswego city almshouse	15	8	7	12	3
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	14	8	6	12	2
Total	35,100	18,000	17,100	39,000	16,100

TABLE No. 16.

*Amount expended for support and relief during the year.*

NAME.	For support in almshouses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	\$829,774 19	\$5,000 00	\$834,774 19
Kingston city almshouse	1,250 00	1,000 00	2,250 00
Newburgh city and town almshouse	14,225 00	1,000 00	15,225 00
New York city almshouse	1,200,115 18	50,000 00	1,250,115 18
Oswego city almshouse	1,200 00	10,000 00	11,200 00
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	1,200 00	5,000 00	6,200 00
Total	\$2,047,514 37	\$71,000 00	\$2,118,514 37

TABLE No. 17.

*Showing the estimated value of the almshouse establishments, of the products of the farm, of the labor of paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.*

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each person, including salaries, food, fuel, and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense for each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	1,020	\$4,000,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$45,000 00	\$125 46	\$1 56
Kingston city almshouse	50	25,000 00	250 00	500 00	54 54	1 10
Newburgh city and town almshouse	75	25,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	65 64	1 10
New York city almshouse	1,200	2,000,000 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	145 03	1 10
Oswego city almshouse	150	25,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	112 08	1 10
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	150	25,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	112 08	1 10
Total	1,595	\$8,100,000 00	\$22,200 00	\$54,700 00	112 08	1 10

TABLE No. 1.

State in its estimated value of the property of my place and homes for the friends, and their individual share of the value of the year ending September 30, 1892.

Useful Uses	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total	Debtors	Creditors
1. <i>Real Estate</i>	100,000	50,000	150,000	100,000	50,000
2. <i>Personal Property</i>	50,000	100,000	150,000	50,000	100,000
3. <i>Debtors</i>	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
4. <i>Creditors</i>	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
5. <i>Other</i>	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000
6. <i>Net Worth</i>	100,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000
7. <i>Total</i>	350,000	350,000	700,000	350,000	350,000

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





Office of the President, New York	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	0	1,000,000
Office of the Vice President, New York	500,000	250,000	250,000	0	500,000
Office of the Secretary, New York	250,000	125,000	125,000	0	250,000
Office of the Treasurer, New York	125,000	62,500	62,500	0	125,000
Office of the Auditor, New York	62,500	31,250	31,250	0	62,500
Office of the General Counsel, New York	31,250	15,625	15,625	0	31,250
Office of the Chief Clerk, New York	15,625	7,812	7,812	0	15,625
Office of the Chief of Police, New York	7,812	3,906	3,906	0	7,812
Office of the Chief of Fire, New York	3,906	1,953	1,953	0	3,906
Office of the Chief of Health, New York	1,953	976	976	0	1,953
Office of the Chief of Education, New York	976	488	488	0	976
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	488	244	244	0	488
Office of the Chief of Transportation, New York	244	122	122	0	244
Office of the Chief of Agriculture, New York	122	61	61	0	122
Office of the Chief of Commerce, New York	61	30	30	0	61
Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	30	15	15	0	30
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	15	7	7	0	15
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	7	3	3	0	7
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	3	1	1	0	3
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	1	0	0	0	1
Office of the Chief of Public Administration, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Finance, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Transportation, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Agriculture, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Commerce, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Administration, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Finance, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Transportation, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Agriculture, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Commerce, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Administration, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Finance, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Transportation, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Agriculture, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Commerce, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Administration, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Finance, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	0	0	0	0	0
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Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
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Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
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Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
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Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Administration, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Finance, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Transportation, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Agriculture, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Commerce, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Administration, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Finance, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Works, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Transportation, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Agriculture, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Commerce, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Industry, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Labor, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Social Welfare, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Health, New York	0	0	0	0	0
Office of the Chief of Public Safety, New York	0				

18. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

1777

"There's no one better than me."







[illegible]

### State school fund





TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

[illegible]



TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS	From inter- communi- cal and testimony	From funds bequeathed in testimony	From money borrowed	From all other sources	Total re- ceipts in 1904 and on hand
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless		\$2,565.94		\$1,307.54	\$4,538.91
Albany orphan Asylum				91.70	91.70
Albany orphan Asylum	\$4,740.40	8,790.18		20,992.00	34,522.58
Albany orphan Asylum		5,555.89	\$6,000.00	4,140.50	15,696.39
Albany orphan Asylum	19,449.31	15,340.00		13,127.91	47,917.22
Albany orphan Asylum					4,579.15
Albany orphan Asylum				502.75	502.75
Albany orphan Asylum	1,100.00			16,764.00	17,864.00
Albany orphan Asylum	2,175.44			5,855.00	8,030.44
Albany orphan Asylum	1,884.42		7,000.00	1,812.50	10,696.92
Albany orphan Asylum	271.11			6,277.50	6,548.61
Albany orphan Asylum	24.49		2,000.00	57.54	2,182.03
Albany orphan Asylum	1,674.40			43.46	1,717.86
Albany orphan Asylum	9,257.88	550.00			9,807.88
Albany orphan Asylum	2,652.25	1,300.00	8,500.00	151.51	13,403.76
Albany orphan Asylum	2,975.11			41.55	3,016.66
Albany orphan Asylum	3,075.11			1,145.85	4,220.96
Albany orphan Asylum	3,249.75	7,750.00		2,784.83	13,784.58
Albany orphan Asylum			1,184.76	27,185.00	28,370.76
Albany orphan Asylum	991.13			9,177.81	10,168.94
Albany orphan Asylum	18.30			3.04	21.34
Albany orphan Asylum	8,240.00			1,075.00	9,315.00
Albany orphan Asylum	1,315.40			1,000.00	2,315.40
Albany orphan Asylum	1,340.40			8,584.00	9,924.40
Albany orphan Asylum	540.00			2,658.16	3,198.16
Albany orphan Asylum	9,257.88	2,940.00		1,762.74	13,960.62
Albany orphan Asylum	12,107.00	19,000.00		17,175.50	48,282.50
Albany orphan Asylum	3,225.00	80,774.75		6.75	84,006.50
Albany orphan Asylum	3,225.00			2.97	3,227.97
Albany orphan Asylum	441.44			231.51	672.95
Albany orphan Asylum	2,110.00	8,500.00		600.19	11,210.19
Albany orphan Asylum				186.50	186.50



[illegible]

• Report for eighteen months to change date if fiscal year • Term sale of real estate • Term sale of personal property, etc.





[illegible]

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**









Wyandott Hotel, Wyandott, Wis.	90 00	1,077 80	988 48	.....	188 34	.....
Wyandott Hotel, Wyandott, Wis.	280 00	4,328 11	8,498 79	.....	528 48	.....
Wyandott Hotel, Wyandott, Wis.	90 00	16,394 08	6,344 48	.....	2,888 75	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph	.....	2,086 74	6,008 12	.....	688 88	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester	.....	2,946 80	810 85	.....	616 96	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	47 50	11 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$449,768 96	\$1,088,711 25	\$1,084,816 91	\$820,080 48	\$816,048 57	\$131,961 06

1892.



Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	90 00	1,075 30	953 48	.....	.....	108 34	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	380 00	4,328 11	3,485 75	.....	.....	526 46	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	50 00	16,396 58	6,346 49	.....	.....	2,839 73	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.....	.....	2,964 68	6,008 12	.....	.....	888 85	.....
Western Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	47 50	.....	910 20	.....	.....	616 59	.....
Wyandott House, New York.....	.....	11 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyandott House, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Leucuse Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$449,753 39	\$1,083,711 26	\$1,694,816 91	\$214,332 13	\$920,000 46	\$816,036 57	\$131,971 63

1892.









Wayide Home, Brooklyn.....	46 71	9,966 69	.....	5,210 40	5,890 00	440 00
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	3,267 89	716 08	.....	448 64	18,158 86	89 97
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.....	562 26	389 41	.....	5,940 88	57,584 49	6,648 78
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	535 42	.....	.....	1,217 76	12,398 61	247 88
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	112 27	.....	.....	2,264 61	7,496 02	505 98
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	70 77	174 17	559 29
Total.....	\$206,440 40	\$1,186,819 08	\$726,873 12	\$1,018,146 18	\$7,326,588 46	\$729,908 40

- \* Of this sum, \$17,793.89 was due Treasurer in 1891. + Of this sum, \$10,000 was due on temporary loan in 1890. † Of this sum, \$3,500 is a legacy toward a new building.  
 ‡ For broom materials. § Of this sum, \$15,414.16 is for investment. ¶ To repair fire damages. \*\* Re-investment.

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylum.

[illegible]

## No. 21.

and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending 30, 1892.

HISTORICAL.						REMAINING (JANUARY 1, 1922)					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Unlawfully discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
95		1		1	5	5		46			46
141		6			8	15		29	27	2	29
23		8			4	35		111	3	16	124
11						11				22	33
164	222	5	1	48	18	227		128	55	7	190
8		1		2	2	5		41		56	97
				2	5	7		45	28		73
				26	2	28	2	12	4	26	42
126	14	2		2	2	250		129	124	312	
147	8	2		3	2	150		114	33	209	
23				142	72	252		42	41	15	98
125	9	2	21	25	7	200		4	45	64	114
64	254			1	7	300			49	13	62
17		2		1	7	21		66	19	85	165
14		1			2	50	16	41	51	28	126
92	31					100			70	70	140
18		2		1	2	21		18	1	19	38
30					3	31	7	29	12	41	80
					1	1		11	3	14	28
56		4		271	114	440	94	120	3	1	218
151	4	5		7	4	160		90	180	105	365
7						18			31	57	88
					2	2					4
				12	12	24			55	79	134
				2	10	12	65	106		62	167
				13	21	34			45	79	124
135	4	7		10	54	84		80	64	144	288
126	1	16	17	99	5	257		225	107	142	574
15		6		67	645	727		225	107	439	1,366
	1	6		7	59	67	10	11	8	29	68
				1	1	2	18	11		29	58
99	2	1		6	6	108		4	83	12	157
		1			2	3	1	11			14
121	4					125			28	28	153
126				2	2	130		27	25	52	104
	1			2	2	5	8	27	25	50	90
				5	6	11					17
								25	25	50	100
	7	1		1	14	22	71	41	41	152	264
	10	2		2	45	60	67	44	44	151	301
		6		6	61	74	115	55	55	225	435
75	3	11		12	9	109	25	112	22	159	323
				180	3	262		51	51	313	626
				1	1	2		14	14	28	50







TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS	Number in the institution September 1, 1896	Received during the year	Total supported	By adoption	By indigence
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	77	182	159		
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	35	34	29		
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	41	23	26	2	
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	48	18	61		
Home for the Friendless, Seneca Falls	12		12		
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	41	21	64	9	1
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	15	10	31		
Home for the Friendless, Oswego	14	1	15		
Home for the Friendless of the City of Troy	57	10	67		
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	20	7	40		
Home of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany					
Home of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	12	1	13		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	125	260	261		
Home of the Good Shepherd, New York	102	313	1,015		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Poughkeepsie	18	16	34		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Westfield	41	27	74	2	
Home of Industry, Westfield					
Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	35	191	226		
Home of Mercy, New York	28	75	151		
Home of Shelter, Albany	10	90	100		
Howard Cottage, Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	111	62	176		8
Howard Mission, New York					
Hudson City School for the Deaf Association	64	21	85		5
Industrial School of the Sister	46	4	109	1	1
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester					
Industries Home, West Hamilton, N. Y.	175	430	265		
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York	25	68	95	2	
Institution of Mercy, New York	182	38	218		
Isabella Home, New York	65	391	914		
Isaac F. H. Home, New York	131	336	160		
Jaffarian, County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	39	198	214		
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	65	27	130	1	9
Ladies' Orphan Nursery and Home, Proctorsville, New York	21	2	25		
Lazarus, Westborough, Asylum, Yonkers					
Leontine St. Mary's Orphan and Infants Asylum, Buffalo	15	26	192		
Marion County Orphan Asylum, Leoben	51	14	85	2	4
Marion County Orphan Asylum, New York	9	191	201		
Margaret St. Mary's Home for Young Women, New York	41	291	311		
Matthias County Orphan Asylum, Stephentown	35	15	95		
Mercy, Home for Little Children, New York	22	60	92		
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	18	5	56		
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	25	12	107		
Missionary Mission, New York	50	163	213	10	
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	1,021	534	2,534	7	
Missionary Sisters of the Holy Child of St. Francis, New York	1,390	544	1,494		54
Mount Alexander School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	111	63	175	1	
New York Catholic Profectory	2,104	89	1,204		121
New York Catholic Home for Intemperate Men	19	207	286		
New York Infant Asylum	655	995	1,702	17	
New York Jewish Asylum	1,064	651	1,705		10
New York Mother's Home of the Sisters of Mercy, Buffalo	15	68	103	4	
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone	25	15	92		
Nurses and Child's Hospital, New York	725	851	1,578	6	
Nurses and Home, New York	2	87	66		
Old Ladies Home, Westchester	20	1	25		
Old Ladies Home, Westfield	1		1		
Oranoga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	190	95	345	10	12
Orphan Asylum, Albany	75	10	71		6
Orphan Asylum, Albany	10	1	11		
Orphan Asylum, Albany, aged Women, Middletown	10	5	12		
Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	220	94	85	6	
Orphan Asylum, New York	201	87	340	6	
Orphan Asylum, Society of the Reformed Church, of Brooklyn and New York, Brooklyn					
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.	947	518	1,465	1	
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	130	16	146		
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	20		20		
Orphan's Home of the Holy Sacrament, Cooperstown	110	18	128	1	18
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	16	4	20		
Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh	80	104	85		
Orphan's Home, New York	50	27	75		
Orphan's Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	2		2		
Orphan's Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	15	11	26		
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy					
Presbyterian Home, New York	47	10	57		

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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(Continued).

DISCHARGED.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.					
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
10		1			4	15		25	54	10	59
5	2	26		313	1	340		31		32	111
65		6		87	8	104		55		35	87
501	36	38	66	10	30	738			76	48	124
				82					1,084	579	1,663
70	1			17	17	106			108	208	316
1			1	4	1	8			42	70	112
69		7			2	77			12	15	27
42		4		6		54			53	39	112
8			1							44	50
				68	47	93	111	6			249
26		5			2	13				105	118
10	2	34			4	33			15	125	140
13	4			10	1	50			65	43	108
35	3				10	58	5	3	34		96
		5		36	20	61	40	328		44	102
42					4	46			141	156	299
39	3					47			124		124
130	4	3	1	11	11	189			360	278	638
19		1			6	7		62			62
					8	22			42	85	127
26		1			51	37				19	41
29		2		1	2	36			129		128
12					3	15			11	54	107
148		45			12	205			75	128	203
3		2		4		9				10	10
7				1	1	10			16	32	48
4				6	1	14			31	38	69
6					1	7			34	34	68
17		2	2		2	25				91	91
					3	3		1			1
56		3		6	3	67			90	147	257
11			3	25	2	44				120	150
40		6		10	4	60		12	8	174	194
36		1		7	1	46				139	139
57	2	2		20	2	91				185	195
8		6	5	113	1	133			30		30
23	1		2	2	1	34			204		204
31						75			56	48	104
53	3				69	91			125		125
				17	77		16	18			34
				1	5	6					6
15		1				19			7	1	21
76						76			73	81	156
77		2			12	91			33	31	64
					1	1			6	16	22
5		3		7		14		12		14	30
32		4				56			17		67
143	1	4			2	150			264	401	671
270				267	3	1,000		24	13	49	146
108	16		18			191			173		173
17				1	1	25			59	43	102
40	2				2	41			133	83	216
					10	10		76			76
2						2		10	1	11	23
3		3	12	10		31			14	13	27
				13		69			116	25	136
36	1	2			5	5		47	37	25	47
9		1				14				5	62
2	3	1		2		9		5			10
1					1	2		18			18
11		11				23			30	25	55
23				15	1	48			45	56	101

TABLE No. 21--

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1911.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By Indenture.
Public School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.	18	54	72		
Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	297	147	444		16
Orphan Asylum.	83	32	121		2
St. Anne, Brooklyn.	70	26	96		
Orphan Asylum.	143	73	216	2	14
Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	8		8		
Young Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.	67	17	84		
Young's Orphan Farm School, Mt. Vernon.	98	39	136		11
Edin Day Nursery, New York.	43	25	68		
Wider Home, Brooklyn.	105	55	160	15	117
Western New York Home, Randolph.	147	36	183		
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.					
Rochester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White.					
Industrial School for Girls, New York.	110	136	246		
Young Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.					
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,319</b>	<b>27,157</b>	<b>102,476</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,024</b>

(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institu- tions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
11	11	4		37		55				17	17
102	11				9	120			304		304
21	2	3			3	32			46	43	89
308						308			82		82
54					1	74			144		144
				4		4	8				8
					10	14	20	50			70
						11			30	56	111
6				130	1	254		46			46
35					4	54			72	43	115
20						20	25	18	62	48	123
46		2		80		128			52	36	118
8,966	480	826	314	6,380	2,216	20,633	2,403	5,633	16,027	12,580	36,643



(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institu- tions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
11	3	4		37		55				17	17
102	11				9	140			304		304
21	2	8			3	32			35	43	88
303						303					303
54					1	74			144		144
				4	10	14	8				8
						11	20	50	59	56	115
6				130	1	264		46			46
33					4	54			12	43	115
20						20	25	16	42	48	121
46		2		80		128			32	36	111
5,995	490	826	314	6,590	2,215	20,833	2,403	5,633	16,027	12,590	36,643

TABLE

*Showing the receipts of hospitals &c*

[illegible]



## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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No. 23.

the year ending September 30, 1892.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 23—

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1901.	From appropriations by board of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville .....	\$77 81	.....	\$1,320 40
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers .....	429 36	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York .....	31 08	\$350 00	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse .....	27 84	1,000 00	1,320 50
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers .....	378 26	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York .....	1,225 42	.....	.....
St. Mark's Hospital, New York .....	307 06	.....	320 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn .....	6,422 02	.....	4,424 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York .....	308 67	.....	.....
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	1,200 00	6,325 71
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester .....	.....	281 71	6,325 41
St. Mary's Lytton Hospital, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany .....	.....	.....	6,325 71
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	11,220 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York .....	14,142 78	.....	.....
St. Anne's Maternity Hospital, New York .....	471 78	.....	.....
S. B. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I. ....	1,220 07	.....	.....
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children .....	168 00	346 78	229 00
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown .....	12,291 71	.....	.....
Tchulu Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital .....	228 07	3,225 50	6,325 51
Utica City Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie .....	14,024 04	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown ..	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York ..	3,440 79	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$227,028 94</b>	<b>\$40,224 01</b>	<b>\$73,224 91</b>

\* Of this sum \$23,224.00 is from the Western

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

563

(Concluded).

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From indi- viduals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$32 67	\$248 95				\$387 71	\$2,347 34
2,178 09	324 50	\$1,231 81			7,197 22	11,800 98
47,066 56	1,434 00			\$3,310 00	1,021 29	52,992 85
2,485 48	2,504 51			500 00		9,273 80
6,347 71	5,214 04			2,327 50	2,353 50	16,721 67
117,844 32	24,322 77	46,318 28	\$117,000 00	500,000 00	100,141 51	908,765 36
4,239 71	6,646 35				1,204 73	12,498 34
807 25	1,712 00				16,537 75	34,337 10
64,827 41		6,310 94				71,272 22
4,225 55	17,380 73			200 00	15,865 39	49,535 51
2,683 23	12,743 64			8,000 00	2,617 00	36,324 02
2,915 14	3,348 00					12,363 85
22,630 00	980 00				1,490 00	36,238 46
13,349 00	7,179 30	842 16	21,000 00	2,056 67	46,183 43	105,573 29
		12,300 00			8,562 54	21,564 52
12,809 36		3,545 88			19,080 26	36,626 07
1,682 37	3,679 11					6,365 48
		311 37	1,280 00			13,942 08
307 00	4,971 78				9,801 34	9,301 34
					356 84	15,736 98
					7,080 79	7,080 79
686 50	832 75	52,232 84	69,430 63		498 58	137,575 34
47,340 95	25,728 10	21,349 41	34,300 00		2,662 60	140,511 66
\$1,307,182-16	\$459,543 64	\$329,516 98	\$286,314 44	\$775,513 94	\$633,910 76	\$4,599,745 11

Dispensary, chapter 490, Laws of 1892.



[illegible]









1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																				

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 25 — (Continued)

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1907.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment	Number of Discharge patients.	Total number of days the patients were supported.	Discharges during the year.						Remaining October 1, 1908.		
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	220	1,983	2,203	2,000	69,191	1,017	1,081	62	7	26	206	1,294	681	613
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	115	2,412	2,527	1,738	32,091	1,019	1,081	62	7	26	206	1,294	681	613
Sloaner Maternity Hospital, New York	84	724	702	764	10,206	780	780	0	0	0	0	780	780	0
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.	18	990	869	60	9,383	283	33	0	4	8	41	257	46	46
St. Francis Hospital for Women and Children	84	133	170	60	9,383	112	76	0	4	8	41	161	46	46
Trunking Hospital, Cooperstown	50	200	272	70	9,383	154	60	0	0	0	0	154	11	11
Trinity Hospital, New York	70	605	301	60	9,383	823	104	16	0	0	0	927	527	400
Union City Hospital	20	285	371	70	9,383	214	65	15	0	0	0	279	139	140
Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie	27	270	201	270	7,962	199	80	11	0	0	0	280	10	17
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown	10	625	699	301	18,373	369	286	60	0	22	38	617	73	72
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	0	58,806	58,074	30,189	1,253,249	30,384	11,344	3,230	719	461	1,210	54,063	2,730	2,932
Total	508	58,806	58,074	30,189	1,253,249	30,384	11,344	3,230	719	461	1,210	54,063	2,730	2,932

Hospital of the Humane, the Good Samaritan, and the Hospital for the Relief of the Poor and the Sick, New York	187	197	201	204	207	210	213	216	219	222	225	228	231	234	237	240	243	246	249	252	255	258	261	264	267	270	273	276	279	282	285	288	291	294	297	300	303	306	309	312	315	318	321	324	327	330	333	336	339	342	345	348	351	354	357	360	363	366	369	372	375	378	381	384	387	390	393	396	399	402	405	408	411	414	417	420	423	426	429	432	435	438	441	444	447	450	453	456	459	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	495	498	501	504	507	510	513	516	519	522	525	528	531	534	537	540	543	546	549	552	555	558	561	564	567	570	573	576	579	582	585	588	591	594	597	600	603	606	609	612	615	618	621	624	627	630	633	636	639	642	645	648	651	654	657	660	663	666	669	672	675	678	681	684	687	690	693	696	699	702	705	708	711	714	717	720	723	726	729	732	735	738	741	744	747	750	753	756	759	762	765	768	771	774	777	780	783	786	789	792	795	798	801	804	807	810	813	816	819	822	825	828	831	834	837	840	843	846	849	852	855	858	861	864	867	870	873	876	879	882	885	888	891	894	897	900	903	906	909	912	915	918	921	924	927	930	933	936	939	942	945	948	951	954	957	960	963	966	969	972	975	978	981	984	987	990	993	996	999	1002	1005	1008	1011	1014	1017	1020	1023	1026	1029	1032	1035	1038	1041	1044	1047	1050	1053	1056	1059	1062	1065	1068	1071	1074	1077	1080	1083	1086	1089	1092	1095	1098	1101	1104	1107	1110	1113	1116	1119	1122	1125	1128	1131	1134	1137	1140	1143	1146	1149	1152	1155	1158	1161	1164	1167	1170	1173	1176	1179	1182	1185	1188	1191	1194	1197	1200	1203	1206	1209	1212	1215	1218	1221	1224	1227	1230	1233	1236	1239	1242	1245	1248	1251	1254	1257	1260	1263	1266	1269	1272	1275	1278	1281	1284	1287	1290	1293	1296	1299	1302	1305	1308	1311	1314	1317	1320	1323	1326	1329	1332	1335	1338	1341	1344	1347	1350	1353	1356	1359	1362	1365	1368	1371	1374	1377	1380	1383	1386	1389	1392	1395	1398	1401	1404	1407	1410	1413	1416	1419	1422	1425	1428	1431	1434	1437	1440	1443	1446	1449	1452	1455	1458	1461	1464	1467	1470	1473	1476	1479	1482	1485	1488	1491	1494	1497	1500	1503	1506	1509	1512	1515	1518	1521	1524	1527	1530	1533	1536	1539	1542	1545	1548	1551	1554	1557	1560	1563	1566	1569	1572	1575	1578	1581	1584	1587	1590	1593	1596	1599	1602	1605	1608	1611	1614	1617	1620	1623	1626	1629	1632	1635	1638	1641	1644	1647	1650	1653	1656	1659	1662	1665	1668	1671	1674	1677	1680	1683	1686	1689	1692	1695	1698	1701	1704	1707	1710	1713	1716	1719	1722	1725	1728	1731	1734	1737	1740	1743	1746	1749	1752	1755	1758	1761	1764	1767	1770	1773	1776	1779	1782	1785	1788	1791	1794	1797	1800	1803	1806	1809	1812	1815	1818	1821	1824	1827	1830	1833	1836	1839	1842	1845	1848	1851	1854	1857	1860	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893	1896	1899	1902	1905	1908	1911	1914	1917	1920	1923	1926	1929	1932	1935	1938	1941	1944	1947	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016	2019	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034	2037	2040	2043	2046	2049	2052	2055	2058	2061	2064	2067	2070	2073	2076	2079	2082	2085	2088	2091	2094	2097	2100	2103	2106	2109	2112	2115	2118	2121	2124	2127	2130	2133	2136	2139	2142	2145	2148	2151	2154	2157	2160	2163	2166	2169	2172	2175	2178	2181	2184	2187	2190	2193	2196	2199	2202	2205	2208	2211	2214	2217	2220	2223	2226	2229	2232	2235	2238	2241	2244	2247	2250	2253	2256	2259	2262	2265	2268	2271	2274	2277	2280	2283	2286	2289	2292	2295	2298	2301	2304	2307	2310	2313	2316	2319	2322	2325	2328	2331	2334	2337	2340	2343	2346	2349	2352	2355	2358	2361	2364	2367	2370	2373	2376	2379	2382	2385	2388	2391	2394	2397	2400	2403	2406	2409	2412	2415	2418	2421	2424	2427	2430	2433	2436	2439	2442	2445	2448	2451	2454	2457	2460	2463	2466	2469	2472	2475	2478	2481	2484	2487	2490	2493	2496	2499	2502	2505	2508	2511	2514	2517	2520	2523	2526	2529	2532	2535	2538	2541	2544	2547	2550	2553	2556	2559	2562	2565	2568	2571	2574	2577	2580	2583	2586	2589	2592	2595	2598	2601	2604	2607	2610	2613	2616	2619	2622	2625	2628	2631	2634	2637	2640	2643	2646	2649	2652	2655	2658	2661	2664	2667	2670	2673	2676	2679	2682	2685	2688	2691	2694	2697	2700	2703	2706	2709	2712	2715	2718	2721	2724	2727	2730	2733	2736	2739	2742	2745	2748	2751	2754	2757	2760	2763	2766	2769	2772	2775	2778	2781	2784	2787	2790	2793	2796	2799	2802	2805	2808	2811	2814	2817	2820	2823	2826	2829	2832	2835	2838	2841	2844	2847	2850	2853	2856	2859	2862	2865	2868	2871	2874	2877	2880	2883	2886	2889	2892	2895	2898	2901	2904	2907	2910	2913	2916	2919	2922	2925	2928	2931	2934	2937	2940	2943	2946	2949	2952	2955	2958	2961	2964	2967	2970	2973	2976	2979	2982	2985	2988	2991	2994	2997	3000	3003	3006	3009	3012	3015	3018	3021	3024	3027	3030	3033	3036	3039	3042	3045	3048	3051	3054	3057	3060	3063	3066	3069	3072	3075	3078	3081	3084	3087	3090	3093	3096	3099	3102	3105	3108	3111	3114	3117	3120	3123	3126	3129	3132	3135	3138	3141	3144	3147	3150	3153	3156	3159	3162	3165	3168	3171	3174	3177	3180	3183	3186	3189	3192	3195	3198	3201	3204	3207	3210	3213	3216	3219	3222	3225	3228	3231	3234	3237	3240	3243	3246	3249	3252	3255	3258	3261	3264	3267	3270	3273	3276	3279	3282	3285	3288	3291	3294	3297	3300	3303	3306	3309	3312	3315	3318	3321	3324	3327	3330	3333	3336	3339	3342	3345	3348	3351	3354	3357	3360	3363	3366	3369	3372	3375	3378	3381	3384	3387	3390	3393	3396	3399	3402	3405	3408	3411	3414	3417	3420	3423	3426	3429	3432	3435	3438	3441	3444	3447	3450	3453	3456	3459	3462	3465	3468	3471	3474	3477	3480	3483	3486	3489	3492	3495	3498	3501	3504	3507	3510	3513	3516	3519	3522	3525	3528	3531	3534	3537	3540	3543	3546	3549	3552	3555	3558	3561	3564	3567	3570	3573	3576	3579	3582	3585	3588	3591	3594	3597	3600	3603	3606	3609	3612	3615	3618	3621	3624	3627	3630	3633	3636	3639	3642	3645	3648	3651	3654	3657	3660	3663	3666	3669	3672	3675	3678	3681	3684	3687	3690	3693	3696	3699	3702	3705	3708	3711	3714	3717	3720	3723	3726	3729	3732	3735	3738	3741	3744	3747	3750	3753	3756	3759	3762	3765	3768	3771	3774	3777	3780	3783	3786	3789	3792	3795	3798	3801	3804	3807	3810	3813	3816	3819	3822	3825	3828	3831	3834	3837	3840	3843	3846	3849	3852	3855	3858	3861	3864	3867	3870	3873	3876	3879	3882	3885	3888	3891	3894	3897	3900	3903	3906	3909	3912	3915	3918	3921	3924	3927	3930	3933	3936	3939	3942	3945	3948	3951	3954	3957	3960	3963	3966	3969	3972	3975	3978	3981	3984	3987	3990	3993	3996	3999	4002	4005	4008	4011	4014	4017	4020	4023	4026	4029	4032	4035	4038	4041	4044	4047	4050	4053	4056	4059	4062	4065	4068	4071	4074	4077	4080	4083	4086	4089	4092	4095	4098	4101	4104	4107	4110	4113	4116	4119	4122	4125	4128	4131	4134	4137	4140	4143	4146	4149	4152	4155	4158	4161	4164	4167	4170	4173	4176	4179	4182	4185	4188	4191	4194	4197	4200	4203	4206	4209	4212	4215	4218	4221	4224	4227	4230	4233	4236	4239	4242	4245	4248	4251	4254	4257	4260	4263	4266	4269	4272	4275	4278	4281	4284	4287	4290	4293	4296	4299	4302	4305	4308	4311	4314	4317	4320	4323	4326	4329	4332	4335	4338	4341	4344	4347	4350	4353	4356	4359	4362	4365	4368	4371	4374	4377	4380	4383	4386	4389	4392	4395	4398</
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TABLE No. 25 — (Concluded)

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1901.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiaries.	Total number of days the patient were supported.	DISCHARGED IN THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1902.			
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.	220	1,983	2,203	2,105	64,101	1,460	1,491	23	2	36	156	1,585	621	212	803
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	115	2,412	2,527	2,337	64,101	1,050	1,091	54	2	206	156	1,385	725	380	1,105
Edison Maternity Hospital, New York.	34	733	767	752	20,244	780	780	0	2	1	1	783	19	10	29
St. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.	13	346	359	359	6,755	253	253	0	0	0	0	253	18	2	20
St. Vincent's Hospital for Women and Children.	34	136	170	60	6,755	102	102	0	0	0	0	102	6	2	8
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	25	220	245	220	6,755	154	154	0	0	0	0	154	11	13	24
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	20	625	650	650	6,755	383	383	0	0	0	0	383	32	63	95
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	21	351	371	371	6,755	214	214	0	0	0	0	214	10	10	20
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	21	270	291	270	6,755	199	199	0	0	0	0	199	10	11	21
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.	64	663	727	727	6,755	380	380	0	0	0	0	380	17	12	29
Total	5,073	53,696	58,074	56,074	1,283,716	50,364	51,244	2,306	747	581	5,216	54,602	2,740	2,652	5,392

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*for the year ending September 30, 1892.*

[illegible]

TABLE

*Showing the receipts of dispensaries*

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1901.	From appropriate donations by board of superintendents.	From appropriate donations by cities.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary .....			
Albany Hospital Dispensary .....			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	\$2,435 28		\$1,500 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	1,392 86		300 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary .....	434 28		1,500 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary .....	780 30		1,500 00
Brooklyn Dist. Dispensary .....	601 92		1,500 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary .....	1,580 02		1,500 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, E. D. ....			
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary ..			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary .....			
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary .....			
Brooklyn and East Brooklyn Dispensary .....	1,182 05		1,658 00
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	1,677 89		1,780 85
Danforth Dispensary, New York .....	974 57		425 00
Dispensary of the Beth Israel Hospital, New York ..			
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Society, New York ..			
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York .....			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn ..			
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn ..			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children ..			
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital .....			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women .....			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York .....			
Dispensary of the Truist Hospital .....			
Eclectic College-Free Dispensary, New York .....	83 00		
East Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	211 05		1,658 04
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York .....	18,638 02		425 00
Harlem Dispensary .....	985 00		225 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary .....	64 65		
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York ..			
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry .....	706 16		
Luxemburg Dispensary, Brooklyn .....			
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York .....			
New York Dispensary .....	2,115 81		625 00
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin .....	511 20		
Northern Dispensary, New York .....	1,408 57		625 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York .....	54 30		425 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York .....	714 57		425 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York .....	19,540 72		225 00
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica .....			
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany .....			
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn .....	607 84		1,000 00
Uries Dispensary .....			
West Side German Dispensary, New York .....	464 19		225 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children ..			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$36,506 05</b>		<b>\$16,562 53</b>



**No. 27.**

*for the year ending September 30, 1892.*

[illegible]

TABLE

*Showing the expenditures of dispensaries*

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1901.	For salaries of physicians and labor.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary			
Albany Hospital Dispensary			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn			\$314 01
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn			288 06
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	\$315 00	\$232 83	470 41
Brooklyn City Dispensary			1,363 41
Brooklyn Isl. Dispensary		1,009 00	384 41
Brooklyn Ecclectic Dispensary			138 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary, F. D.			891 27
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary			
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary			
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary	2,285 85		789 19
Central Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn			701 19
Dental Dispensary, New York			7,880 61
Dispensary of the Beth Israel Hospital, New York			
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Society, New York			
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn			
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn			
Dispensary of the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York			
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital			
Zelosta College Free Dispensary, New York			100 00
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	1,068 05		613 16
Israel Samaritan Dispensary, New York		1,750 00	15,548 36
Harlem Dispensary			659 86
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	880 00	150 25	
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York			
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry			6,789 40
Lucretia Mott Dispensary, Brooklyn			
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York			12,881 84
New York Dispensary			
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin			
Northern Dispensary, New York			4,312 47
North-eastern Dispensary, New York			2,629 74
North-western Dispensary, New York			2,446 67
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York			\$,351 02
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica			
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany			505 00
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn			
Utica Dispensary		75 00	
West Side German Dispensary, New York			222 25
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children			
Total	\$41,519 01	\$3,303 60	\$60,734 82

\* For dental

## STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

575

No. 28.

*for the year ending September 30, 1892.*

For fuel and light.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1892.
\$362 00	\$266 66	\$27 25	\$4,072 32		899 58	\$1,519 50	\$3,487 23
182 89	673 86	41 40			1,852 23	4,882 57	79 63
134 97	686 06	46 25			306 18	2,566 65	70 50
219 63					124 70	2,375 04	769 10
66 25	1,485 67	33 50			8,354 85	7,897 26	408 69
76 32	396 23	200 92			156 60	1,434 42	515 70
					84 70	1,660 84	1,940 79
31 04	42 28	59 15			704 39	807 57	
89 52	316 02	37 37			231 00	8,831 81	784 47
8 25	249 92	11 50			306 19	1,284 05	2,264 16
941 22	2,306 65	1,217 73	3,462 34	\$14,322 19	3,379 90	23,500 66	181 58
75 00	1,400 00	90 00			86 00	1,751 00	46 00
	985 50	30 00			37 50	2,082 06	196 28
1,236 27	3,309 20	536 19	457 42	28,000 00	2,411 44	54,079 04	11,023 33
55 96	211 24	34 44			166 00	1,125 96	918 55
42 72					90 35	1,154 32	156 24
816 86	\$2,292 17	3,009 66			382 56	12,849 27	959 98
	123 05					123 05	
534 94	4,367 40	617 64		6,000 00	1,312 70	26,514 95	6,942 05
					6 50	6 50	321 53
42 25	304 44	370 96			345 15	5,949 25	387 11
90 50	297 84	19 08			127 06	8,825 22	880 96
244 24	664 56	1,302 54			369 13	6,269 16	301 21
1,116 72	2,741 54	946 98	26,749 11	14,000 00	6,149 16	65,055 04	793 55
79 00	264 99	83 22			802 97	1,555 14	679 54
38 00	25 00	25 00				206 00	
136 25	78 35	58 92		10,743 87	157 13	11,394 79	740 57
\$5,731 65	\$25,286 33	\$9,777 91	\$23,661 39	\$76,966 06	\$25,631 19	\$253,682 86	\$94,396 20

materials.

TABLE No. 20.  
*Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1902.*

[illegible]

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State almshouses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rate of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract	Rate of support per week.
Albany City	Albany	October 1, 1873	\$1.50
Suffolk County	Yaphank	October 1, 1873	1.45
Delaware County...	Della	October 1, 1873	1.25
St. Lawrence County	Canton	October 1, 1873	1.25
Rensselaer County...	Buffalo	October 1, 1873	1.00
Broome County	Binghamton	January 1, 1874	1.25
Jefferson County	Watkinsburg	January 1, 1874	1.00
Cattaraugus County	Syracuse	January 1, 1874	1.00
Kings County	Brooklyn	January 1, 1874	1.25
Orleans County	Rome	December 25, 1873	1.00
Saratoga County	Watkinsburg	January 1, 1874	1.25
Montgomery County	Rochester...	December 1, 1873	1.00

\* Discontinued

TABLE No. 31.

Showing the several State almshouses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1892.

STATE ALMSHOUSES	Whole number committed	Discharged	Placed out by order of officers	Admitted	Transferred	Number of the State paupers in the almshouse	Dece.	Remaining under care, 1892
Albany	2,065	389	229	811	129	4,403	62	4
Suffolk County	2,177	1,122	...	311	...	4,429	191	6
Delaware	21	11	...	30	1	60	52	18
Yaphank	1,100	57	...	25	1	725	6	1
Binghamton	51	191	...	41	...	234	41	...
Syracuse	28	20	...	8	12	265	57	...
Watkinsburg	55	11	...	12	...	35	3	...
Watkinsburg	11,425	3,056	...	141	12	8,159	972	56
Rome	25	20	...	15	0	75	48	...
Watkinsburg	40	28	...	22	5	66	18	122
Rochester	1,700	419	12	123	19	1,084	75	5
Total	25,531	7,091	4	1,921	140	35,980	647	140
Transferred cases to State insane hospitals								58
Transferred cases to orphan asylums								1
Aggregate								225

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1892.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany	408	403	570	434	287	216	138	2,356
Buffalo	321	321	454	369	243	184	125	1,637
Canton	45	45	62	36	30	20	13	211
Delhi	18	18	25	16	10	13	7	97
Hinghamton	172	172	238	172	93	45	28	720
Syracuse	87	87	101	80	51	32	20	378
Watertown	144	144	185	105	59	46	28	567
Flattburgh	11	11	17	12	7	11	7	66
Rome	1,073	1,073	1,227	1,073	827	560	251	5,084
Waterville	35	35	48	35	24	36	20	233
Rochester	23	23	32	23	17	11	7	126
Total	5,146	5,146	6,888	5,584	3,361	2,326	972	25,530

TABLE No. 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1892.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1891.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING October 1, 1892.		
										Male.	Females.	Total.
Albany	3	106	118	43	..	5	..	58	1	132	4	136
Buffalo	15	264	267	51	..	..	..	196	1	14	1	15
Canton	3	27	30	2	..	..	..	25	2	1	1	2
Delhi	15	27	42	26	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	4
Hinghamton	9	88	42	19	..	12	1	23	..	3	..	3
Syracuse	1	7	8	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Watertown	58	801	688	187	..	12	..	595	18	35	21	56
Flattburgh	62	57	59	12	..	4	..	21	..	36	28	64
Rome	12	25	32	18	..	..	..	8	..	12	4	16
Waterville	4	54	38	19	..	..	..	29	..	..	1	30
Rochester	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	187	1,897	1,554	597	..	45	4	808	40	112	60	172
Transferred cases in State insane hospitals										45	10	55
Transferred cases in orphan asylums										1	..	1
Aggregate										163	70	233





# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 35.

showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, (October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
year ending September 30, 1874	512	50	562
year ending September 30, 1875	566	49	615
year ending September 30, 1876	511	119	630
year ending September 30, 1877	707	105	812
year ending September 30, 1878	624	180	804
year ending September 30, 1879	1,225	261	1,486
year ending September 30, 1880	1,021	339	1,360
year ending September 30, 1881	1,046	427	1,473
year ending September 30, 1882	1,024	334	1,358
year ending September 30, 1883	1,093	304	1,397
year ending September 30, 1884	1,574	514	2,088
year ending September 30, 1885	1,466	440	1,906
year ending September 30, 1886	1,252	354	1,606
year ending September 30, 1887	1,347	370	1,717
year ending September 30, 1888	1,517	348	1,865
year ending September 30, 1889	1,306	368	1,674
year ending September 30, 1890	1,123	366	1,489
year ending September 30, 1891	1,025	329	1,354
year ending September 30, 1892	1,065	272	1,337
Aggregate	15,908	3,612	19,520

TABLE No. 36.

showing the number of insane in the custody of institutions of this State, October 1, 1892.

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<b>In State hospitals:</b>			
Utica State Hospital	410	427	837
Hudson River State Hospital	478	399	877
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	485	319	804
Buffalo State Hospital	312	313	625
Willard State Hospital	1,016	1,097	2,113
Binghamton State Hospital	324	672	996
St. Lawrence State Hospital	296	299	595
Rochester State Hospital	195	216	411
Total in State hospitals	3,658	3,831	7,489
In Asylum for Insane Criminals	326	22	348
Total in State hospitals and asylums	3,979	3,853	7,832
<b>In city asylums and city almshouses:</b>			
New York city	2,638	2,129	4,767
Kings county	994	1,226	2,220
Kingston city	0	0	0
Newburgh city	1	2	3
Poughkeepsie city	0	0	0
Oswego city	0	0	0
Total	3,553	4,357	7,910
<b>In county asylums and county poor-houses:</b>			
Albany	6	7	13
Allegany	0	0	0
Broome	4	3	7
Cattaraugus	0	0	0
Cayuga	0	0	0
Chautauque	0	0	0
Chemung	0	0	0
Chenango	0	0	0
Clinton	1	0	1
Columbia	0	0	0
Cortland	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0
Dutchess	0	0	0
Eric	128	166	294
Essex	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0
Genesee	0	0	0
Greene	2	1	3
Herkimer	0	0	0

TABLE No. 36—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Jefferson.....	4	15	19
Lewis.....	1	0	1
Livingston.....	0	0	0
Madison.....	4	2	6
Monroe.....	0	0	0
Montgomery.....	0	0	0
Niagara.....	0	0	0
Oneida.....	127	154	281
Onondaga.....	0	0	0
Ontario.....	0	0	0
Orange.....	32	32	64
Orleans.....	0	0	0
Oswego.....	0	0	0
Otsego.....	0	1	1
Putnam.....	0	0	0
Queens.....	45	33	78
Rensselaer.....	0	0	0
Richmond.....	0	0	0
Rockland.....	0	0	0
St. Lawrence.....	0	1	1
Saratoga.....	0	0	0
Schoenectady.....	0	0	0
Scholarie.....	0	0	0
Seneca.....	0	0	0
Stephen.....	0	0	0
Suffolk.....	9	13	22
Sullivan.....	0	0	0
Tioga.....	0	0	0
Tompkins.....	0	0	0
Ulster.....	0	0	0
Warren.....	0	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	0
Wayne.....	6	5	11
Westchester.....	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0
Yates.....	0	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>854</b>
In private asylums			
Bloomington Asylum, New York.....	144	152	296
Sanford Hall, Flushing.....	11	15	26
Brighton Hall, Canandaigua.....	11	30	41
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	57	66	123
Providence Retreat, Buffalo.....	30	34	64
St. Vincent's Retreat, Hartford.....	.....	57	57
Long Island Home, Amityville.....	40	42	82
Home for Insane, Pleasantville.....	2	5	7
Dr. Wells' Sanitarium, Brooklyn.....	.....	15	15
Vernon House, Brodwayville.....	2	1	3
"Fairview," Central Valley, Orange county.....	4	7	11
Dr. Parsons' Home, Sing Sing.....	1	1	2
"Dangartheil," Hill View, Lake George.....	0	0	0
"Waldenmore," Mannhartsenck.....	10	4	14
Glennary Home, Oswego.....	5	21	26
Dr. Combs' Sanitarium, Wadon Haven, L. I.....	15	15	30
Beechhurst Terrace, Whitestone, L. I.....	9	6	15
"The Pines," Auburn.....	1	1	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>881</b>
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>8,269</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>17,457</b>

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 37.

wing the number of insane in the institutions of the State  
October 1, 1892, by counties.

[illegible]

\* Exclusive of 101 from other States and countries; 53 State paupers; 18 transferred from the Soldiers and Sailors' Home; 4 insane Indians; and 22 private patients in two of the State hospitals. Total, 17,457.

TABLE No. 35.  
*Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the  
 fiscal year ending September 30, 1892.*

QUARTERS	For removals to State almshouses	For maintenance, cloth and medical attendances in State almshouses	For maintenance, cloth and medical attendances in private hospitals	For maintenance, cloth and medical attendances in orphan asylums	For removals from the State to other States and countries	For miscellaneous expenses and printing	For salary of assistant secretary pursuant to chapter 461 Laws of 1874	Total
Quarter ending December 31, 1891.	\$206 41	\$5,753 50	\$4,106 61	\$23 00	\$1,885 07	...	\$625 00	\$12,300 59
Quarter ending March 31, 1892	142 58	6,270 66	1,889 49	22 75	2,081 90	\$36 90	625 00	11,089 28
Quarter ending June 30, 1892.	156 15	5,415 75	1,838 21	22 75	1,709 83	6 00	625 00	9,778 89
Quarter ending September 30, 1892	125 42	5,275 96	848 16	23 00	2,067 40	36 90	625 00	10,031 84
Total	\$640 56	\$23,715 67	\$9,082 47	\$91 50	\$7,764 20	\$82 70	\$2,500 00	\$43,477 10

TABLE No. 39.

*Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1892, inclusive.*

	Average number supported in poor houses and alms houses.	Number temporarily relieved
1868.		
County poor-houses .....	7,362	50,953
City alms-houses .....	7,697	160,946
	15,060	211,899
1869.		
County poor-houses .....	6,782	95,297
City alms-houses .....	7,803	54,589
	14,585	149,886
1870.		
County poor-houses .....	6,450	58,771
City alms-houses .....	8,887	45,025
	15,343	103,796
1871.		
County poor-houses .....	6,338	56,906
City alms-houses .....	8,500	39,286
	14,838	96,192
1872.		
County poor-houses .....	6,334	42,431
City alms-houses .....	8,284	32,453
	14,618	74,884
1873.		
County poor houses .....	6,774	44,863
City alms-houses .....	8,557	36,777
	15,331	81,640
1874.		
County poor-houses .....	6,456	70,469
City alms-houses .....	8,841	51,922
	15,297	122,391

TABLE NO. 39 — (Continued).

	Average number supported in poor houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1875.		
County poor-houses.....	6,548	88,422
City alms-houses.....	8,086	70,789
	15,234	159,211
1876.		
County poor-houses.....	6,819	90,404
City alms-houses.....	8,894	55,349
	15,813	145,753
1877.		
County poor-houses.....	6,841	114,893
City alms-houses.....	9,203	66,968
	16,044	181,861
1878.		
County poor-houses.....	6,840	101,149
City alms-houses.....	9,961	58,072
	16,801	159,221
1879.		
County poor-houses.....	6,754	62,673
City alms-houses.....	9,116	17,179
	15,870	79,852
1880.		
County poor-houses.....	6,581	61,275
City alms-houses.....	9,765	16,317
	16,346	77,592
1881.		
County poor-houses.....	8,174	50,418
City alms-houses.....	9,974	26,730
	18,148	77,148

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE No. 39 — (Continued).

	Average number supported in poor houses and almshouses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1882.		
County poor-houses.....	6,410	42,251
City almshouses.....	10,097	27,162
	16,507	69,413
1883.		
County poor-houses.....	6,351	48,277
City almshouses.....	10,905	12,277
	17,316	60,554
1884.		
County poor-houses.....	6,816	43,677
City almshouses.....	11,454	10,549
	18,270	54,226
1885.		
County poor-houses.....	6,985	42,779
City almshouses.....	11,909	12,811
	18,894	55,590
1886.		
County poor-houses.....	7,026	37,277
City almshouses.....	12,000	11,867
	19,026	49,144
1887.		
County poor-houses.....	6,994	37,463
City almshouses.....	12,096	8,569
	19,090	46,032
1888.		
County poor-houses.....	6,800	36,607
City almshouses.....	12,815	10,343
	19,615	46,950



TABLE NO. 39 — (Concluded).

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1889.		
County poor-houses.....	7,159	48,288
City alms-houses.....	13,590	11,473
	20,749	59,761
1890.		
County poor-houses.....	7,011	44,148
City alms-houses.....	13,689	52,870
	20,700	97,018
1891.		
County poor-houses.....	6,329	52,546
City alms-houses.....	14,427	78,992
	20,756	131,538
1892.		
County poor-houses.....	5,871	48,731
City alms-houses .....	15,047	82,708
	20,918	131,439

TABLE No. 40.

*Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1892, inclusive.*

	For support.	For temporary relief.	TOTAL
1868.			
County poor-houses..	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City alms-houses....	939,450 47	155 230 82	1,094,681 29
	\$1,627,071 67	\$681,026 57	\$2,308,108 24
1869.			
County poor-houses..	\$633,708 50	\$697 068 14	\$1,330,776 64
City alms-houses....	990,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
	\$1,613,865 48	\$981,961 57	\$2,595,827 05
1870.			
County poor-houses..	\$568,521 45	\$618,938 90	\$1,187,460 35
City alms-houses....	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,406,865 09
	\$1,681,470 29	\$911,855 15	\$2,593,325 44
1871.			
County poor-houses..	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City alms-houses....	1,008,298 45	235,830 91	1,324,129 36
	\$1,674,292 70	\$820,352 97	\$2,494,645 67
1872.			
County poor-houses..	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City alms-houses....	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,382,689 46
	\$1,620,068 87	\$728,209 51	\$2,348,278 38
1873.			
County poor-houses..	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City alms-houses....	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
	\$1,730,155 76	\$715,750 85	\$2,445,906 61
1874.			
County poor-houses..	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City alms-houses....	1,009,964 55	252,780 66	1,262,745 21
	\$1,626,003 29	\$868,277 59	\$2,494,280 88

TABLE NO. 40 — (Continued).

	For support	For temporary relief	Total
1875.			
County poor-houses...	\$602,200 66	\$634,548 44	\$1,236,755 10
City alms-houses...	1,080,268 49	242,563 57	1,322,832 06
	\$1,712,475 15	\$877,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
1876.			
County poor-houses...	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,497 53
City alms-houses...	1,013,646 06	240,804 00	1,254,511 05
	\$1,641,162 90	\$968,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
1877.			
County poor houses	\$646,970 44	\$801,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses...	1,041,945 83	261,937 84	1,309,853 67
	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
1878.			
County poor houses	\$569,089 80	\$645,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City alms-houses...	986,644 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	\$1,549,437 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
1879.			
County poor houses...	\$592,844 33	\$625,543 32	\$1,218,420 75
City alms-houses...	1,095,993 30	66,949 35	1,092,942 65
	\$1,618,867 65	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
1880.			
County poor houses...	\$576,600 36	\$609,522 94	\$1,186,023 30
City alms houses...	1,047,081 54	80,984 91	1,128,066 45
	\$1,613,581 90	\$690,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
1881.			
County poor houses	\$583,800 30	\$581,308 73	\$1,168,208 42
City alms houses...	1,096,645 03	75,952 30	1,172,598 24
	\$1,680,455 32	\$657,261 03	\$2,340,806 35

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.





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